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Volume 1.....No. 1, part 1, Foreign Relations.
Volume 2.....No. 1, War: Parts 1 and 2.
Volume 3.....No. 1, Navy and Postmaster General.
Volume 4.....No. 1, Interior: Parts 1 and 2.
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Volume 7.....Nos. 19 to 60, part 5, inclusive.
Volume 8.....Nos. 61 to 94, inclusive, except No. 89.
Volume 9.....No. 89, parts 1, 2, 3, and 4, Patent Office.
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41ST CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. 1. Part 2.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF WAR,

BEING PART OF

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE

BEGINNING OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

VOLUME I.

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1870.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November* 30, 1870.

Mr. PRESIDENT: In order that the expenditures of the War Department for military purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, may be clearly understood, and the extent of the demands made on the Department may be realized, a statement of the military force of the nation is necessary in the commencement of this report. The latest returns, submitted in the report of the General of the Army, show the regular Army to be composed of 2,488 officers and 34,870 enlisted men, 31,178 of whom compose the ten regiments of cavalry, the five regiments of artillery, and the twenty-five regiments of infantry, the remaining 3,692 being engineer troops, recruiting detachments, and others not enumerated among troops of the line. These men are stationed in forty-two States and Territories at two hundred and three organized military posts. The establishment of new posts as settlements advance is constantly rendered necessary, and the expense of providing temporary shelter in inclement regions of the country is unavoidably great. During the past year nearly one hundred and fifty buildings for barracks, hospitals, and store-houses have been ordered to be erected.

Scattered, as our posts are, over so large an extent of territory—all of them rendered necessary, and many of them in comparatively remote regions—the expenditures for transportation must continue great, although the reduction in this item alone in the past year was over $1,000,000. While the distant locations of so many of them made an increase of expenditure in the erection of barracks and quarters, and the other requirements of new posts unavoidable, and the movement of troops from point to point, especially in the Southern States, has added largely to the disbursements for transportation, still an examination of the figures below given will exhibit the fact that, notwithstanding the causes mentioned as tending against economy, the expenses are rapidly being curtailed to a limit fixed by the demands of a reduced peace establishment.

There was appropriated for the military service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.....		$37,538,852 08
There was appropriated for the same purpose for the year ending June 30, 1871.....	$30,249,148 97	
The deficiency will be.....	1,653,200 00	
		32,902,348 97
A reduction below the expenditures for the year 1869–'70 of.....		4,636,503 11

One million four hundred thousand dollars of the deficiency above indicated is occasioned by the fact that in the estimate made by this Department for the year ending June 30, 1871, no amounts were included for certain purposes, because of balances of old appropriations believed to be applicable to the payment of expenses for the current year, which balances were rendered unavailable by the act of July 12, 1870.

The total estimate of military appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1872, is $29,383,998; a reduction below the expenditures of the previous year of $3,518,350 97; and below the last appropriation, of $865,150 97. Of this estimate for the next fiscal year the sum of $1,062,725 is also necessitated by the prohibition of the use of unexpended balances of former years. These figures, therefore, present clearly and plainly the amounts demanded for the proper financial administration of the Department. The estimates of heads of bureaus have been carefully scrutinized, and notwithstanding the prohibition of the use of unexpended balances of former appropriations has deprived the Department of any fund to be used, as in former years, when in cases of emergency the amounts appropriated were insufficient for its purposes, still these estimates have been reduced on close calculation to the lowest sum required by the wants of the service, and a failure to appropriate the amount asked would result in great embarrassment to the public interests.

The estimates of the Chief of Engineers for fortifications, improvement of rivers and harbors, public buildings and grounds, and Washington Aqueduct, are submitted separately as presented by that officer:

Fortifications and other works of defense	$3, 699, 200
River and harbor improvements	8, 842, 450
Public buildings and grounds, and Washington Aqueduct	1, 108, 489
	13, 650, 139

Of these amounts no revision has been made by me, but they are submitted for the consideration of Congress and for such action as may be deemed advisable.

With an Army scattered over so large an extent of country, stationed in localities remote from a dense population, needing quarters whose erection is retarded by the want of those facilities offered in the more thickly settled portions of the country, and actually demanding very heavy expenditures for transportation and the other incidents of the service, it is difficult to rapidly enforce a reduction. Since the date of the last report it has been my endeavor to use every proper means to return from the loose customs and expenditures which crept into the service during the emergencies of our late war, to the more economical and thrifty system of former years.

The transportation of clerks by officers of the staff departments was prohibited, except on special order from the Department; cumbrous and lengthy returns of property, which during the war were made monthly, for obvious reasons, are now made quarterly, thus reducing the number of a vast army of clerks, the result of whose labors was only to encumber the desks of the Department at Washington with accounts which could not be examined, and of which a quarterly examination would answer all purposes. General officers were required to limit the number of their inspection tours, and were restricted to the selection of one officer to accompany them, instead of an entire staff. Surplus draught animals of the Quartermaster's Department, to the number of 6,345, were sold, producing $248,134; useless depots were broken up, and a reduction of 1,085 in the number of civil employés was made, thereby effecting a saving in salaries of $774,672 per annum. Experience shows that a further reduction, in both the number of employés and of draught animals, can be borne without detriment to the service, and will consequently be made. In the cities of New York and Brooklyn rents were being paid for buildings for Army uses at the rate of $56,500 per annum. To lessen this expenditure, a large storehouse, at a moderate cost, has been erected on Governor's Island, New York Harbor, by which means the storage of property can be concentrated in the new building, and in one building in the city of New York, a saving in rents of the sum of $31,500 annually. The above are a few of the plans which have been adopted looking toward economy and retrenchment, and with the best results. Further reductions in the number of buildings rented at high rates and changes in existing customs of the service as may appear to be necessary for the same purpose, are in contemplation, and will be made from time to time.

Since the commencement of the present fiscal year there has been realized from sales of surplus arms and ordnance to citizens of the United States the sum of $5,600,000. More than 1,340,000 stands of arms of obsolete pattern, and unfit for issue, have been sold since the close of the war, and it is the intention to continue the sales as opportunity offers.

Recruiting for every arm of the service has been carried on throughout the year. Many of the rendezvous were closed in February 1870, owing to the nearly-exhausted state of the recruiting fund. Congress, however, having made a special appropriation of $50,000 to defray expenses until the end of the fiscal year, recruiting was resumed under instructions issued on April 30. By the 1st of July, 1871, the Army will be brought down to the legal standard of 30,000 enlisted men, the number prescribed by the act of July 15, 1870, and in the mean time recruiting will be continued only on a scale rendered necessary by casualties.

On July 1, 1869, the number of officers in service was 2,746, increased

by the appointment during the year of 6 post chaplains and 58 graduates of West Point, making in all 2,810. The number of officers in service on November 16, 1870, was 2,481, a reduction of 329. On November 30, the number of supernumerary officers, or of those in excess of the standard prescribed by law, was 211.

By the act of July 15, 1870, providing for the reduction of the Army, the extent of the retired list was increased, authority was given to the President to discharge at his discretion, with one year's pay, officers who might apply therefor, and to transfer officers of the line to the list of supernumeraries; the Secretary of War was directed to constitute a board for the examination of the cases of officers reported by department commanders as unfit for the proper discharge of their duties; and it was also enacted that all supernumerary officers remaining after the 1st of January, 1871, should be honorably mustered out of the service, with one year's pay and allowances. Preparations for carrying out the provisions of that act are being made as rapidly as possible. The board referred to is now in session, having under consideration the cases which have been reported for its action, and reports have been received from the retiring boards, organized under the act. It will be the endeavor of the Department to exercise discretion and judgment in the recommendations it may make as to the discharge of supernumeraries, and, by the exercise of due regard for the military record and personal fitness of those recommended for transfer or retention, to avoid injustice, and by a fair examination of each case, to aid in a just and impartial enforcement of the law.

As many of the officers who will, of necessity, be mustered out by operation of law, have done faithful service in the field—some of them in the war of the rebellion, and some in the war with Mexico—I submit whether it would not be a wise as well as generous act in Congress, by legislation early in the coming session, to extend until July 1, 1871, the time in which the President may, at his discretion, discharge, with one year's pay and allowances, officers who may apply therefor, and, also, to direct that vacancies occurring prior to that date in the regiments of cavalry, artillery, and infantry might be filled by such supernumerary officers, with due regard to rank and fitness, those remaining supernumerary after July 1, 1871, to be mustered out with one year's pay.

I recommend the adoption of this course. It will go far toward preventing the injustice which it is so difficult to avoid, and will to a great extent dispense with the necessity for forcing from the service, with seeming ingratitude, many gallant men.

During the past year 58 cadets of the Military Academy have been graduated and appointed second lieutenants in the Army; 17 have been discharged for marked deficiency in conduct or studies; 6 have resigned, 1 has deserted, and 4 have died. New cadets to the number of 65 have

been admitted, and the corps at present numbers 228 members, divided, for purposes of study and scientific instruction, into four classes and organized for military instruction, duty, and discipline, into a battalion officered from among themselves.

Within the next four years some 200 educated officers can be supplied to the Army, equal in professional attainments to the requirements of any military organization upon officers of their grade. Gratifying reports of the welfare and progress of the Academy are presented both by the Inspector and the Board of Visitors.

Hopes are entertained that the increasing labors of the Corps of Engineers, in connection with the internal and foreign commerce of the country, and the necessity of employing civil engineers, will induce a repeal of the existing law prohibiting appointments and promotions in the corps, and thus restore to the cadets an incentive to exertion of which they have lately been deprived.

The estimates for increasing the supply of water, opening and repairing roads, improving the drill ground, and for the new office building, are particularly recommended.

A personal visit to West Point, in June last, afforded satisfactory evidence of the high state of discipline, and the comprehensive judgment which characterizes the management of the Academy. A thorough inspection disclosed some defects, and exhibited some matters of detail in which changes were desirable, but its well-earned character as a military school is fully sustained. The act of Congress passed at its last session placing the professors, in respect to retirement from active service, on the same footing as officers of the Army, is regarded as a just provision, giving those gentlemen whose lives have been spent in the daily performance of arduous duties an opportunity for rest with liberal pay, when the efficiency of the corps requires their retirement.

But little progress has been made by the railway companies in settling the debts contracted by them at the close of the war by the purchase of the material of the military railroads. The total debt remaining due and unpaid on June 30, 1870, was $6,912,106 97, principally owing from southwestern companies. Their payments during the year amounted to the sum of $365,820 45, but owing to the amount of interest, the entire reduction was only $58,128 04. Action by Congress in their relief has been sought by some of the roads, while suits have in some cases been instituted against those defaulting.

In the matter of transportation, the Pacific Railroad has saved the Government much money, but, as before stated, with the opening to settlements of the wilder portions of the country, army posts are pushed further and further into the wilderness, and as the stations are extended the expenses of transportation are and will remain very great.

As the Quartermaster's Department depended on the balances of old appropriations, no appropriation for clothing and equipage was last year

asked. The act of Congress of July 12, 1870, destroyed this resource, and there are no means on hand for the purchase of tents and clothing. The stock of some of the essential articles is exhausted and purchases must be made. As to the purchase of horses for cavalry and artillery, the result was the same. The balances supposed to be available were cut off by the same law, and hence it is earnestly hoped that the additional appropriations asked for both these objects for the present fiscal year, as well as those for the next fiscal year, may be appropriated without deduction.

By the act of Congress of March 2, 1861, the sum of $50,000 was appropriated for the construction of a new post in the valley of the Red River of the North, and $5,000 for surveys to be made in connection therewith. During the year troops have been located at the point selected, and the construction of the post known as Fort Pembina proceeded with. The importance of this post is fully set forth in the report of General Hancock, which is presented herewith, and attention called to his recommendation that early measures be inaugurated, whereby our boundary may be authoritatively determined. In addition to this, several new posts have been commenced and extensive repairs at older stations been made, there being under the control of the Quartermaster's Department nearly 5,000 buildings of various kinds.

Under the decision of the Attorney General the current appropriations are not applicable to the settlement of claims for quartermaster's and other stores, under the law of July 4, 1864. As the law still remains in force requiring the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals to examine such claims, and, if just, report them to the Auditor for settlement, it may be deemed necessary to make an appropriation to meet them.

The records of the Department show the burial, in the national and other cemeteries, of 333,000 persons. In addition to those buried in the 73 national cemeteries, there are very many soldiers interred in private cemeteries, near hospitals in which they died. Measures are in rapid progress for carrying out the law which requires the cemeteries to be properly inclosed. Under the act of Congress close and useful inspections have been thoroughly made by a field officer of the Army, and many timely suggestions as to changes and improvements carried out. They are being decorated, in accordance with a law of the last Congress, with trees and shrubs, and, instead of being left unattended, are cared for with the consideration which the memory of the nation's dead demands. Full statements of the condition of these cemeteries accompany the report of the Quartermaster General.

During the year the Subsistence Department has been enabled, in an increased degree, to purchase supplies near the points where they are required for consumption by the troops, obtaining them at a much less expense for transportation. Increased agricultural and commercial progress in the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, and the

completion of the lines of railroad to Denver, have enabled the Department to obtain therein many of the supplies for those sections, and it is evident that the transportation now necessary from ocean to ocean will soon cease. During the year 1869–'70 large quantities of supplies were furnished for the Indian Department, for Indians on reservations on the Upper Missouri River and in the Indian Territory. The expenses thereby incurred, amounting to $1,600,000, are to be refunded, and bills therefor are being prepared for presentation to the Indian Department.

The sums appropriated by Congress at its last session for the temporary relief of the poor and destitute in the District of Columbia were expended in the purchase of food, fuel, and clothing. These supplies were distributed only on the recommendation of the Washington Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, the National Freedmen's Relief Association, or the Industrial Home School, in such quantities as were necessary to prevent actual suffering. Efforts were made to induce those seeking aid to procure labor, and when secured at a distance they were rationed to their destination. In all cases the supplies were purchased from the lowest bidder, or at the cheapest market price.

The number of rations issued was 567,873, at a cost of $20,308. Coal, wood, and coke were issued amounting to $4,450 52, and clothing amounting to $319 36. The total sum disbursed was $25,077 88, leaving a balance of $4,922 12 still on hand.

The number of commissioned medical officers for duty with the troops on June 30, 1870, was 147. There were 217 military posts besides many detachments, each requiring the services of a medical officer. Hence, contract surgeons were employed, the number of regular medical officers being inadequate. Economy would be subserved by filling the vacancies in the medical staff, and increased efficiency gained in this branch of the service. The employment of contract surgeons must continue should the existing law be unrepealed.

During the past year the Army has been paid with regularity and promptness. The present number of paymasters is 56, the number authorized by the law of July 28, 1866, is 60, but no vacancies can be filled. A necessity for the employment of a number seemingly out of proportion to the force to be paid is created by the existence of so many military posts and the distribution of regiments over so great an extent of country. While the reduction of the Army diminishes the number of men to be paid the number of stations continually increases and demands the constant service of those fit for duty to keep up the payments, and in this connection it may be remarked that this distribution of posts over vast breadths of country accounts for that preponderance of the staff corps in our Army which is observed on comparison with the armies of foreign powers.

Under the act of July 15, 1870, the officers of the Army are paid by sal-

aries instead of by allowances of various kinds. The system has been in operation but a few months, but that short experience shows the change to have been a wise one. The complications and calculations of the old system are avoided and the payments rendered simple, more prompt, and far more satisfactory.

It is believed that the monthly payment of troops, instead of bi-monthly, as at present, will be beneficial, and if found practicable, steps will be taken to secure this end.

Constructions upon the permanent defenses during the past fiscal year have been restricted to their repair and preservation. The Engineer Department has been actively engaged upon plans for the modification of the defenses to meet the requirements of the latest improvements in modern warfare. Many of the plans for the defense of our most important harbors have been approved by me, and the estimates submitted by the Chief of Engineers for carrying them out are presented for the consideration of Congress. Such appropriations as were made at the last session of Congress for the partial execution of similar plans for the harbors of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco are being applied to those defenses.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, three able and experienced officers of engineers were sent to Europe to examine into the manner and extent of the employment of iron in sea-coast defense. They have been received with great courtesy by all foreign officers, and every facility has been afforded them for making their examinations, and I am indebted to the honorable Secretary of State for the pains he has taken to insure the success of their mission.

The battalion of engineers stationed chiefly at Willett's Point, New York, has been made the torpedo school of the Army, and is engaged in investigations and experiments as to the best method of employing this auxiliary in harbor defense. The battalion is carefully instructed and maintained in an efficient state for field service. It assists in the instruction of practical engineering at the Military Academy, takes care of the bridge trains, equipage, and engineers' tools at engineer depots, makes military surveys, and has been occasionly called upon for infantry service in enforcing the revenue laws, which service has been done with efficiency.

The river and harbor surveys and works have been conducted with energy; satisfactory progress has been made, and active operations are going on, except at some points on the Gulf coast, where the prevalence of yellow fever has temporarily suspended field labor. The reports upon each of the surveys called for by the act of July 11 last, will be submitted as soon as received. The report of the Chief of Engineers exhibits in detail all necessary information upon the progress of these works.

Action has been taken as follows in connection with certain acts and resolutions passed at the last session of Congress: In accordance with

the act of February 2, 1870, an officer has been detailed to superintend the survey and examination of the Willamette River, Oregon, with a view to the location of the proposed bridge from Portland to the east bank of the river, but no report has yet been received. The question of the location and construction of a bridge across the Niagara River, from Buffalo to Canada, is still under consideration by a board of engineers, and more detailed and extended surveys are in progress. No plan and drawings of the bridge across the Arkansas River at Little Rock, with map showing its location, as required by the act of July 1, 1870, has yet been furnished by the Citizens' Bridge Company, and no action has, therefore, been taken by the Department in this matter. The Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company not having filed a satisfactory agreement in writing to grant and convey to the United States the property and franchises mentioned in section 2 of the act of July 7, 1870, for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan by the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, the amount appropriated by the act of July 15, 1870, $100,000, for the improvement of the Wisconsin River, has not become available. The officer in charge of the improvement has been directed to submit a project for the application of the amount. The sum appropriated for widening and deepening the ship canal in the Patapsco River and Chesapeake Bay is now being applied to this improvement by dredging. The improvement in deepening the harbor or waters of the mouth of the Susquehanna River, for which a sum of $12,000 was appropriated, is in progress under a contract to dredge the channel, which will probably be completed this season. The board of officers for the examination of all bridges now erected or in process of erection across the Ohio River was organized on the 18th of October, and is now in session at Cincinnati, Ohio. The question of the location of a pier in the Delaware Bay, at or near Lewes, Delaware, and the extent and material, whether stone or iron, to be used in its construction, is under consideration. It is expected that a report will soon be received as to the best manner of applying the amount appropriated for the structure. The survey of the Bayou Teche, provided by the joint resolution of May 5, 1870, was made, and the result submitted to Congress at its last session. An appropriation of $17,500 was subsequently made for the improvement of this bayou, and a contract entered into for its execution, but the work has been delayed by the prevalence of yellow fever in that region.

In the survey of the lakes operations were chiefly carried on in Lake Superior, extending to Lake Michigan and other necessary points, and embracing, toward the close of the season, parts of Lake Champlain. Such of the results of the surveys as are of special value for purposes of navigation are made known at once by the publication of preliminary charts, preparation of more elaborate maps following. The survey of the lakes is a work of great utility, and the estimates for this object commend themselves to attention. The surveys and reconnaissances required in

connection with the permanent sea-coast defenses, for other military purposes, and for the movement of troops in the territory occupied or frequented by Indian tribes, have received due attention. The geological survey on the central route of communication with the Pacific coast has progressed in the most satisfactory manner, and the publication of its results will form a highly valuable contribution to science and to the varied wants of the Government and the people. These surveys and reconnaissances are progressing actively in the field and office, and are essential to the operations of the Government. Provision should be made for them by annual appropriation.

In the Ordnance Department the estimates are far in advance of any submitted since the close of the war, for the reason that no appropriation for ordnance or ordnance stores was requested or made for the present year. The unexpended balances were placed beyond the reach of the Ordnance Bureau, and much embarrassment was caused in procuring supplies for filling requisitions and in taking care of stores on hand. At Springfield Armory a few thousand arms are being manufactured for competitive trial in the field, under the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, in connection with the report of the board lately convened at St. Louis.

The property of the United States at Harper's Ferry was sold in November and December 1869, in accordance with the terms prescribed by law. It is recommended that Rome Arsenal, New York; Champlain Arsenal, Vermont; Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama; Appalachicola Arsenal, Florida; and North Carolina Arsenal, North Carolina, be sold, and that the captured lands in Shreveport, Louisiana, and Marshal and Jefferson, Texas, and in Marion and Davis Counties, Texas, be also disposed of. A similar recommendation was made in my last annual report. There are many other arsenals throughout the country which, in my opinion, should be sold and the proceeds used, if necessary, for the erection of a principal arsenal for the Atlantic coast. Not only economy, but many interests connected with the subject, make it advisable to dispose of those which can now be spared with advantage—the proceeds to be used as above indicated. Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, has been established as the principal arsenal for the valley of the Mississippi. A personal inspection, minutely made, of the improvements at that point in September last, gave me great satisfaction, as they are of an extensive and substantial kind, and such as are demanded by the growing power of the country and of the West. An arsenal of like character in the East could be erected from the proceeds of the sales of useless arsenals, without any appropriation of funds from the public treasury.

When the new form of breech-loading arm is decided upon and placed in the hands of the troops, there should be called in from all the States arms of the old style which have heretofore been issued, and a new issue made to them of those of the improved pattern. It is the part of wisdom in the public defense to keep the militia—the mainstay of the

nation in time of war—acquainted with the use of the best arms the Government armories can offer. Our security as a nation can, in lieu of a large standing army, be maintained by the ability which will thus be given us of putting promptly on a war footing a formidable force.

Under various joint resolutions passed at the last session of Congress 225 pieces of condemned ordnance were donated to soldiers' cemeteries, in addition to a large indefinite amount for monuments.

The duties imposed upon the War Department by the enactment of Congress providing for the observation and report of storms by telegraph and signal have been discharged under the management of the Chief Signal Officer. A number of observers, carefully chosen, have been enlisted, instructed in their duties, examined as to their qualifications, provided with instruments, and sent to the stations which have, on consultation with the best authorities, been selected. Arrangements have been made with the Western Union, the International, and the Northwestern Telegraph Companies for the transmission of reports, and an organization of telegraph lines effected, by which it is hoped unusual system and rapidity will be attained. The transmission of reports on this plan commenced on November 1, 1870, and the widest publicity is given them through the press by bulletins, and, as time permits, the necessary arrangements will be extended by maps and other methods. This work is without precedent in this country, and it is necessary that each step should be well studied and devised before execution. Assistance from scientific men and institutions here and in Europe has been generously accorded, and chambers of commerce, boards of Trade, and Commercial Associations throughout the United States have given encouraging coöperation. Military organization and control secures a promptness and thoroughness in the execution of this work perhaps not otherwise attainable. It is asked that proper provision be made by Congress for a service involving such extended responsibilities. The experience of the coming year will afford some practical tests of the benefits which are expected to result from this important undertaking. Its execution thus far has been very satisfactory, and it is confidently believed that the systematic means adopted to carry out this wise legislation of Congress will result in benefits to commerce which will amply justify an appropriation adequate to its accomplishment.

The act relative to expenses incurred by the Territory of Montana for suppression of Indian hostilities has been carried out by having a complete examination of papers, vouchers, and evidence made by an officer of the Army, who visited Montana for that purpose. A report will be submitted to Congress thereon during the ensuing session, and a small appropriation asked to defray the expense unavoidably incurred in the examination.

The act setting apart a portion of Fort Snelling military reservation for a permanent military post, and the settlement of all claims in rela-

tion thereto, has been carried out by having the location and the facts concerning the claims referred to examined by a board of officers, who made a report recommending a settlement, which settlement was concurred in by myself and accepted by the claimants.

The annual report of the General of the Army, with accompanying reports of the commanders of military divisions and departments, is submitted herewith, and attention is invited to his various recommendations.

Since my last report no changes have been made in commanders of the military divisions, excepting in that of the Pacific, caused by the death of Major General George H. Thomas, which occurred in May last. In his decease the Army has sustained a severe loss. He was a soldier of solid attainments, of honorable action, of few words, but of many heroic deeds. His life is a part of the history of the Army. The military division of the Pacific is now commanded by Major General John M. Schofield.

The operations of the Army during the year have been chiefly confined to the assistance of the civil authorities in carrying out the laws, and in the suppression of Indian depredations. I would again ask consideration to the matter of incursions of Indians from the south side of the Rio Grande, which seems to constitute a systematic business, only to be broken up by coöperation on the part of the Mexican authorities. Pursuit by our troops stops at the border, while our citizens can pass into Mexico and witness the sale of their animals recently stolen.

A system of general regulations for the administration of the affairs of the Army, as prescribed by section 20 of the act of July 15, 1870, is being prepared, and will be presented to Congress at its coming session. It is a work which requires much labor and studious care, but it is hoped that it may be submitted in time for full consideration by Congress.

The slow, tedious, and cumbersome system of clerical administration in the various bureaus of the Department retarded business to such an extent that, for the purpose of devising some plan which would expedite its transaction, a board was organized, composed of two officers of the staff corps and a civilian clerk, for an examination of the subject. They gave the matter thorough and exhaustive attention, which resulted in the report of a plan which has been approved and which will go into operation on January 1, 1871. It is confidently believed that the result will be satisfactory, hastening forward the work of the different bureaus, doing away with the necessity for increased clerical force, and giving satisfaction to that large number of persons who have business with the Department, which will be hastened to conclusion by a change which is radical, and which the interest of all connected with this branch of the public service has so long demanded. In connection with this subject, it is here stated that during the month of September many changes were made in reductions and removals in the clerical force, which have resulted in increased efficiency.

The different bureaus of the War Department, now scattered in many localities in Washington, at a distance from each other, should be concentrated in one building. At the last session of Congress measures looking to this end were presented and discussed, but failed of enactment. Records of incalculable value to the Government, exposed to fire in buildings easily destroyed, are in constant danger, and cannot be stored away on account of the necessity for their daily use in the current business of the Department. The loss of the records of any one of these bureaus from this cause would be a great calamity, and their preservation thus far may be considered providential.. By the distance which separates these buildings from each other great delay is caused to public business, and great inconvenience to those interests which require prompt attention. The present system of hiring separate offices is an expensive one, as a yearly rental of over $50,000 is paid for those used, that known as the War Department, or northwest executive building, accommodating but one bureau of the Department beside the immediate offices of the Secretary and the General of the Army. *Nine* of the bureaus are located elsewhere.

By joint resolution of Congress of July 27, 1866, the Secretary of War was required to appoint a competent person to arrange and prepare for publication the official documents relating to the rebellion, and the operations of the Army during the war, and to submit a plan of said publication and estimates of cost to Congress at its then next session; the person so appointed to receive a compensation of $2,500 per annum for two years. In accordance therewith an appointment for the purpose indicated was made by Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, but no acceptance was filed and no further action taken. The proviso that payment should cease in two years after the passage of the act, renders an appointment under that legislation impracticable. It is earnestly asked that Congress, at its next session, will revive this legislation and authorize the Secretary of War to make the appointment. It is very desirable that action of this kind be taken without delay. The reasons suggesting the great value of this national work need not be stated, for, without argument, they commend themselves to the consideration of every citizen.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

REPORT

OF

THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., November 10, 1870.

GENERAL: Since my annual report of November 20, 1869, several changes have occurred in the distribution of the Army, incident to the restoration of the States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, and to the gradual reduction of the force.

The geographical territory of the United States is now divided into ten departments, and these are grouped into four military divisions.

The Military Division of the East is commanded by Major General G. G. Meade, and is composed of the Department of the East, Brigadier General I. McDowell; and the Department of the Lakes, Brigadier General P. St. George Cooke.

The Military Division of the South is commanded by Major General H. W. Halleck, and is composed of the Department of the South, Brigadier General A. H. Terry; and the Department of Texas, Colonel J. J. Reynolds.

The Military Division of the Missouri is commanded by Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, and is composed of the Department of Dakota, Major General W. S. Hancock; Department of the Platte, Brigadier General C. C. Augur; and the Department of the Missouri, Brigadier General John Pope.

The Military Division of the Pacific is commanded by Major General John M. Schofield, and is composed of the Department of the Columbia, Brigadier General E. R. S. Canby; the department of California, Brigadier General E. O. C. Ord; and the Department of Arizona, Colonel George Stoneman.

This subdivision of the country is found to be well adapted to the use of our military forces in the diversified sections and interests committed to their charge, and the general officers in command are all well qualified for their respective duties. I inclose herewith the annual reports of all these commanders, except of General Sheridan, who is absent in Europe, and of Colonel Stoneman, who is in that remote Territory, Arizona, with which our communication is difficult, and his report is not yet received, but will be submitted as soon as possible. To these reports I must refer you for the actual distribution of the troops and the details of the year's work.

According to the latest returns, the Regular Army is composed of 2,488 officers and 34,870 enlisted men. Under the operation of the act approved July 15, 1870, the number of officers is being rapidly reduced, so that by the 1st of January proximo, it will reach the legal standard of 2,277.

Of "enlisted men" the present number is made up as follows:

Ten regiments of cavalry	9,892	
Five regiments of artillery	4,300	
Twenty-five regiments of infantry	16,986	
Total troops of the line		31,178
In addition to which are—		
Five companies of engineer troops	560	
Permanent recruiting parties and recruits	1,629	
Enlisted men of ordnance	706	
West Point detachment	261	
Signal detachment	82	
Hospital stewards	333	
Ordnance sergeants	121	
		3,692
Grand total		34,870

By the same act this number must be reduced by the 1st of July, 1871, to the limit of 30,000.

As a matter of course I desire that the reduction should fall as lightly as possible on the troops of the line, for if the companies of cavalry and infantry which occupy the remote posts are too small, department commanders will be forced to break up many of the smaller posts, and to use two companies where one now suffices. If the non-combatant class be kept to the present standard of 3,692 men, there will be left for the line only 26,308, which, divided up among the 430 companies which compose the present organization, will allow but 60 men to a company. The universal experience is that the constant loss by death, discharge, desertion, &c., especially in the more remote and most dangerous districts, will reduce the actual number present for duty to about two-thirds of the prescribed limit, or will bring the companies down to about 40 men, which is too small for efficient service.

I believe that, on a fair representation, Congress will make direct provision for the engineers, ordnance, signal detachment, and hospital stewards. This would leave the limit of 30,000 to apply only to the troops of the line, and their necessary recruiting parties.

In the examination of the reports herewith, I invite your attention to that recommendation of General Halleck which refers to the use of troops in assisting the civil authorities in maintaining peace, collecting the revenues, &c., which has become so common of late. The duties of the soldiery in this connection are not prescribed by statute so clear that the officers can understand their rights and duties, and the civil agents and authorities often expect more than can be rightly or lawfully done. I think the soldiers ought not to be expected to make individual arrests, or to do any act of violence except in their organized capacity as a *posse comitatus*, duly summoned by the United States marshal, and acting in his personal presence; yet, if it is deemed lawful and proper that the soldiers should do more than this, I concur with General Halleck that Congress should so enact in clear, distinct terms.

During the past year the department commanders have given great attention to the instruction and discipline of their troops, and, as our force becomes less and less, I deem it important that they should receive every encouragement, for we know that from the regular Army the volunteers, when called into active service, expect to learn the rou-

tine of service. In this connection Colonel J. J. Reynolds, in Texas, objects with good reason that he is forced to use his men a great part of their time as laborers on public buildings, roads, and other work which disqualifies them as soldiers, besides preventing them from scouting the frontier as much as would otherwise be the case. As a matter of course, soldiers must labor in taking care of themselves and of their necessary supplies, but to build permanent works or roads in which they have but a partial interest, is a kind of labor that ought not to be imposed on our reduced establishment. I would advise the Secretary of War to prescribe some plain rule, drawing a clear distinction between these two kinds of labor, and to publish it to the Army in orders or regulations, so that it would enter into the contract of enlistment, and soldiers would not, as they frequently do, plead this cause in justification of desertion.

During the past year the troops have been well supplied in all respects, and have been paid regularly every two months. General Augur's recommendation that the troops be paid at shorter intervals is worthy of every consideration, for it is known that pay day coming so seldom is apt to be considered a sort of holiday, and not unfrequently results in disorders such as recently occurred at Provo, which reflect upon the usual good fame of the Army.

The board of officers assembled at St. Louis, Missouri, by virtue of General Orders Nos. 60 and 72, of 1869, has reported that their labors have been substantially concluded, and although not yet in possession of the text, I desire to express my opinion of the importance of their work. This board, composed of officers of great experience, was required to report on the best small-arms and equipments for the Army, and also to prepare a system of tactics for all arms of service. Their conclusion on the first branch of the subject has heretofore been laid before the Secretary of War, who has ordered a supply of the arms recommended by the board to be distributed to the Army for further practical tests. But I observe that the Chief of Ordnance, in his annual report, advises that another 50,000 of the Springfield musket should be altered according to the ordnance pattern, the one now in general use by our infantry. This would imply a selection of that form of musket before the practical tests already in progress are completed. The recommendation of the board was strongly in favor of the Remington system, and I concur with it entirely, and therefore suggest to the Secretary that he await the result of the tests he has already ordered before incurring the expense of alteration of the second 50,000. All officers agree that the present musket is an admirable weapon, but the breech block is not suited to a carbine and entirely out of the question for the pistol, whereas the Remington system is equally suited to all, so that we could have identically the same caliber and cartridge for all arms, a matter of infinite importance in action, and especially so for our troops, who are often detached from their own baggage for months, and come in for a resupply of ammunition at posts where they often find no cartridges suited to their special weapon. The Remington is already adopted by the Navy, and this is an additional good reason for its adoption in the Army, for, in combined operations, both arms and ammunition could be mutually interchanged.

Prior to our civil war we naturally looked for a system of tactics to the experience of European armies, and, as actually occurred, we had the infantry tactics of one nation, cavalry of another, and artillery of a mixed sort, so that there was no just harmony between them. There is no good reason why the same general rules of command and signals should not be uniform for all arms of service, and this board has proceeded on

this theory. Until the text is received, properly corrected and ready for the printer, I shall forbear any comments further than to say the time is most opportune for the adoption of an improved system of tactics for all arms of the service; and before any steps are taken for their adoption, I recommend that some compensation be given to General Upton for the use that may have been made of his system of infantry tactics that has been heretofore adopted and used by the infantry.

In conclusion I would merely renew a former recommendation, that reasonable annual appropriations be asked for barracks, both to replace the unhealthy casemates of our sea-coast forts, and to shelter from the weather the men whom the national necessities force us to station in the dreary and inhospitable regions of the interior of the continent.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

General W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF GENERAL JOHN POPE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, October 31, 1870.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit herewith the usual annual report of affairs in this department.

On the 3d of May, in compliance with General Orders No. 41, dated April 15, 1870, I assumed command of the department, relieving Major General J. M. Schofield, whose headquarters were in St. Louis, Missouri. A few days after a raid was made by Indians on the working parties of the Kansas Pacific Railroad beyond Kit Carson, and ten or twelve persons killed and several hundred head of stock (mainly mules) driven off. The railroad was then being graded and completed between Kit Carson and Denver, and a large force of laborers distributed with as much heedlessness of danger as if employed in the streets of St. Louis. They were without arms and observed not the least precaution. Every man killed was without arms of any kind. Under General Schofield's administration the troops in that region were stationed along two lines from east to west. The Third Infantry occupied the line of the Arkansas, beginning at Fort Larned, and embracing Larned, Dodge, and Lyon; a company of the Fifth occupied Fort Reynolds, on the Arkansas, seventy-three miles above Lyon; the Fifth Infantry was distributed at Forts Harker, Hays, and Wallace, along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Larned was wholly an infantry post; garrison, three companies; Dodge, two infantry companies and one troop Tenth Cavalry; Lyon, three infantry companies and one troop Seventh Cavalry; Harker, two infantry companies and two troops Seventh Cavalry; Hays, two infantry companies and two troops Seventh Cavalry; Wallace, three infantry companies and one troop Seventh Cavalry. Five troops of the Seventh Cavalry wintered at Fort Leavenworth, but at the date of the Indian raid referred to (May 14) were en route to a summer camp near Hays; one troop sent by rail to Wallace.

As soon as news of the raid reached me by telegraph, I directed Lieutenant Colonel C. R. Woods, Fifth Infantry, commanding Fort Wallace, to take charge of the region of country along the railroad from

Wallace to Denver, and to transfer his headquarters to some convenient point between those places. I gave him general command for this service of the troops at Wallace, Lyon, and Reynolds, and reënforced him with two cavalry troops from Hays and one infantry company from Larned. Colonel Woods promptly distributed his infantry force along the line of the roads and sent out four troops of cavalry under Major Reno, Seventh Cavalry, in pursuit of the raiding party. The Indians, however, had too much the start, and escaped across the Platte. They were undoubtedly Sioux, who being refused permission to hunt on the Republican had taken this mode of revenging themselves. Another attack was attempted soon after near River Bend, but the troops were at their stations, and easily repulsed it. Since that time there have been no further troubles from Indians in that region.

The raid was no doubt due to the gross carelessness of the working parties along the railroad. They were distributed along forty miles of the road without arms or preparation of any kind, and their defenseless condition and utter neglect of every precaution which experience of the past should have taught them was essential to their safety, offered an irresistible temptation to the Indians. It is hardly necessary to say to the division commander that a large part of these Indian raids and murders is due to this extreme recklessness and disregard of common sense and every-day experience on the part of the whites. It is not possible to correct these things, nor can it be expected that troops will be found at all times and at every point of this vast frontier where irresponsible and reckless white people choose to appear.

A cavalry camp of six troops of the Seventh Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel Custer, was established near Fort Hays with detachments (three troops) posted in the extreme settlements along the Saline, Solomon, and Lower Republican Rivers. These detachments, with the numerous scouts made from this cavalry camp along the courses of these streams, have kept everything quiet along that frontier. It became necessary, during the alarm occasioned by the raid in May, to detach three companies from the artillery school at Riley, for service along the western settlements. I was very reluctant to interrupt the prescribed course of instruction of the batteries, but the necessity was urgent, and the duty was performed by the companies thus detached cheerfully and efficiently.

The troops south of the Arkansas were distributed as follows: Camp Supply, Indian Territory, three companies Third Infantry, and five troops Tenth Cavalry; Fort Sill, four companies Sixth Infantry and four troops Tenth Cavalry; Fort Arbuckle, Indian nation, two troops Tenth Cavalry; Fort Gibson, Cherokee nation, one company Sixth Infantry; Fort Smith, one company Sixth Infantry; Little Rock, two companies Sixth Infantry; Osage neutral lands in Kansas, two companies Sixth Infantry and one troop Seventh Cavalry.

Fort Arbuckle has been abandoned as a military post and the garrison transferred to Fort Sill.

Camp Supply is now garrisoned by two companies Sixth Infantry, two companies Third Infantry, and four troops Tenth Cavalry; Fort Sill, seven troops Tenth Cavalry; Gibson, three companies Sixth Infantry; Smith, one company Sixth Infantry; Little Rock, one company Sixth Infantry. One company Sixth Infantry is at the Cheyenne and Arrapaho agency on the Canadian, and will remain there this winter. It is proper to state that no necessity exists for troops at Gibson, Smith, or Little Rock, and they are only kept there in the winter for want of shelter in the Indian country, where they are really needed.

The Eighth Cavalry and Fifteenth Infantry are in New Mexico, judiciously distributed at the various posts in that Territory. It is not deemed necessary to go more into detail concerning the stations of these two regiments, which are the same now as hitherto, except that Fort Bascom has been ordered to be abandoned and the garrison withdrawn to Fort Union.

I transmit, inclosed, a list of depredations, small in number and of little serious injury, committed by the Indians of the southern reservations, the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Comanches, and Kiowas. These latter have crossed into Texas, as has always been their custom, and committed a good many depredations during the past summer. I also inclose herewith certain papers from Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Nelson, United States Army, commanding Camp Supply, Indian Territory, relative to Indian affairs, which are referred to further on in this report.

In New Mexico the Utes in the north, as has always been the case, have maintained peace and friendly intercourse with the whites. Substantially the same may be said of the Navajoes.

With the Apaches in the southern part of the Territory and on both sides of the Rio Grande, the usual small troubles have been continued, and I think are likely to be continued. The Apaches of New Mexico are a squalid, cowardly race, divided into innumerable small bands acknowledging no common authority, and are, perhaps, the most skillful thieves on the frontier. It is much to be doubted, from the character and habits of these Indians, whether they can be brought to live upon a reservation at all, unless, indeed, they are furnished with everything they covet.

Speaking generally, there has been little trouble with the Indians in this department during this season. This result is mainly due to the fact that these Indians have been fed and furnished with nearly everything they asked for, and by these means much temptation to depredate removed. It may be safely said, however, that if the Indians are to be kept quiet by feeding them, there are much cheaper and safer places to do it than their present reservations. Far away from lines of railroad or river navigation, food is, in their present location, immensely expensive. It may also be said that if food and raiment are furnished these Indians, they can hardly claim to need arms or horses, and these they should be required to relinquish, by which means both the temptation and the power to depredate would be removed. If, in addition, they were removed to some point on a railroad or navigable river, all this could be done at much less expense than is now incurred.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ARMY AND THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The relations between the military authorities and the agents of Indians on reservations in this department I have carefully set forth in the inclosed order, in so far at least as these relations concern the action of Army officers. This relation I understand to be that established by the Government, and so long as both parties literally observe it (as I feel sure the military will do) there need be no conflict of authority, and no controversy. It may be safely doubted, however, whether such a relation is best for such Indians as the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches. The country assigned to these Indians as reservations is of immense extent and quite unsettled. The reservations of the Kiowas and Comanches is very near the frontier settlements of Texas, upon which these Indians have been accustomed to depredate for years. The military authorities having no jurisdiction whatever

within the reservation, are powerless to prevent an organization of the Indians for hostile movements, or to arrest such movements until the parties concerned have passed beyond the limits of the reservations. In other words, the Indians on these reservations may hold council after council, devising means and determining plans for raids upon the settlements north and south, may accumulate everything needed for them, and may march off from their encampments on hostile expeditions, and yet the military authorities at hand in the neighborhood, fully possessed of all the facts, and knowing well the active persons concerned in organizing the raid, can neither arrest the parties nor in any manner interfere with the expedition until it shall have passed beyond the limits of the reservation. Having in this manner prepared everything for the raid, and having the choice of any of the numerous exposed points of the settlements north and south to attack, their first move must be successful, and occasion severe injury to the places and people attacked. It is only then that troops can be used, generally too late to accomplish anything except fruitless pursuit. In very many cases such expeditions could be wholly prevented by arresting for the time the active parties engaged in getting them up, or by seizing and keeping for awhile the ponies of the tribe or tribes concerned. It seems to me that such obvious and peaceful means of entirely frustrating hostile expeditions of Indians, attended with such destruction and such nameless horrors, ought to be in the power of the military to use. At present the military forces can do nothing until after hostilities begin, and then it is generally too late to do much good. I merely present this statement of the case without urging anything. I think the common sense of it need not even be emphasized.

I believe it proper to set forth in some detail the position of the military authorities in relation of these Indian reservations, as all depredations committed by Indians are charged to want of proper action or inefficiency of the military, and the commanders of military posts in or near any of these reservations are invariably held responsible by public opinion for the conduct of the Indians over whom they have no jurisdiction nor control whatever. Much injustice has in this manner been done to several post commanders in this department, and especially to Colonel B. H. Grierson, commanding Fort Sill. That post is near the Texas frontier, and in immediate contact with the Comanche and Kiowa reservations. These Indians have made many hostile incursions into Texas this year, as they have done in years past, and Colonel Grierson has been blamed for it, when in fact he cannot in any way control the movements of the Indians, nor arrest and punish them for any hostile acts. Upon being closely pursued the Indians retreat to their reservations, where the military cannot touch them. I regret to notice that this feeling has been manifested by the military authorities in Texas, of course in ignorance of these facts. I could wish that the War Department would publish some general orders setting forth fully the exact relations between the military authorities and the Indians, and their agents, in order that military commanders at least might be spared misapprehension and unjust censure from the members of their own arm of the public service.

OF THE INDIANS.

In order that the recommendations I shall make for the permanent distribution of troops in this department may be clearly understood, it is necessary to sketch briefly the character and location of the Indian tribes, and their relation to the settlements in danger from their raids.

With the exception of small hunting parties of Sioux from the north, the whole region between the Platte and the line of the Red River of Louisiana has hitherto been possessed, or rather roamed over, by the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes. A small remnant of the Apaches of the Plains lives with the Comanches.

Under present treaties all these Indians are bound to live upon reservations laid out for them in the southern part of this department—the Cheyennes and Arapahoes along the waters of the Canadian, the Kiowas and Comanches between the Canadian and Red Rivers. So long as the Indians remain on these reservations, they are solely under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department. When they go beyond, it becomes the duty of the military to compel their return.

The Arapahoes have, almost to a man, been peaceful during this year. The Cheyennes, as a body, have, I believe, also been peaceful, though some of their young men committed some depredations, and probably murdered one or two men in the early part of the summer.

The Kiowas have been altogether the worst Indians we have had to deal with. I think it almost certain that nearly all, if not quite all, of the depredations and murders committed south of the Arkansas River since May 1 are to be charged to this tribe. They are now, as they have been for twenty-five years past, the most faithless, cruel, and unreliable of all the Indians of the plains. The Comanches have joined them, however, in the depredations committed in Texas, which these Indians can never be made to understand is embraced in any treaty with them. The Texas settlements are, and have always been, considered by the Indians legitimate prey, and they cannot be made to understand that any treaty restrains them as against the settlements of that State. I think the location of these reservations along the northern line of Texas was hardly judicious. Under the circumstances, which are known to every officer familiar with the history of these Indians, the further from Texas these reservations could be located the better. Having established the reservation where it is, it would perhaps be impolitic to remove it, but the military force stationed at Fort Sill ought, under the peculiar circumstances, to be invested with much greater jurisdiction over the Indians there than is now the case. It is not necessary, however, to add anything to what I have already said on this subject.

The settlements in danger from the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are the settlements of Western and Southwestern Kansas, along the Arkansas River, the Kansas Pacific Railroad, the Saline, Solomon, and Republican Rivers. The eastern settlements of Colorado and New Mexico may also be said to be exposed to these Indians, though not so much.

The Utes, occupying a large part of Colorado and Northern New Mexico, have always been peaceful, and unless molested and wronged, are likely to remain so.

Much the same thing may now be said of the Navajoes, occupying the region south of the Utes, between the Rio Grande and the Great Colorado. There is, of course, small thieving going on between the Mexicans and these Indians, but nothing that can be dignified as war.

The Apaches, occupying all Southern New Mexico on both sides of the Rio Grande, as also Arizona, are the most squalid, cowardly, thieving Indians I know on the frontier. They are divided into numerous small bands, recognize no general authority, and most of their warlike operations consist in the murder of an unprotected herder or two, and the theft of their herds of sheep. Very small, unarmed, or careless parties of travelers are no doubt in some danger in the country occupied

by these Indians. They have none of the warlike propensities and pride of the Plain Indians, and are never likely to combine for any general war. In this loose and incoherent condition is found the great difficulty of controlling or punishing these Indians.

It seems reviving a threadbare subject to discuss, at this date, the characteristics and conditions of the Indians in this department, but thus much seemed to me judicious in view of the military dispositions I intend to propose for the approval of the Government.

OF MILITARY POSTS.

The completion of the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Denver and the changed condition of the Indians, both as to their location and relations with the military, have greatly simplified the question of the number and position of military posts, and have, I think, enabled us to determine, in most cases, with some degree of certainty, the location of the permanent military posts in this department, and the military dispositions necessary for the future.

The railroad traversing the department from east to west furnishes cheap and rapid communication and puts most of the posts within easy reach of supplies. It becomes practicable, therefore, to conduct military operations with facility over the larger part of this department, to receive immediate intelligence, and to concentrate troops with rapidity. It seems, therefore, more practicable now to defend the numerous exposed points on the frontier from some large central posts, on or near the railroad, than it was in times past imperfectly to effect the same object by the establishment of numerous small posts. The Indians on the southern reservation cannot reach the settlements exposed to them in Kansas and Eastern Colorado without crossing or very nearly approaching the line of the railroad, where their appearance and number can be rapidly communicated by telegraph, and the necessary force sent by rail. Small detachments placed at the important stations along the railroad, in proper defensive buildings, easily protect such stations until assistance, telegraphed for, can reach them.

The depredations of Indians on the settlements in Kansas and Colorado must, of necessity, be committed during the warm weather. There is no grass for animals on the plains in the winter, and the violent snowstorms and severe cold altogether prevent the Indians from traversing them at that season. Summer camps of cavalry or infantry sent out in the early spring to important points from some large central posts accomplish all the objects to be expected from small posts kept up all the year at the same points, and I am satisfied that they can accomplish these objects much more completely and at vastly less cost. It may be safely asserted that the same number of troops stationed at a large post can be subsisted at much less cost than would be incurred if they were distributed at a number of small posts. The administrative machinery of a small post—the police, the service in the quartermaster's and subsistence departments, and for daily extra duty—is nearly as great as for a large post. The waste of supplies, a large item, is greater when issued in small quantities than in large. It will be apparent, without detail, that the general statement as to expense is well founded.

The esprit, the discipline, and efficiency of troops are greatly promoted by assembling them in large bodies, equal at least to one regiment. Every officer knows this fact well.

In the service on the frontier the want of men for active pursuit of Indians, and other military operations in the field, has been severely

felt, and this want has been largely due to the distribution of the troops at small posts. With 1,000 men at one post it is easy to put into the field, on the shortest notice, 850 men. Distribute the thousand men to four small posts and it will not be found practicable to put into the field 600 men.

If, therefore, the needed protection to settlements and routes of travel can be as completely secured by a few large posts as by many small ones, three very important things can be accomplished: 1st, a large reduction of expense; 2d, better discipline and morale among the troops; 3d, the power to use much more of any given force for field service.

I propose, then, to examine the question as far as concerns this department; and first as to the country east of the Rocky Mountains, between the Platte and the Red River of Louisiana.

As I have before explained, the Indians who have heretofore roamed over this whole region, and from whom danger is to be apprehended, are those on the southern reservations in this department, viz., the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, along the waters of the Canadian River, and the Kiowas and Comanches along the waters of the Red River, still further south. The whole region between the Arkansas and the Red Rivers, west of the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw reservations, (where there is no likelihood of trouble,) is entirely unsettled, and in the nature of things must remain so until some railroad along the thirty-fifth parallel is built. This road, though projected, has not even been commenced, and its completion is so far in the future that it can be safely left out of the question now. The depredations of these Indians in this department are committed upon the settlements in Kansas, of which there are none south of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, except east of the Great Bend of the Arkansas, (and these last settlements are now so populous and so far to the east that the danger of attack from Indians is very remote,) and upon the settlements in eastern and southern Colorado and a small section of New Mexico, on the Canadian, east of Fort Union.

In order to reach any of the settlements in Kansas and Colorado, the Indians must pass over a great extent of uninhabited country destitute of timber and scantily watered, and this they can only do from May 1 to about October 15. Between the 15th of October and the 1st of May there is no grass to subsist animals in all that region, and for a large part of the time snow-storms and cold weather render it next to impossible to be traveled over. It is then only between May 1 and October 15 that the settlements in question require precautionary military arrangements against Indians.

Leaving out of the question for the moment Fort Sill and Camp Supply, which were established under peculiar circumstances and for particular objects, we have now for the protection of the settlements referred to Forts Larned, Harker, Hays, Dodge, Wallace, Lyon, and Reynolds, besides the troops distributed at the important stations along the line of the railroad.

The garrisons of these posts amount in the aggregate to eighteen companies of infantry and seven companies of cavalry. Larned is fifty-five miles from the railroad, Dodge ninety miles, Lyon fifty-five miles, and Reynolds seventy-five miles. At all of these posts timber is wanting, and wood is very expensive. The cost of hauling supplies to them in wagons from the railroad, either by contract or by Government trains, is very great. Yet not one of them is needed for at least six months of the year.

The Indians keep themselves closely to the wooded country south of

the Canadian during the whole winter and until late in the spring, when the grass is sufficiently grown to subsist their animals. There seems no good reason why, merely for occasions which can only arise during six months of the year, we should keep expensive military posts *all* the year. It seems to me that we can very judiciously follow the example of the Indians themselves in this matter. Without attempting to go more into detail in explanation of what seems very plain, the arrangements which I propose, in view of the circumstances thus set forth, are as follows for the region between the Platte and the Texas line, east of the Rocky Mountains: To concentrate at Fort Hays the garrisons of Larned, Dodge, and Harker, or rather to establish at Hays the Third or Fifth Infantry, with two companies of cavalry, for any contingency that may arise during the winter. In like manner to concentrate at a post to be established on the railroad at or near River Bend or Cedar Point, the garrisons of Wallace, Lyon, Reynolds, and a large part of the garrison of Camp Supply, which I presume will, under any circumstances now to be foreseen, be broken up next spring. In brief, to establish an infantry regiment and two cavalry companies at Hays, and the same force at Cedar Point. The material now in the buildings at Harker, on one side, and Wallace on the other, is fit for use, and can be cheaply transported by rail from both posts to Hays.

Cedar Point is near (within fifteen miles of) the promontory of pine timber which extends far to the east from the foot of Pike's Peak, and lumber could be had there at little cost. Coal has been found and is being mined at so many points along and near the railroad, that fuel need enter but little into the question of locating these posts.

I by no means propose to abandon, altogether, Larned, Dodge, Wallace, Lyon, and Reynolds, but to leave a small detachment, a picket, in fact, to hold possession of the buildings until they are no longer habitable. No repairs should be made and no expenses incurred, however, at any of them. It is quite likely that the summer camps would be established in the immediate neighborhood of these posts, which could then be used to store temporary supplies, and furnish shelter for sick men of the command camped near them. Before these posts would be entirely useless for such purposes, it is quite certain that the need of troops in the vicinity would no longer exist.

The large and valuable reservation at Harker, now surrounded by settements, should be sold, and, if possible, the proceeds applied to building quarters for its garrison at Hays. It contains 10,240 acres, and is worth $5 per acre.

From these two large posts, which shall take the place of the seven now occupied, it is proposed in the early spring to send out detachments of cavalry and infantry in such force each as the post commander may think judicious, to encamp at important points in the vicinity of the present posts or elsewhere, and to keep moving about in the neighborhood always ready for service, and always selecting camps where there is grazing for animals. Each commander of one of these two large posts should have a certain district of country to attend to, and having authority over all the detachments sent out from his post, he could strengthen, reduce, or concentrate the detachments as the special occasion might demand.

During the six months thus spent in camp no forage except the grass of the prairies would be needed, no wood except what could be gathered by the command for mere cooking purposes, and there would be none of the constant daily expenses of a post occupied permanently by the same force. In the winter these detachments drawn into the posts on the

railroad could be supplied with everything needed at the lowest possible cost.

Of the economy of such an arrangement there can be no doubt, nor have I any doubt, for the good of the troops and for the protection of the country, it would be far more efficient than the present system of small posts. It is only during five or six months of the year that danger from Indians is to be apprehended. Of course the larger the force we can use during that time, and the more freely it can move, the more efficient will be the service. The system of movable camps to take the place of the small posts perfectly fulfills the conditions.

From Fort Hays, thus enlarged, detachments could be sent (of cavalry) to the Saline, Solomon, and lower Republican, as now; infantry and cavalry to the Big Bend of the Arkansas, below Larned, to cover the settlements of southwestern Kansas; infantry and cavalry to some point near Dodge; infantry and cavalry to some point near Wallace, or between that post and the Arkansas on one side and the Republican on the other. The commander of Hays to have the general command of all these detachments. The depot of supply for all to be at Hays. The commander of the post at River Bend to post cavalry and infantry at or near Lyon, at or near Reynolds, at or near the point where the Purgatory River leaves the Raton Pass, on or near the upper waters of the Republican, in two places; these last for precaution against marauding parties of Sioux and Cheyennes from the north side of the Platte. Thus this whole region would be occupied by forces constantly on the move, and in the most efficient condition during the whole season of danger from Indians.

I have gone thus into detail concerning the part of this department treated of, so that my general purpose may be understood somewhat in detail. I shall merely indicate for the rest of the department the location of the posts I propose to retain, and their strength.

And, first, of Camp Supply and Fort Sill. Camp Supply was first established as a depot of supply for General Sheridan's campaign against the Indians in 1868. It has been retained as a position half way on the road to Sill. It is in an entirely unsettled region, not even in the vicinity of the Indians, and seems to me to serve no purpose whatever. It simply invites travel into a portion of the country where it would never go except for the existence of the post and for its service, and this travel is a constant temptation to the Indians to attack trains or small parties. If there were no post there would be no travel, and consequently no Indian hostilities. I recommend its abandonment in the early spring.

Fort Sill is an important position, and as a post for a regiment or even eight companies of cavalry, it would be of incalculable use as a protection to the settlements in Texas, if only the post commander could be vested with power to overlook the Kiowas and Comanches, arrest any hostile expeditions into Texas before they left the reservation, or punish them when they return from a raid upon the white settlements. With this power in his hands, if he should be a discreet and prudent officer, (and such an officer could easily be found,) the commander of Fort Sill could almost invariably arrest any hostile expeditions of Kiowas and Comanches without violence or bloodshed. In the hope that this power will be given him, I recommend most decidedly the retention of Fort Sill and its enlargement so as to hold at least two more cavalry companies. It will be sufficiently near the line of the Pacific Railroad—along the thirty-second parallel—for protection of the road, and for all the conveniences the road will present.

NEW MEXICO AND SOUTHERN COLORADO.

The dispositions for protection to that part of Southern Colorado east of the mountains are to be made from the post at River Bend, as already stated. There is no present likelihood of hostility on the part of the Utes, and probably there will not be unless they are unjustly treated. As this may be confidently expected, however, with the progress of white settlements, it would not be safe to proceed upon the assumption that no military precautions are needed against the Utes.

Fort Union, now the headquarters of the Eighth Cavalry, is admirably placed not only to afford protection against the Utes, but to cover the whole of the eastern and southeastern frontier settlements of New Mexico against the Indians on the southern reservations. It is proposed to keep Fort Union as one of the large posts from which to send out detachments for the summer on the plains east and south. Fort Garland is also judiciously placed to cover the settlements along the Rio Grande north of Taos.

I do not believe that Fort Wingate is necessary. It is so far out as to require heavy expenditures for transportation of supplies, and does not seem to serve any good purpose. The Navajoes are peaceable, and likely, I think, to remain so. Any evil acts they do are simple robberies of sheep or mules, and once in a long time the killing of a herder. As they can only depredate upon the settlements far in rear of Wingate, that post would answer every purpose if it were as far back as Laguna. Indeed, I doubt whether it is needed at all. A troop of cavalry at Laguna and one at Cebolleta, where forage is abundant and cheap, would answer every purpose.

Fort Craig I consider useless, and it should be given up. It is on private land and is a growing and needless expense. Leaving a company of cavalry at or near Laguna and one at Ceboleta, it is probable that the present garrisons of Craig and Wingate could be quartered at Garland and Fort Union, such as could not be accommodated at those posts in the present buildings to be left at Albuquerque, where supplies of all kinds are cheap and can be had on the ground.

In the southern part of the Territory of New Mexico there are now five posts, every one (except Fort Selden) established in a region distant from supplies and requiring enormous expense of wagon transportation. They ought, in my opinion, to be reduced to not more than three—preferably two. Selden I consider important, and a post on the Mimbres to the west, to take the place of Bayard and Cummings. Selden and the post west of it, on the Mimbres, would be quite near the thirty-second parallel, and certainly very near, if not directly on, the proposed railroad along that parallel.

Fort Stanton is very remote from anywhere, and correspondingly expensive. It was established in 1855, with the idea that the country in the neighborhood would be settled immediately and would soon render the maintenance of the post unnecessary. The military purpose was to cover the Jornada del Muerto and the line of settlements along the Rio Grande from the depredations of the Mescalero Apaches, who live in the Sacramento Mountains. Neither purpose was accomplished. It was too far away to protect the line of settlements along the Rio Grande, and certainly it would be safe to say that not more than twelve or fifteen hundred persons have settled in all the region near Fort Stanton for the fifteen years of its existence, and these settlers find their sole market at the fort. So far from being self-sustaining, the settlers could

sell nothing except to the post, and if it goes they must go also, and that entirely irrespective of Indians.

Whether it be the purpose of the Government to keep up a large post in so remote a place and at such enormous expense for such a purpose I do not know, but, speaking in a military view, Fort Stanton is wholly unnecessary. There were no settlers when the post was established, and the few now there must have gone at their own risk and with full knowledge, from all experience, that the post was, of necessity, temporary. They exist now merely by trade with the post, and it seems rather absurd that a military post, once established, must be forever kept up for the protection of a few settlers who live by trading with it. The removal of the garrison, however, (as, indeed, of any other,) will occasion loud outcry and endless petitions and representations. Once establish a post and it seems nearly impossible, without infinite clamor and objection, ever to remove it.

In brief, I propose, in lieu of the ten posts in New Mexico, to have four, or certainly not to exceed five, posts. It will be necessary to build the post on the Mimbres west of Selden and to enlarge Selden somewhat, and this I believe will be all that would be needed. Bascom has been abandoned and its garrison transferred to Fort Union.

While, if left to carry out my own views on this subject, I would proceed at once to dispose the troops in this department as I have herein suggested, I do not advise, in view of all the circumstances remotely connected with the matter, any great or sudden change in the present arrangements. It will probably be more judicious to effect the changes gradually, as occasion offers, and to extend over several years the entire rearrangement. But I would decidedly advise that no more expenses be incurred at any of the posts herein proposed to be abandoned than are actually necessary, and none whatever for building or even for repairs of any kind. As fast as quarters become uninhabitable I would remove one company at a time to the large post designed to be its permanent station and continue to do this gradually until all are thus removed. It is not unlikely that the repairs and heavy expense for transportation, for fuel, and for forage, which will be needed at such posts for the next two years, remote as they are from the railroad, will require as much expenditure of money as would be needed to build quarters for the troops at the large post on the railroad. Whenever it becomes apparent that the repairs needed at the small distant posts approximate in cost to building quarters for them at the large post, the latter course should at once be adopted. In this manner, too, the post at River Bend and on the Mimbres, in New Mexico, can be gradually built. I should prefer to do the whole thing at once, and I think careful examination will show that it would be economy to do so. I am firmly convinced that the difference of expense between supplying troops at large posts on the railroad and the same force scattered about at many small posts remote from the railroad would in itself be sufficient in two years to build everything that is necessary to complete the arrangement I recommend. I must leave a decision of the question to higher authority, merely reaffirming, with all the emphasis I can give it, the statement that, for economy, efficiency of administration and of military operations in the field, comfort, discipline, and morale of troops, there can be no question between the system of a few large central posts and that of numerous small posts.

DEPOTS.

There are two general depots in the department, the largest at Fort

Leavenworth, the other at Fort Union, merely for the supply of troops in New Mexico.

The depot at Fort Leavenworth is admirably located and in all respects complete and satisfactory. For years to come it must be the source of distribution of supplies to a vast district of country and to a considerable part of the Army.

Fort Union as a depot is, in my judgment, useless. It is enormously expensive, far beyond any compensatory advantage, and should be broken up as a depot with as little delay as is practicable. It was established in 1851, when New Mexico was a separate military department, drawing all its supplies from Fort Leavenworth and St. Louis. At that time Fort Union was at the end of a wagon route from the Missouri River seven hundred miles long, and all the stores had to be hauled in wagons over that whole distance. It was proper enough then that there should be a depot there, but that condition of things has passed away and the necessity of a depot has ceased. The building of the Kansas Pacific Railroad has reduced the wagon travel to New Mexico to two hundred and eighty miles, and it is easier to transport supplies now to the most remote point in New Mexico than it was in times past to deliver them at Fort Union.

The nearest and most accessible point of the railroad to Santa Fé is Kit Carson, and it will be found cheaper and easier to contract to haul from that point supplies direct to each post in New Mexico than to contract for their delivery at Fort Union and their rehandling and redistribution from there.

Any surplus stores which might be needed in consequence of unforeseen emergency in New Mexico could be readily kept in store at Fort Union, in charge of the proper supply officers of the post, but the whole machinery of the depot there is very expensive and unnecessary. It is my purpose, if it be approved, to break up the depot of Fort Union in the spring and to make contracts for the delivery to each post in New Mexico of its annual supplies direct from the railroad at Kit Carson. These supplies can be put up here and shipped separately for each post to Kit Carson, where an agent of the Quartermaster's Department can see to their delivery to the contractors for transportation. As this question must be determined soon, in view of the necessary contracts for next year, I invite special attention to my recommendation and as early a decision as may be convenient.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The military reservation of Fort Leavenworth is one of the most valuable and most useful possessed by the Government. It embraces about 6,000 acres of good land, a large part of which is occupied by barracks, storehouses, buildings for department headquarters, and for farming purposes. It lies on the Missouri River, at a point where steamers can reach it for eight or nine months of the year, is connected by railroad with all points northeast and south, and from it the Kansas Pacific Railroad extends westward to the Rocky Mountains. For years to come it must be the most suitable place for the headquarters of a department embracing the whole region of country as far west as the eastern line of California, and as far south as the northern boundary of Texas. It is altogether the most convenient and suitable place for depots of supplies for troops serving throughout that great region, and as a depot at which to recruit animals intended for public use, temporarily disabled by service in the field. Forage and provisions of nearly every kind needed for the army

are to be had there at the least cost, and it is now used, and I presume will continue to be used on a constantly increasing scale for wintering cavalry employed during the summer in the field, north of the Arkansas River. To part with any part of the reservation would be to give up by far the cheapest and best possession for the military service of the Government to be had in all this country. So far from selling any part of it, it would clearly be for the interests of the Government to appropriate every year, for some years to come, a considerable sum of money to enlarge and increase the accommodations for troops, and the storage of military supplies. The post ought to hold ten companies of cavalry; that is, there are barracks and quarters for that force, with its officers, but two of the buildings erected for barracks are now used for department and post offices, and the quarters for officers belonging to the troops which should occupy them are now occupied by officers belonging to the department staff. The removal of headquarters to this place, before any suitable buildings were provided, and without any arrangement for providing them, has rendered this occupation of unsuitable buildings for department purposes necessary, but I hope and earnestly urge that a suitable amount be applied (say $300,000) to put up as soon as possible suitable offices for department headquarters, and quarters for officers attached to department headquarters and the depots. When this is done, which ought to be done without delay, all the unsuitable buildings and quarters now used could be surrendered to troops, which could be wintered here, and could perform their duties on the plains in the summer, at far less expense, and with equal efficiency as now. I recommend, therefore, in view of all the public interests involved and to be promoted thereby, that a special appropriation of the amount above named be asked from Congress at its coming session to build suitable offices and officers' quarters for the headquarters Department of the Missouri, such appropriation to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, and upon plans and estimates approved by him.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

While the military authorities under the present system, having no jurisdiction over Indian reservations, I trust it will not be considered improper to submit a few remarks on the subject for such consideration as may be given them. I do not propose to add anything to what I have already said as to reservations now established, but to ask careful consideration of the question of locating any other reservations which may hereafter be determined on. My views as to the location of Indian reservations are briefly set forth in the appended letter to Judge Smith, of Colorado, written in 1866. Everything that has occurred since seems to me to strengthen the positions therein taken.

To lay out a reservation for Indians in the very region they have always occupied, and every path in which is known to them, and from which they have always made their raids upon the settlements, is simply to furnish them with what alone they have needed in the past to secure success in their hostile expeditions, or security to themselves, in case of failure, viz: 1st. A depot of supplies furnished by the Government; and, 2d. A place of safety where they are protected by an agent of the Government from the consequences of any crimes they choose to commit. If it should prove that they will keep the peace, in consideration of being supplied with everything they covet, surely there are much cheaper places to furnish such things than an agency many hundreds of miles away from productive regions, and from lines of railroad and

navigable rivers. Aside from the enormous expense to the Interior Department of such a remote reservation, the army also is saddled with the very heavy and useless expense of keeping up and supplying remote posts in the same regions, and of furnishing heavy escorts to trains.

In the appended letter to Judge Smith, I have explained my opinions on this subject with sufficient clearness, and in view of the establishment of any new reservation for Indians in this Department, I would respectfully ask careful examination of the question of location. In this matter the military forces have an equal interest, certainly with the agents of the Interior Department.

I submit herewith a roster of troops serving in this Department, and the papers heretofore referred to in this report, together with such orders as I have made bearing upon the matters touched on.

It is proper to invite attention to the letters of Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Nelson, commanding Camp Supply, relating to the dissatisfaction of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes with the location of their agency.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE L. HARTSTUFF,
Adjutant General Military Division of the Missouri,
Chicago, Illinois.

[From the Missouri Democrat of August 29, 1866.]

To Hon. J. Bright Smith, of Denver, Colorado, Major General Pope has recently addressed a letter detailing at length his views and proposals on the subject of Indian affairs. A manuscript copy of the letter, which will be found of much value and interest, has been transmitted to us, enabling us to present the document to our readers. It is as follows:

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, *August* 3, 1866.

MY DEAR JUDGE: On my return yesterday from Albuquerque I had the pleasure to receive the two Colorado papers you sent me, which, though long delayed on the road, were very acceptable. It would seem from the article on Indian affairs that my views and suggestions on the subject are not clearly understood, and I will therefore re-state them more intelligibly and with as much brevity as possible.

A reference to the history of our Indian relations in the past seems to be essential to a clear understanding of the propositions I submitted for the consideration of the people of Colorado. What, then, is this history? It is manifest that in the progress of the settlements of new countries inhabited by barbarous tribes of Indians, the time arrives when the whites are brought into contact with Indians at so many points of the vast region claimed and roved over by them that the safety of the settlers is no longer compatible with the wild and wandering condition of the savage race. It becomes necessary, therefore, both for his own protection and that of the white settlers, to restrict the Indians to certain localities, where, guarded by troops and partly subsisted by the Government, he can neither commit depredations upon the whites nor be subjected to like acts from his more civilized neighbors. This necessity has created the "reservation system," to which, in the end, all Indians now on this continent must be subjected. The history of these reservations in the case of the Indians north and south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi has been very different, and in this difference will be found the basis of the views which I expressed in Denver. In the case of the Indians north of the Ohio River, it was thought judicious in the beginning of this system to locate the reservations in the country occupied or claimed by the Indians. The natural result followed. On the one hand the white settlements crowded round the reservations and more and more narrowed the range of the Indians. On the other hand, the Indians found in these reservations a safe place of refuge after committing robbery, theft, murder, or any other lawless and hostile acts. It was and is impossible to place troops enough at each one of these reservations entirely to prevent the Indian from stealing out at night and robbing and, at times, murdering his white neighbors. The white men on the frontier and close in contact with these reservations, unrestrained by laws and by any sound public sentiment, settle all disputes and avenge all offenses, however trivial, in which Indians are concerned, with a pistol or rifle, themselves being both judges and executioners. In addition to these causes of difficulty,

the reservations became more and more valuable by the growth of settlements around them, and were therefore more coveted every day by white men. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that outrages and atrocities committed by both parties were frequent and irrepressible. A little while only was needed to make it plain that whites and Indians could not live together in these relations, and it was found necessary almost as soon as the Indians were established on the reservations to remove them to some other region more remote from the white settlements, or to deprive them of their arms and to take upon ourselves the entire burden of subsisting them. The former course was adopted, and the result has been that the various tribes which once inhabited the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, have been again and again removed from one reservation to another, until at last they are found along the western frontier of Missouri, and within the limits of Kansas.

The broils and difficulties attending their residence on these various reservations, and the sufferings of the Indians from want and from other causes, have so diminished their numbers that of the various powerful and populous tribes which once inhabited the great region east of the Mississippi, there now remain but a few insignificant and feeble remnants along the extreme western frontier. What has become of the great tribes famous in our history—the Delawares, the Shawnees, the Miamies, the Sacs and Foxes, the Pottawatomies, the Winnebagoes, the Kickapoos, and many others equally populous and powerful? A few feeble, helpless, worn-out fragments alone remain of all these great Indian nations. What, too, it might be asked, is the history of the white emigrants, the pioneers of the great States of the West? It is a history full of bloodshed and of horror. For these wretched Indians, reduced as one might suppose to the last extremity of misery, there is, however, even now no rest. At last it is found absolutely necessary to remove the still few left to the Indian territory west of Arkansas.

A history so full of bloodshed and of misery, both to Indian and white man, and involving such immense expense to the Government, cannot even at this day be read without astonishment and indignation. The process of extermination has been rapid beyond belief, and furnishes a record of inhumanity to both races, which will long remain a reproach to the country.

Warned, seemingly, by the unfortunate result of the system of reservations pursued north of the Ohio River, the Government, in dealing with the Indians of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and other Southern and Southwestern States, so modified this policy of reservations as greatly to obviate many of its evils. An extensive region of country west of the State of Arkansas was selected as "Indian territory;" and the tribes inhabiting the Southern States were, after more or less difficulty, at once removed to it without undergoing the intermediate stages which had marked the course of the more northern Indians. Compare the condition of the northern and southern Indians, who have at last been brought together in this common territory. The southern tribes are still numerous and strong, and, so far as Indians can be, prosperous and improving. It is not necessary, after what I have already said, to describe the condition of the northern tribes now first brought into contact with their race from the Southern States. Poor, feeble, helpless, and hopeless, they have at last found a place where it is to be hoped they will be permitted to die in peace, and their name and tribe to vanish from the earth.

In this difference in the history of the two great branches of the same race may be found the difference between a system of reservations located in a country originally occupied by Indians, from which they are only removed from time to time by the pressure of necessity to other reservations, from which they must again and again be removed for the same reasons, and the system of reservations in a territory selected for the exclusive occupation of Indians, and so far removed from their original country that return to it is impossible. In a humane view there can be no doubt as to the respective merits and demerits of these two systems. The economic question I will examine further on. It can hardly be doubted that if it had been proposed to our ancestors seventy years ago, when the country was sparsely settled and impoverished by war, to adopt for the great tribes of Indians north of the Ohio River the system afterward pursued toward the southern tribes, the scheme would have appeared much more startling by the grandeur of its proportions and the supposed enormous expense which must attend it, than the plan which I suggested to the people of Colorado can possibly seem to them. And yet if our forefathers could have foreseen the history of the last seventy years as we can now look back upon it, what torrents of blood, what nameless horrors, what lavish and wasteful expenditure of money, what reproach upon themselves and their posterity, might have been spared! That they had not the light of experience, as we have, is true; that they had comparatively none of the resources, the power and the knowledge which we have to-day, is equally true. Let us take heed, then, that we do not fall into the same grievous mistakes, not to say crimes, without even the poor excuse which might be made for them. I do not wish to be understood from what precedes that I consider the Indian Territory west of Arkansas the best selection of a country for the Indians, nor the establishment of so many tribes under the conditions which there obtained the best disposition which

could have been made even of those Indians. I only mean to say that, in my judgment, it approaches more nearly than any arrangement yet proposed to the solution of the Indian question, and that, defective as it may be in some respects, it obviates many of the evils which have existed in the past, and which still exist everywhere else in the Indian country.

To recur, then, to the condition of the Indians and of Indian affairs in the Territories west of the Mississippi. It is needless to say that the condition of these Indians is not the same in all Territories, and that even in the same Territory the condition of the various Indian tribes and their relation to the white settlers are very different. In many cases that close contact with the whites does not yet obtain, nor has emigration yet progressed sufficiently to bring about the condition of things which renders reservations a necessity. Many of the wild tribes can for the present be left unmolested, to roam over the vast districts of country which they claim. In their wild state they are happier and better, and, so long as may be, thus let them remain. There are, however, other tribes upon which the white settlers are now closely pressing, and with which the relations of the whites are in that critical and dangerous condition which necessitates a resort to the reservation system. With these Indians I therefore propose first to deal. As I have before stated, experience has made it clear that at a certain period in the progress of the settlement of the Indian country by civilized man, a condition of things inevitably arises which demands a resort to the "system of reservations." In this result I believe there is no difference of opinion anywhere. The location of these reservations and the details of their control and management have given rise, however, to great difference of opinion, and at times to acrimonious controversies. I merely desire to present here my own views on the subject, as I intended while in Denver, to submit them for such examination and action as the people of Colorado might think them entitled to.

It is not necessary to discuss here the evils of the present Indian policy and its administration. As I have written fully and frequently to the Secretary of War and to General Grant on this subject, and as these letters have been published by Congress and the War Department, I presume my views are sufficiently well understood.

The "reservation system" being a necessity, the question to be considered is: Where shall we locate those Indians whose restriction to reservations has become necessary, and under what conditions? A correct answer to this question will go far to solve completely the Indian problem. The system which seems to have been adopted by the Interior Department is merely a continuation of that which has been pursued in the case of the Indians north of the Ohio River, the history of which I have briefly referred to. The plan of the Interior Department seems to be to locate the Indians upon reservations in some part of the region in which they live; to restrict them to certain limits; partly to subsist them at the cost of the Government and to leave them partly to subsist themselves in the manner customary among Indians, with such contributions toward their maintenance as their solicited or compulsory labor may furnish. The Indians are thus left with their arms in a region perfectly known to them, permitted of necessity partly to retain their wandering habits and wild life, with free or nearly unrestricted access to the settlements upon which they have been accustomed to commit their depredations, and with almost equal facility of keeping up their intercourse with the wild tribes, and being subject to the influences and associations of savage life. It is in human nature that the Indian agent or military commander under whose jurisdiction such reservations are placed should feel a pride in the good conduct of the Indians, and in a successful administration of his charge. He is, therefore, very unwilling to admit that his Indians have done wrong, and is prepared to lay the blame of any depredations upon any other tribe rather than that in his own charge. The result of this is, that reservations thus located become really places of refuge for the Indian after he has committed acts of hostility, and provide him with security from punishment which he did not possess in his wild state. We have had in Texas in very recent times, and we have in New Mexico to-day, perfect illustrations of this condition of things. The people both in Texas and New Mexico, as indeed in Kansas, Minnesota, and elsewhere, are really more dissatisfied with this arrangement than they were before it was made. Every robbery or outrage, whatever, is charged upon the Indians on these reservations, and, right or wrong, they are made responsible for all the crime committed anywhere within the region in which their reservations are located. That the Indians on these reservations do commit frequent depredations upon the people even at a very considerable distance is not disputed, and the system of thus locating them is not only insufficient for the safety of the white settlers and emigrants, but is in the nature of things temporary. As the white population increases, these difficulties and this dissatisfaction necessarily increase, and a feeling of bitter and relentless hostility of whites toward Indians is engendered and kept up, until it becomes absolutely necessary to remove the Indians to some other place, where in time the same causes will produce the same results and another removal. The history of the past is conclusive on this subject, and is alike revolting to humanity and to good sense. To carry out the reservation system, however, to its complete accomplishment,

even where the reservations are located in the region occupied by the Indians, the Indian should be deprived of his arms and horses, prevented from indulging his wandering habits, and subjected, as are the whites in the neighborhood, to the operations of the civil law, the military force stationed among them being merely used to assist the civil officers in bringing to justice, under the laws, both whites and Indians who have wronged each other. In this condition the Indian must be subsisted by the government, aided only by such labor as he can be induced to perform. If this can be completely done, the question of economy would alone remain; but it can never be accomplished. The sparse settlements of whites, the loose and in fact nearly unorganized condition of social and political life on the frontier, render the enforcement of law difficult, and the restraints of sound public opinion of little force. The remembrance of past acts of horror and atrocity committed by the Indians remains indelibly impressed upon the minds of the whites, and for them "the Indian has no rights which a white man is bound to respect."

I know that I am stating facts perfectly well known to you, and to every man who has ever lived on the frontier or in the Indian country, but it is perhaps necessary to restate well-known facts to preface my suggestions for a remedy for them.

The necessity and advantage of the reservation system are as freely admitted by me as they are by any one else. In fact, there is no dispute on this point. I propose, however, when once the Indians are collected together to be placed on a reservation, to remove them entirely from the country in which they have lived; to carry them to the *rear* instead of the *front* of advancing emigration; to march them *toward*, instead of *from*, the sources of cheap supplies; to place them in the vicinity of a society and institutions well organized and well administered, where there is a sound public sentiment, and where the laws are equally enforced against all offenders; where the Indian, secure under the protection of the law and certain of punishment for any wrong-doing of his own, neither depredates nor is depredated upon; where feelings of kindness and humanity toward the Indian are entertained, and not bitter and relentless hate; where the Indian can be subjected under the best conditions to all the influences of civilization and Christianity, and whence his return to his own country is forever hopeless, leaving free and open to the occupation of civilized man the great region which the Indian has thus vacated. To this plan it is objected that the idea of thus collecting and removing these Indians to so great a distance and there subsisting them is too grand and startling in its proportions, and will be attended with too great expense ever to be accomplished. Let us examine the weight of these objections.

The "reservation system" is admitted to be best, and is being now carried out by the Interior Department to the extent indicated. It is not necessary to say to you that the main difficulty lies in collecting the Indians, and placing them upon the reservations selected for them. This difficulty, however, is common to both plans; in fact to any plan of reservation whatever. The time to institute a comparison between the plan of the Interior Department and that suggested by me fairly begins when the Indians are collected together and ready to move to a reservation; up to this point the expense and difficulty are the same in both cases. The difference in expense, therefore, from the time the Indians are collected together and the time they reach their reservation, is simply a difference in the cost of transportation. As the Indian marches on foot or on horseback at seasons of the year when animals are subsisted by grazing, and as the only expense is in the cost of the trains needed to transport the necessary subsistence for him until he reaches his destination, this difference can be easily estimated. Admit that it greatly exceeds what it would cost to place the same Indians upon reservations near at hand. It must be remembered that the Indian going eastward toward his reservations, is every day approaching a country of cheap provisions, and that, located near the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, he can be subsisted at less than one-fourth the expense required to keep life in him in these remote countries, where every actual necessary of life must be hauled a thousand miles in wagons, and where the simplest articles of food are expensive luxuries. How long would it be before the additional cost of transporting the Indians to a reservation in the agricultural regions along the Missouri would be again and again repaid by the greatly decreased expense of feeding him after he reached there?

Whenever the Indian is placed upon a reservation he must be subsisted for some time by the Government. The further such reservations are placed from producing districts the more expensive they become, until, located upon or west of the great plains, their cost is excessive. When once the Indians are collected to remove to a reservation, why halt them at remote and expensive locations? Is the cost of transporting them from a region where everything is enormously dear, a few hundred miles further to a place where everything is cheap, really the objection?

In addition to this must be considered the diminished military force needed to keep the Indians on such a reservation, and the diminished expense of maintaining this military force where provisions are so much cheaper and more abundant. With every tribe of Indians thus removed toward the east a considerable military force would be withdrawn from these remote regions, until finally with the departure of the Indians

the large and expensive military establishment now kept upon the frontier would cease to exist.

Let us consider, too, what wonderful development of the great mining regions and of such agricultural districts as exist among them would immediately follow the departure of the Indians from this country. Let us reflect that scenes of brutal massacre and inhuman atrocity would become things of the past, and that the fearful loss of life and of property, now familiar to every day's experience, would be spared us in the future. How is it possible for any man, in view of our past history or in anticipation of the future welfare and prosperity of this great region west of the Mississippi, to doubt what course both humanity and economy point out in the adjustment of our Indian question?

It seems hardly necessary for me to state that I do not propose to accomplish this deportation of the Indians in a year, or even in ten years. I only wish to adopt some system, and begin to carry it into effect, that looks to an end of Indian wars and massacres. We have too long been the victims of temporary arrangements, and of a policy as shiftless and aimless as it is unsatisfactory and inhuman. It is not my purpose to anticipate the time when necessity demands the location of an Indian tribe upon reservations. It is probable that I should not differ much, if at all, with the Indian Department, as to the proper time to begin this process with any Indian tribe; but when once it is determined to place a tribe of Indians upon reservations, let us locate them in such a place, and under such conditions, that they can never return to the country whence they were deported. Let us make an end finally of our difficulties with this tribe at least, by reducing them to a condition in which, if they cannot be civilized or made good citizens, they can at least be made harmless, and be protected from extermination. Let us, in fact, complete the work for each tribe in turn, instead of half doing it.

I think it will not be disputed that the Indians of the great plains are in a condition which demands their restriction to some reservations. Unless they are thus dealt with, communication between the great mining regions and the agricultural districts along the Missouri, which supply the mining population with the necessaries of life, will be every day more and more insecure. The Government has not the military force to render the routes of communication across the plains safe, and the small force distributed along these routes only tempts the traveler or the emigrant with the hope of protection which cannot be afforded him.

Let us then deal with the Indians of the great plains, and in turn (or, if we can, at the same time) with such of the Indians in the mountains as are most dangerous and troublesome.

Does any man believe that the Comanches or Cheyennes or Sioux can be placed on reservations located on the great plains where they will stay; or that such reservations will render the routes of travel to Colorado or New Mexico any more secure than they are to-day? If these Indians are placed on reservations, they must be fed. Does any man believe that thus placed on reservations on the great plains, they can be more conveniently and cheaply subsisted than if they were located further to the eastward, on the Missouri river? Does any man believe that as many troops would be needed to guard them on the Missouri as would be, and now are, needed for the same purpose on the plains? Why then establish reservations for them on the plains? It may safely be left to such persons as the Government may select, to choose locations for any Indian tribes it may be determined to place upon reservations, and to prescribe the manner of administering them. Such places can readily be found along the Missouri or Mississippi, if only the government resolves to adopt some such plan as is here sketched. Once let the government adopt a policy which promises an end to Indian difficulties, however far in the future, and the details will readily be adjusted. There is not a man in the Territories who is not now suffering in his own person from the shiftless and unsatisfactory policy or want of policy which marks the administration of our Indian affairs. There is not a man who will not suffer more every day until some remedy for these evils is applied.

To the views and suggestions which I have herein expressed, I am by no means wedded. In my long service on the plains and in the mountains, and in the careful study I have for the past three years given to our Indian affairs, having during that time had the immediate military jurisdiction of nearly the whole region east of the Rocky Mountains, these facts and opinions have been forced upon my mind. If any better, more complete, more humane, or more economical system of dealing with Indians than I have suggested can be proposed, I will cheerfully give up my own opinions and give my cordial sympathy and aid in having it adopted and carried out.. Let us, the people of the Territories and the military forces on duty in them, unite upon some plan and direct our joint efforts to its accomplishment. We have a common object, the safety and prosperity of the people of the Territories. In union upon some definite and well considered plan of disposing of the Indians, we have the strength to effect our purpose.

These views and suggestions are only intended as a basis for consultation, subject to

such modification or total substitution as the people most concerned shall decide. Only let us come to some conclusion, and have done with the controversies and disputes which have paralyzed our strength and well nigh distracted the Government. It is surely needless to repeat what our history has recorded in blood, that our whole Indian system for the past forty years has been a failure, and a failure so great as to be an absolute crime committed upon both the white and the red man; that Indian treaties which leave the Indian free to wander at will, as he always has done, and which depend upon his word for their observance, are a monstrous and most expensive farce, alike expensive in money and life. You know, as does every man on the frontier, how impossible it is, even with the best intentions, for either the Indian or white man to fulfill the obligations of such treaties as are every day made by officials of the Indian Department. Does any man in the Territories indulge the slightest hope that any such treaties will be observed? If there be one, I have not seen him. The past, then, so far as it concerns the pacification of the Indians and the security of the whites, has been a failure, total and complete. Let us, then, take counsel together, and see if we cannot provide some remedy in the future for the evils of the present.

Very truly, yours,

JOHN POPE.

Hon. J. BRIGHT SMITH,
Denver, Colorado.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
St. Paul, Minnesota, November 1, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of military operations in this department since the date of my last annual report, (October 20, 1869.)

The department is, as at date of last report, subdivided into the districts of Minnesota, Montana, and Middle District, and the independent post of Fort Buford, commanded respectively by Colonels George Sykes, Twentieth Infantry, John Gibbon, Seventh Infantry, D. S. Stanley, Twenty-second Infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Gilbert, Seventh Infantry.

The posts in the District of Minnesota are garrisoned by the Twentieth Infantry, distributed as follows: Fort Snelling, regimental headquarters and one company; Fort Ripley, one company; Fort Abercrombie, one company; Fort Wadsworth, two companies; Fort Ransom, one company; Fort Totten, two companies; Fort Pembina, two companies; Fort Ridgley, in charge of an ordnance sergeant.

In the District of Montana, the troops, consisting of four companies Second Cavalry and seven companies Seventh Infantry, are distributed as follows: Fort Shaw, regimental headquarters and four companies infantry; Fort Ellis, four companies cavalry and one company infantry; Fort Benton, one company infantry; Camp Baker, one company infantry.

The Seventeenth and Twenty-second Regiments of Infantry garrison the posts included in the Middle District, and are distributed as follows: Fort Sully, regimental headquarters and four companies Twenty-second Infantry; Fort Rice, regimental headquarters and four companies Seventeenth Infantry; Fort Randall, two companies Twenty-second Infantry; Fort Stevenson, two companies Seventeenth Infantry; old Ponca agency, one company Twenty-second Infantry; Whetstone agency, one company Twenty-second Infantry; Lower Brulé agency, one company Twenty-second Infantry; Crow Creek agency, one company Twenty-second Infantry; Cheyenne agency, two companies Seventeenth Infantry; Grand River agency, two companies Seventeenth Infantry.

The independent post of Fort Buford is garrisoned by three companies of the Seventh Infantry.

The approximate strength of the several commands, taken from the last-received official returns and reports, is as follows:

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

Post.	Officers.	Men.
Fort Snelling	6	98
Fort Ripley	3	76
Fort Abercrombie	4	106
Fort Wadsworth	2	96
Fort Ransom	3	85
Fort Totten	5	177
Fort Pembina	6	138
Fort Ridgley		1
Total	29	777

DISTRICT OF MONTANA.

Post.	Officers.	Men.
Fort Shaw	15	263
Fort Ellis	16	255
Fort Benton	4	61
Camp Baker	3	69
Total	38	648

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Post.	Officers.	Men.
Fort Sully	15	219
Fort Rice	15	235
Fort Randall	9	196
Fort Stevenson	7	91
Old Ponca agency	3	115
Whetstone agency	3	115
Lower Brulé agency	3	108
Crow Creek agency	3	117
Cheyenne agency	7	184
Grand River agency	5	177
Total	70	1,557

INDEPENDENT POST.

Post.	Officers.	Men.
Fort Buford	10	275

In addition to the above statement of the strength of the command, there are now en route, but not as yet officially returned as assigned to

companies, recruits as follows: 100 for battalion of cavalry at Fort Ellis; 217 for Seventeenth Infantry, making a grand total as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

	Officers.	Men.
District of Minnesota	29	777
District of Montana	38	648
Middle District	70	1,557
Fort Buford	10	275
Recruits (en route)		317
Grand total	147	3,574

It will be seen by comparison, that the strength of the command has been permanently increased during the last year by one regiment, the Seventeenth Infantry, which arrived in the department in May; also, during a portion of the year, (from April to August,) the Fourteenth Infantry served in the department, on the Missouri River, at Fort Randall and points above to Crow Creek Agency. These regiments were sent into the department for service in case of troubles or outbreaks, which were apprehended might arise in the permanent location and settlement on their respective reservations of the several bands (or tribes) of the Sioux nation, which, by treaty, were to be established on the Missouri River. As no outbreaks of importance occurred (owing, possibly, to the presence of the troops) and more urgent necessity for troops arose in other departments, the Fourteenth Infantry was transferred to the Department of the Platte, the last detachment of it leaving this department on the 23d of August.

The relief of the Thirteenth Infantry (in Montana and at Fort Buford) by the Seventh Infantry was effected, in accordance with the orders of the General-in-Chief, between the last of May and August, the last detachment of the Thirteenth having commenced its march for the Department of the Platte on the 21st of June, and the last company of the Seventh arriving at its station (Fort Shaw, Montana Territory) on the 22d of August.

In connection with and in consequence of the establishment upon their reservations of the Indians above referred to, I have, since last spring, established temporary posts or stations at the following-named agencies, to give protection to the employés of the Indian Bureau thereat, to the Indians themselves, and to guard the various interests of the Government involved, viz: Old Ponca agency, Whetstone agency, Lower Brulé agency, Crow Creek agency, Cheyenne agency, and Grand River agency, Dakota Territory. It is believed the establishment of these stations has been of valuable service at inconsiderable expense, such buildings as it was found necessary to erect having been constructed of a temporary character, principally by the labor of the troops, and of material to be found in the vicinity. The status of affairs on the Missouri River remaining as at present, I propose to maintain these stations (except Old Ponca, the garrison of which will be withdrawn to Fort Randall on the advent of winter) until next spring, when it is hoped the condition of affairs there will be such as to justify the withdrawal of their garrisons and the utilization of the troops at other points in the department, presumably on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

In May and June I visited all these stations, accompanied by my chief quartermaster, with the purpose of giving such directions and instructions, from personal knowledge obtained on the spot, as would insure the erection, before advent of winter, of the necessary quarters and storehouses for the shelter and necessities of the troops during the approaching inclement season. I am able to report that everything requisite to that end has been done, or is in train to be completed by the time required.

During the existence of internal revolutionary disturbances in the "Red River Settlement" of the British province of Manitoba, lying along the northern boundary of this department, constant apprehension existed amongst our northern frontier settlers of incursions from that country by renegade hostile Sioux, driven from Minnesota and Dakota in the outbreak of 1862. In fact, on two different occasions, they (to the number of 200) had started on the war path against our settlements; but, through the earnest efforts of some of the principal men of the country and of Right Reverend Bishop Tachi, of Canada, accidentally in that country on a government mission, they were persuaded to abandon their designs, temporarily at least, but with great reluctance. In view of these facts I deemed it essential to establish a new post at or in the vicinity of the town of Pembina, which is situated on the Red River of the North, near where it crosses the national boundary line, and the point whence a limited garrison can best exert its force for protective purposes. My recommendations on this subject (submitted December 8, 1869) were concurred in by my military superiors, and authority granted by Congress for the erection of a permanent post at the point in question, an appropriation of $50,000 having previously been made for its construction. As soon in the spring as the condition of the roads permitted, two companies of the Twentieth Infantry were put en route to Pembina, and the building of the fort commenced.

I have but recently returned from a tour of inspection at that place, and am able to report that the site for the post has been judiciously determined, and that sufficient buildings have been erected to furnish quarters for the troops and shelter for the animals and stores for the winter. The delay in determining the site, and the short season in that latitude, have prevented the accomplishment of all that was proposed in the matter of building this season; but the material on hand indicates that the post will be completed early next season. The plans of the buildings struck me as particularly good. The troops I found to be in excellent order, and well commanded by Captain Loyd Wheaton, of the Twentieth Infantry. The valley of the Red River in our Territory is one of the richest in the country, and will support a large population, which without doubt will occupy it at no distant day. During next summer two great railroads, the Northern Pacific and St. Paul and Pacific, having railroad connections with the Atlantic seaboard, will strike Red River at points about sixty miles apart, and it will probably be but a few years longer when a railroad will run the entire length of the river, from its source to Lake Winnipeg, which will give such facilities for the transportation of the crops, hereafter to be raised in this great valley, that it may be safely predicted that it will not be long before the population of that part of it within our Territory will be sufficient to form a powerful State. I know of no great body of unoccupied land in a northern climate which is likely to prove so valuable for the raising of wheat, or where the prices of land will advance so rapidly.

Since my visit to Pembina, a company of troops in the service of the Dominion of Canada has been posted on the Red River, to the north of

the forty-ninth parallel, as determined by Captain D. P. Heap. Its encampment is three or four miles or more to the north of Fort Pembina.

In view of the growing importance of the country in question, I would recommend that early measures be inaugurated, whereby our boundary may be authoritatively determined.

On the 30th of last November I established a camp of one company (cavalry, shortly afterward relieved by a company of infantry) at a point about thirteen miles in front (east) of Diamond City, Montana, near the entrance to pass in the Little Belt range of mountains, through which hostile Indians (Blackfeet principally) were in the habit of coming on their raids upon the settlers. This camp was established at the solicitation of the people in that section, and was found to serve so good a purpose that it has been maintained continuously since. During the spring and summer of this year I have caused the site of the camp to be changed slightly, to secure a better location, and have caused the erection of inexpensive quarters, storehouses, &c., (built of logs, principally by the labor of the troops,) for the better sheltering and protection of the garrison and its stores. When first established, the camp (Camp Baker) was regarded as an outpost attachment of Fort Ellis, but since the 1st of May of this year it has been regarded as a separate and permanent post. In my judgment the necessity for protection of that section of Montana will require its maintenance for some time to come, possibly three or four years.

In the month of June a temporary summer camp of two companies of cavalry was established near the eastern entrance to Cadotte's Pass, through the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, to give protection, if required, to settlers in that vicinity against hunting parties of the Pend d'Oreilles, Nez Percés, and other tribes of Indians living west of the mountains, en route to the valley of the Yellowstone, and, while so en route, sometimes committing depredations on the whites, and also to protect settlers west of the mountains from inroads of Indians from the north and east passing through that and Lewis and Clark's Pass. These companies remained in camp until the last of September, when, having seen no Indians, nor recent signs of them, they were withdrawn to Fort Shaw, and are now en route to Fort Ellis for winter quarters.

Since the date of my last report, the post of Camp Cook, situated on the Missouri River, about seventy-five miles below Fort Benton, and at the mouth of the Judith River, has been abandoned, the buildings (logs) demolished, the material sold as fuel, and all stores worth the transportation transferred to Fort Benton.

No other post in the department, occupied at date of last report, has been abandoned, and no post, other than those already herein reported, occupied.

No important changes in the stations of troops, beyond those herein mentioned, have been made, and, except in the case of unforeseen emergencies arising, I presume none but minor changes will be required during the coming winter. For a more detailed statement of the present stations of troops in the command, I refer to the inclosed copy of the "Department roster."

The progress of the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which, for a great portion of its length, will be within the limits of this department, may, and probably will, necessitate, in the ensuing spring, some important changes in the stations of troops, especially in the District of Minnesota. Up to the present time, the aid which the military authorities have been called upon to render the enterprise has been confined to furnishing necessary escorts to parties engaged in prelimi-

nary surveys of the country west of the Red River of the North. These escorts have been promptly supplied whenever application has been made. With one exception, the troops of the command have not been engaged in active operations in the field during the year. The exception referred to is popularly known as the Baker massacre in Montana.

As is known to the authorities, certain bands of the Blackfeet Nation, generally living in the extreme northern unsettled portion of Montana, or just north of the national boundary in the British Possessions, had, for two or three years prior to this event, been a constant terror to the settlers, especially of the Gallatine Valley. On frequent occasions during this period, their war parties had dashed into the settlements, and after killing the inhabitants of such exposed ranches as they could strike before organized resistance could be opposed to them, and burning the houses, had easily made their escape through the passes in the Little Belt Range, driving before them all the stock they could collect. In general, all efforts to overtake them and recover the stolen stock were fruitless.

Their severe chastisement had long been a positive public necessity, but equally so an impossibility, owing to the want of a mounted force for the purpose. When, in the summer of 1869, a battalion of four companies of the Second Cavalry was sent for service in Montana, it was decided to take the first favorable season and opportunity to strike a decisive blow. Midwinter was the time selected, for the reason that the Indians cannot then, in an extreme northern climate, move rapidly or far without great difficulty. Major E. M. Baker, commanding the battalion of cavalry, was designated as the officer to command. Arrangements were made as secretly as possible, general instructions given, and the expedition set out from Fort Ellis on the 6th of January. Major Baker's command of cavalry was increased at Fort Shaw by a detachment of 55 mounted infantry, and one company of infantry on foot as a train guard. On the morning of the 23d of January the expedition surprised and attacked a camp of the Piegan band of Blackfeet, located on the Marias River, to the northward of Fort Benton; 173 Indians were killed, over 100 women and children and 300 horses captured. On account of insufficient stores to bring them in, the prisoners were turned loose. The horses were brought to Fort Shaw, and a large number restored to claimants who proved property, and from whom they had been stolen by the Indians. On its return, the expedition arrived at Fort Shaw on the 29th of January, and the cavalry portion returned at once to Fort Ellis, arriving there on the 6th of February, and having made a march of six hundred miles in one month of the coldest winter known in Montana for years, the thermometer indicating 40° below zero a portion of the time.

It is to be regretted that in the attack on the camp some women and children were accidentally killed, but the number was very greatly overstated in the newspaper accounts published throughout the country, emanating from unreliable sources of information in Montana. As is well known to all acquainted with Indian fighting, a certain proportion of accidental killing will always occur in affairs of this kind, especially when the attack is made in the dim light of the early morning, and when it is a necessary element of success to fire into the lodges at the outset to drive the Indians out to an open contest. It is believed that not a single woman or child was killed by our own people outside of the lodges, although, as is also well known, a good many of the women on such occasions fight with and as well as the men. From the most reliable infor-

mation I have been able to obtain, I am satisfied less than 40 of the number killed were women and children. Father Imoda, a Catholic missionary, who had been seventeen years among the Piegans, came in to Fort Shaw some time after the fight, and who stated that he knew by name every man, woman, and child that was killed, is my authority for this belief.

As much obloquy was heaped upon Major Baker, his officers and men, owing to the exaggerations and misstatements published in relation to the number of women and children killed, I think it only justice to him and his command that the truth should be fully made known to the public. Recollecting the season of the year in which the expedition was made, the terrible cold through which it marched day after day, and the spirit with which the troops engaged an enemy whom they deemed as strong as themselves, I think the command is entitled to the special commendation of the military authorities and the hearty thanks of the nation. At all events, the lesson administered to the Indians has been salutary in its effects, and highly beneficial to the interests of Montana. I predict it will be a long time before serious trouble may be again apprehended from the Blackfeet.

Early in the season considerable dissatisfaction was manifested by the Indians on the reservations of the Missouri River region, owing to the sending of troops among them, to steamboat men and other white people cutting wood from the river bank within the limits of their reservations, and other minor causes; but at present they are all quiet, as are all other Indians within the limits of the department, and I see no good reason to apprehend a change in this condition of affairs during the coming winter, if after.

Indian agents are just now commencing the annuity payments to the Indians of their respective agencies in the department. Whenever practicable, and application is made therefor, guards and escorts for funds and goods are furnished, and will continue to be until the payments are completed. All other possible facilities desired are freely extended to the agents to aid them in the speedy completion of their work. I respectfully invite attention to the inclosed reports of district commanders and of my department staff officers for a more detailed account of the administration of affairs in the command during the year.

By reference to the report of the chief quartermaster, it will be seen that much needed work for the shelter, health, and comfort of the troops has been done at the various posts, but that much also remains to be accomplished in that direction, which the operations of another season will, in a great measure, effect.

By reference to the reports of the chief commissary of subsistence, and medical director, it will be seen that full supplies appertaining to their respective branches of the service have been furnished to all the posts, or are en route to speedily arrive. The medical director's report shows the general health of the command to have been extraordinarily good during the year.

The chief paymaster reports all payments to the troops as satisfactorily and promptly made up to the present time.

The inspector general of the department is now absent on an official tour of inspection of several of the posts and agencies on the Lower Missouri River. His report is not transmitted herewith, but will be forwarded as soon as received.

In conclusion, I believe the condition of all military and Indian affairs throughout the department is satisfactory, merits, and will re-

ceive, the commendations of the General-in-chief and the War Department.

I am, general, very respectfully,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major General United States Army, Commanding.

Brigadier General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL AUGUR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
Omaha, Nebraska, October 25, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations within this military department for the past year.

Subsequent to my last annual report to the close of the year, small parties of Indians were troublesome near Fort Fetterman, in the Black Hills, the Sweetwater mines, and at one or two points on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad; but as usual, when winter approached, they withdrew to the hills and rivers north. As they ordinarily remain quiet there until spring, the troops which had been in the field since early spring were drawn in to their posts for the winter. To relieve, as far as possible, the natural apprehensions of the settlers in the Sweetwater mines, a detachment of infantry was left at Miners' Delight during the winter. I referred in my last report to the desire of the Northern Arapahoes to effect a peace with the Shoshones, and to join them on their reservation on Wind River. This was accomplished during the winter, and a large portion of this band went to that reservation. Unfortunately they had with them a number of horses and some property which had been stolen the previous year, by raiding parties of Indians, from the mining settlements about the headwaters of the Sweetwater, in the vicinity of their reservation, and the belief was entertained by the settlers that these very Indians had been engaged in the raids, and suspicious and bitter feelings were cherished against them from the start. This mining district is nearer to the wintering grounds of the Northern Indians—Sioux and Cheyennes—than any other settlements, but hitherto it had been safe from their incursions until late in the season. This year proved an exceptional one, however, in this respect, and the miners were attacked by them April 2, and six men killed. The trail of the retreating murderers was followed to near the Arapaho camps, which, with other circumstances and previous suspicions, led to the belief that they were the guilty parties. A party of citizens organized and started for the Arapaho camp. Before reaching it they met a party of Arapahoes, including men, women, and children, on its way to the agency at Camp Brown for supplies. They forthwith attacked this party and killed all the men, eleven, I believe. The women and children were spared. The Arapahoes claim, and I believe truly, that they were not engaged in the raid of April 2, and that the party killed were innocent of any offense since going to the reservation. Although at a difficult season to transport supplies, two companies of the Second Cavalry were at once ordered to this vicinity. The one from Fort Bridger was soon there; and on the occasion of the Indians repeating their raid, May 4, they were defeated and pursued, and a number killed by it, under Captain David S. Gordon, Second Cavalry. In this affair a gallant young officer,

First Lieutenant C. B. Stambaugh, Second Cavalry, was killed, and a brave sergeant, Alexander Brown, Company D, Second Cavalry, badly wounded.

An additional raid was made by the Indians into this country June 26, when they drove off a number of mules and cattle, and killed three men. They were hotly pursued by the troops, but getting into the mountains finally escaped. Since this time no Indians have been there, and, as under instructions, I have established a permanent post in this country, it is believed they can be kept away hereafter and the mining capacity of the district fully developed.

Every spring, for the last five years, the frontier settlements in Southwestern Nebraska have been the scene of Indian depredations, and more or less of their people killed. This year I engaged to have cavalry in that vicinity as soon as the grass was in condition to subsist the animals, which is as early as Indians are likely to appear. Accordingly, on the 4th of April, Captain Edward J. Spaulding, with his company, C, Second Cavalry, left Omaha Barracks for this point. He was instructed to consult with Governor Butler, of Nebraska, who was very familiar with this frontier, and also with the principal settlers, as to the proper location for a permanent camp, from which he could best protect the entire settlement.

On the 15th of May a party of about fifty Indians made its appearance, as usual, in this vicinity. Surprised by the presence of troops, which were soon after them, they speedily dispersed. The killing of one man was all the injury done. No other Indians have been seen in this vicinity during the entire summer. The settlements have filled up and extended very sensibly in consequence.

The frontier settlement in Northwestern Nebraska had also, the last year, been the scene of Indian incursions, and, from its proximity to the reservation of the Northern Indians, is peculiarly liable to them. To prevent a recurrence of the efforts of last year, I sent, April 15, Captain James Egan, with his company, K, Second Cavalry, to establish a camp on that frontier, from which he could protect it. From this camp he has extended his scouts to near the Niobrara, and not a hostile Indian has interfered with this frontier during this year until within ten days past, when a party of Sioux came down to attack the Pawnees, whose reservation is near. A party of Sioux, going north from the Republican country some two months since, made a raid upon the friendly Pawnee reservation and drove away some of their ponies, but Captain Egan, with his command, soon dispersed them. There has been no interference with settlers.

In the month of May a farmer, residing near the Winnebago agency, was found murdered in the field where he was at work. It was thought to have been done by Indians, and eventually proved to be so—that of five professedly friendly Winnebagoes, who were arrested and bound over for trial. This incident created very great alarm and anxiety among the settlers in the vicinity; and to quiet them and prevent the abandonment of the whole neighborhood, I organized and sent a detachment of mounted infantry to give a sense of security to the alarmed inhabitants. This was happily accomplished. Those who had fled in alarm returned, and the settlement was saved. This detachment was detained in the vicinity until entire confidence was restored.

The great railroad from Omaha to San Francisco, nearly two-thirds of whose line is within the limits of this Department, is not alone of interest to the concerns of this military department, nor does its interruption affect merely the traveling public and local interests. The

great mails for the Pacific coast and Asia pass over it, and the overland lines of telegraph run along its track, and any interruption to the road by Indians involves also an interruption to the mail and to telegraphic communication, and the whole country, and in fact the world, is affected thereby. To preserve it intact, therefore, from Indian depredations, has been regarded by me as one of the most important objects to be accomplished by the troops in this department. Located midway between the homes of the great nation of the Sioux on the north, and the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and other tribes on the south, its track must of necessity be crossed by the numerous parties of these nations visiting each other, and, though perhaps with no hostile intent, the mere fact that such parties are in the vicinity alarms and demoralizes employés, and embarrasses the entire management of the road. What troops have to do, then, is not only to be in position and condition to repel any actual attack upon the road, but they must be distributed in such a way as to give a sense of security to employés. The passing of Indians north and south across the road began very early in the spring, and caused a general apprehension that the road would be much annoyed by them during the coming summer. An unsuccessful attempt to destroy a freight train gave color to this apprehension, and determined me to station along its line sufficient troops to place its safety and security from Indian attacks almost beyond a question. Companies of cavalry were stationed near all the main points where Indians cross, and at some of the intermediate points, and where they could easily support each other, with detachments of infantry at all the principal stations throughout the country exposed to hostile Indians. The cavalry constantly patrolled along the line, and at distances on either side, and so effectually have the arrangements been carried out that, with the exception referred to, no interference by Indians with the road has occurred this year, and the trains over it have run with a regularity and punctuality not excelled by one railroad in the United States.

Early last spring an organization was effected by parties mostly at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, for the exploration and eventual settlement of the country at the eastern base of the Big Horn Mountains; it was known as the Big Horn expedition. Under the treaty concluded with the Sioux and Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, May 29, 1868, this country was reserved exclusively for their hunting purposes, and whites were prohibited from entering thereon. It was hoped, however, by those interested in it, that some arrangement could be made by the Government whereby this expedition could be permitted to proceed. The correspondence relative to this matter is already on file in the War Department. Eventually the Government prohibited its going into the Big Horn country, but authorized it to proceed to the Sweetwater country, provided it did not trespass on, or interfere with, Indian reservations. Before starting, its leaders executed an instrument pledging themselves to me not to enter upon any lands reserved for the use of Indians. Arriving at Sweetwater mines they proceeded, regardless of the agreement of its leaders, into the Shoshone reservation, in the direction of the Yellowstone. The Shoshones were absent, and made no remonstrance. As soon as I learned this violation of their agreement, I sent a troop of cavalry in pursuit to enfore their return. On reaching their camp, which at this time was north of the reservation, near Grey Bull River, the officer in command found the expedition in a very disorganized condition, and on the point of dissolution, and did not deem it advisable to exercise force to accomplish what could accomplish itself in a very short time if left undisturbed. The result justified

his expectations, as within but two weeks after his return the expedition broke up, part of its members returned to Sweetwater, and the remainder made their way to Montana. So far as is known here, our Indian relations have in no way been affected by this expedition, except the general good effect upon the Indians, which must always result from a faithful observance of our treaty stipulations with them.

I recently met Messrs. Brunot and Campbell, commissioners designated by the President to confer with the Northern Indians. They were on their return from Fort Laramie, where they met in council the Ogallalla Sioux, the Northern Cheyennes, and some few from other northern bands of Sioux. The commissioners were hopeful of good results from their recent interview with these Indians, whom they regarded as very desirous of peace. I found these hopeful views shared by the commanding officers of Forts Laramie and Fetterman, who had both good opportunities of judging of the dispositions of the Indians.

The recent visit of Red Cloud and other headmen to Washington has, so far as we can judge, been productive of good. With the exception of a raid upon the Pawnees a few weeks since, not a hostile Indian has been seen since Red Cloud went to Washington. If he is able to maintain the control which he seems now to have over his own and other bands, I think we may look for peace so long as he desires it. Under these circumstances I regard it as very important that the Government should assist in every way possible to render this influence permanent, and, if possible, to increase it. It is much easier to manage Indians through a responsible chief powerful enough to enforce his views, than through the irresponsible chiefs and headmen with whom we have been making treaties, and who are powerless to enforce obedience. In the interests of either peace or war, the results obtained through a controlling chief are more decided and permanent.

Two events connected with the late conference with these Indians caused dissatisfaction, both of which, I think, should have been avoided; first, meeting different bands of Indians in the same council, and having presents but for one; and, secondly, not having provided them with a small quantity of arms and ammunition, which is their great necessity. The Government does not undertake to feed these Indians, and it seems to me not unreasonable that they should expect the means of feeding themselves. Game in their country is becoming scarce, and it is almost impossible to secure it with the bow and arrow as of old, and I think it every way preferable for them to be supplied directly by Government than force them to supply themselves indirectly through smugglers, or a resort to raiding and violence. Neither is it entirely consistent to profess entire confidence in these Indians and at the same time refuse to trust them with what is so very essential to their wants. It also implies a fear of them, which is, of course, not true; but with Indians it is wisdom to avoid any course which even by implication can be construed by them as evidence of timidity.

Under orders from the War Department, through the Lieutenant General commanding this military division, a new military post has been established in this department near Provo City, Utah Territory. It has been called, with the approval of the Secretary of War, Fort Rawlins. It is on the Timpanagos River, about a mile from its mouth, about the same distance from Provo City, and fifty miles south from Salt Lake City. It is garrisoned by two companies of the Thirteenth Infantry, commanded by Captain N. W. Osborne of that regiment. This regiment has but just arrived in this department from Montana.

On the night of September 22, the day after the men had been paid,

a party of soldiers from this post went to Provo City, with permission of their commanding officer to have a supper and dance. They became, many of them, very drunk and disorderly, and behaved in a most disgraceful manner toward some of the citizens of Provo. The following day I was informed of it by telegram from the mayor of Provo City. I immediately telegraphed to Colonel P. R. de Trobriand, Thirteenth Infantry, commanding troops at Camp Douglas, Salt Lake City, to proceed immediately to Provo City and investigate and report fully upon all matters connected with this outrage. He has done so. His report is full, and accompanied with copies of affidavits of every one who could be found that knew anything of the circumstances. My judge advocate is now busy examining the evidence and preferring charges against the guilty parties, who will be brought to immediate trial before a general court-martial. The civil authorities at Provo declined to receive for trial the parties implicated in the disturbance. A copy of Colonel de Trobriand's report has been forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army. This outrage seems to have been causeless and unpremeditated, the result of a drunken frolic, which has become the usual and recognized complement to pay-day; and I desire, respectfully, to state here that, in my opinion, after twenty-seven years of experience, most of the drunkenness among soldiers in the Army, and a large majority of desertions, is due to our system of paying the troops at long intervals of two months. Pay-day becomes an event which affords means for its own celebration, and is almost universally followed by days of drunkenness and disorder and desertions.

On the 1st of May last the Seventh Infantry left this department for Montana, Department of Dakota, to relieve the Thirteenth Infantry, which arrived in this department during the month of July, and took the posts vacated by the Seventh. The Fourteenth Infantry has also been assigned to this department and arrived here in August. The posts of the other troops in the department are substantially the same as last year.

Since April 1 most of the cavalry have been in the field and are still there. Unless events make their longer stay necessary, they will be brought in to their posts in November.

Late in the season two companies of Pawnee scouts were organized and put on duty along the railroad. They will be discharged in December.

I have, within the last few days, sent a command under Major E. A. Carr, Fifth Cavalry, into the Republican country, to see if any small bands of Indians are preparing to winter there, and in case any are found to drive them out. This command is supplied for twenty days.

I am happy to report the troops in this department in good condition in every respect, healthy, well supplied, good tone, and ready and willing for any service.

The chiefs of the various staff departments, at these headquarters, have performed their varied and important duties to my entire satisfaction.

I beg to renew my recommendation that a small arsenal for storage and repairs be established at Cheyenne, where it is much needed.

I inclose a map of the department, whereon is traced the important scouts of the year.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. AUGUR,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Brigadier General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General United States Army, Washington D. C.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH,
Louisville, Kentucky, October 24, 1870.

GENERAL: Since my last annual report the Military Department of the Cumberland of Mississippi and of Louisiana have been discontinued; the States of West Virginia, North Carolina, and Arkansas have been transferred to other commands; and that of Texas has been added to this division. The Eighth and Fourteenth Regiments of Infantry have been taken from the division, and the troops in Texas have been added to it.

The division is now composed of the Military Departments of the South and of Texas, and contains the following troops: Four detachments of ordnance, Fourth Cavalry, Sixth Cavalry, Ninth Cavalry, Third Artillery, (ten companies,) Second Infantry, Tenth Infantry, Eleventh Infantry, Sixteenth Infantry, Eighteenth Infantry, Nineteenth Infantry, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Twenty-fifth Infantry.

I. *Department of the South*, embracing the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee, commanded by Brigadier General Alfred H. Terry, United States Army, headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia.

The troops in this department consist of three detachments of ordnance, ten companies of the Third Artillery, and the Second, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Regiments of Infantry.

By General Orders No. 1, dated Adjutant General's Office, Washington, January 4, 1870, Georgia was remanded to the condition of a military district, under Brigadier General Terry as district commander. As under this order General Terry receives his instructions direct from Washington, I have not deemed myself authorized to interfere with any use or disposition he might make in that State of the troops under his command, nor has his administration of civil affairs been in any way subject to my direction. His report, inclosed herewith, describes the general condition of his department, and the detailed operations of his troops during the past year. The condition of his command is in every respect favorable. The frequent changes of stations of the troops have added largely to the expenditures of the Quartermaster's Department, but in most cases these changes were unavoidable. The removal of the garrisons from New Orleans and Mobile was rendered necessary by the prevalence of yellow fever at those places. As there were apprehensions of difficulties between the white and colored voters at the last election in Kentucky, three additional companies were brought to this State, but the election generally passed off very quietly. There were some troubles in a few localities, but none to call for or to justify the use of military force. There have also been some fears of difficulty in Alabama at the coming election, and some additional companies have been sent to that State by direction of the War Department.

II. *Department of Texas*, embracing the States of Louisiana and Texas, commanded by Colonel J. J. Reynolds, Twenty-fifth Infantry, headquarters at Austin, Texas.

This department was created, and the State of Texas assigned to this division, by General Orders No. 35, dated Adjutant General's Office, Washington, March 31, 1870. The troops in the department consist of a detachment of ordnance, the Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth regiments of cavalry, and the Tenth, Eleventh, Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth regiments of infantry; all of which, except the Nineteenth Infantry, are stationed in Texas.

As soon as possible, after the formation of this new department, I visited the headquarters at Austin. Most of the troops previously stationed on the Gulf and in the southern part of the State were then en route or about moving to the northern frontier, to operate against hostile Indians. With the exception of these Indian troubles, the State was then, and has continued ever since, remarkably quiet and prosperous.

For details in regard to military movements and the distribution of troops I respectfully refer to the report of Colonel Reynolds, submitted herewith. Particular attention is called to his remarks upon the depredations of Indians from Fort Sill reservation. Measures should be taken to confine these Indians to their reservation, or to prevent them from leaving it, except under a military escort. Attention is also called to his remarks in regard to depredations committed from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. I do not concur in his views in regard to the use of soldiers in constructing their own shelters and transporting a part, at least, of their own supplies. This is a part of the duty of a soldier, both in peace and war, and especially in time of peace. I think the orders and regulations of the War Department, in this respect, are wise and economical.

III. *General remarks.*—The discipline of the troops in the division has improved during the year, and their supplies have been abundant and satisfactory, except clothing, which is almost universally complained of. The expenses of the several supply departments have been very much diminished, and it is believed that still greater economy can be introduced by prohibiting the construction of expensive buildings at posts which will be required only for a few years, and by preventing the accumulation of supplies at places where, on the removal of the garrisons, wholly or in part, they must be sold at a sacrifice, or transported elsewhere at great expense. The loss by the deterioration of supplies so accumulated is very great.

It will be seen, by the reports of the department commanders, that but few cases have occurred where the military have been required to interfere in civil matters, except to assist revenue officers in the performance of their duties.

I respectfully repeat the recommendation of my last annual report, that military officers should not interfere in local civil difficulties, unless called out in the manner provided by law; and that requisitions of revenue officers should be accompanied by affidavits, or some other proofs, that the case comes within the provisions of the law authorizing or requiring military interference. As the practice now is, the revenue officer is the sole judge of the necessity of military guards and escorts. Moreover, a large portion of the cost of revenue seizures is now paid out of military appropriations, which expense would otherwise be deducted from the property condemned before the products of sale could be divided between the treasury and the revenue officer who made the seizure.

Where United States marshals and assistant marshals call for military aid to execute the process of the courts, there should be an order of court authorizing such requisitions, on the ground that no proper civil *posse comitatus* could be obtained. Such restrictions on the use of military force in civil matters would, in my opinion, not only effect a large saving in military expenditures, but would relieve army officers from much of the responsibility which they are now obliged to incur in the performance of disagreeable duties, which can hardly be said to legitimately belong to the military service.

It may be proper to remark, in this place, that I have been assured by federal civil officers that the use of troops in executing judicial process and enforcing the revenue and other civil laws seems to increase rather than diminish the apparent necessity of resorting to such force in civil matters. The ill disposed become more and more exasperated at being coerced by a force which they think has been unconstitutionally employed against them, and the better disposed relax their efforts to punish local crimes on the plea that this duty now devolves on the military. Hence, in the case of a robbery or a murder, there is a call for Federal troops to arrest and guard the criminals. It is, therefore, a question well worthy of consideration whether the military, in civil matters, should not be limited to a few well-defined cases, such as riots and insurrections, which cannot be suppressed by local and State authorities.

Although no very important military operations have been carried on in the division during the past year, the industry and capacity of the department commanders have been severely taxed in executing the laws of Congress and in settling apparent conflicts of authority between military and civil officers. It is very creditable to them to be able to say that they have performed these embarrassing duties in such a manner as to receive the approval of their superiors, and to give general satisfaction to the people of the States in their respective commands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General Commanding.

ADJUTANT GENERAL *of the Army, Washington, D. C.*

List of accompanying documents.

A.—Annual report of Brigadier General Terry, commanding Department of the South.

B.—Annual report of Colonel Reynolds, commanding Department of Texas, with its accompanying documents.

A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Atlanta, Georgia, October 10, 1870.

COLONEL: At the date of my last annual report, November 1, 1869, the Department of the South comprised the States of Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida. The troops in the department were the Second, Eighth, and Eighteenth regiments of infantry, and ten companies of the Third regiment of artillery. They were distributed as follows, viz.: At Key West, Florida, the headquarters and two companies of the Third Artillery; at Fort Jefferson, Florida, four companies of the Third Artillery; at Fort Barrancas, Florida, one company of the Third Artillery; at Savannah, Georgia, one company of the Third Artillery; at Fort Pulaski, Georgia, two companies of the Third Artillery; at Columbia, South Carolina, the headquarters and two companies of the Eighth Infantry; at Charleston, South Carolina, three companies of the Eighth Infantry; at Fort Macon, South Carolina, two companies of the Eighth Infantry; at Goldsborough, North Carolina, one company of the Eighth Infantry; at Raleigh, North Carolina, one company of the Eighth Infantry; at Atlanta, Georgia, the headquarters and six companies of the Eighteenth Infantry; at Warrenton, Georgia, three companies of the Eighteenth Infantry; at Union Point, Georgia, one company of the Eighteenth Infantry; at Huntsville, Alabama, the headquarters and Companies B, D, G, and I of the Second Infantry; at Mobile, Alabama, two companies of the Second Infantry; at Montgomery, Alabama, three companies of the Second Infantry; and at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, one company of the Second Infantry.

On the 29th of January, 1870, by General Orders of the War Department No. 11, the State of North Carolina was detached from the department and made a part of the Department of Virginia. On the 4th of May, 1870, the Department of the Cumberland was discontinued, and the States composing it were added to this department. From that time until the present this department has comprised the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. At the time the

Department of the Cumberland was discontinued it was garrisoned by the Sixteenth Infantry, the companies of which occupied the following-named posts, viz.: Grenada, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and Corinth, Mississippi; and Humboldt and Nashville, Tennessee. Since then the posts of Grenada, Vicksburg, Corinth, and Natchez have been discontinued. Various movements of the troops in the department have taken place, which will be hereafter alluded to, and at present the posts permanently occupied and the distribution of the troops are as follows: Key West, Florida, is garrisoned by the headquarters and Companies B and D, Third Artillery; Fort Jefferson, Florida, Companies F, I, L. and M of the Third Artillery; Fort Barrancas, Florida, Company G of the Third Artillery; Savannah, Georgia, Company K of the Third Artillery; Fort Pulaski, Georgia, Companies E and H of the Third Artillery; Atlanta, Georgia, the headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, G, H, I, and K of the Eighteenth Infantry; Barnett Station, Georgia, Company E of the Eighteenth Infantry; Warrenton, Georgia, Company F of the Eighteenth Infantry; Columbia, South Carolina, the headquarters and Companies A, C, H, and I of the Eighth Infantry; Charleston, South Carolina, Companies D, E, F, and K of the Eighth Infantry; Huntsville, Alabama, the headquarters and Companies B, D, and G of the Second Infantry; Patona, Alabama, Company E of the Second Infantry; Mobile, Alabama, Companies F and K of the Second Infantry; Montgomery, Alabama, Companies C and H of the Second Infantry; Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Company A of the Second Infantry; Chattanooga, Tennessee, Company I of the Second Infantry; Nashville, Tennessee, the headquarters and Companies D, F, and K of the Sixteenth Infantry; Humboldt, Tennessee, Company G of the Sixteenth Infantry; Lebanon, Kentucky, Company C of the Sixteenth Infantry; Louisville, Kentucky, Companies A and E of the Sixteenth Infantry; Jackson, Mississippi, Companies B, H, and I of the Sixteenth Infantry; Mount Vernon arsenal, Alabama, an ordnance detachment; Charleston arsenal, South Carolina, an ordnance detachment; Augusta arsenal, Georgia, an ordnance detachment; Newport Barracks, a permanent recruiting party.

In addition to the posts above mentioned, the following-named places have been temporarily occupied by troops at different times during the year, viz.: Louisville, Jefferson County; Appling, Union Point, Greensboro', Washington, Wilkes County; Sparta, Hancock County; Monroe, Walton County; Darien, Mackintosh County; Summerville, Ringgold, Brunswick, Dalton, Cairo, Decatur County; Fort Valley, Houston County; Palmetto, Fayette County; Crawfordville, Taliaferro County; and Lexington, Oglethorpe County, all in Georgia. Marianna and Tallahassee, in Florida. Spartanburg, Newberry Court-house; and Union, Abbeville, Edgefield, and Laurens Districts, in South Carolina. Jacksonville, Eutaw, Green County; Wetumpka, Elmore County; Summerville, Morgan County; Tuskega, Patona, Calhoun County; Ashville, St. Clair County; and Livingston, Sumter County, all in Alabama. Cleveland, McMinnville, Warren County; Weakly and Henry Counties; Shelbyville and Columbia, all in Tennessee. And Elizabethtown, Litchfield, and Harrodsburg, in Kentucky; Newberry Court-house, Union, Abbeville, Edgefield, and Laurens Districts, in South Carolina; and Eutaw and Patona, in Alabama, are still occupied. In almost every case the troops were sent to these places upon the application of the civil authorities, either State or national, or on the application of revenue officers of the Government, to enable them to perform their duties in safety. The detachments sent were generally quite small, but almost without exception their presence has been productive of good results, in preserving the public peace and enabling the civil authorities to enforce the laws.

On the 1st of January, 1870, by General Orders No. 1, Headquarters of the Army, the State of Georgia was reconstituted a military district under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and I was directed to exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed by that act on district commanders. The powers thus conferred upon me have generally been exercised through the civil authorities of the State. The instances in which they have been directly exercised may be briefly enumerated as follows, viz.: An investigation into the eligibility, under the reconstruction acts, of certain persons to seats in the legislature of Georgia, and the exclusion from seats of such of them as were found to be clearly ineligible; the removal from office of two county officers, and the appointment of other persons to fill their places; and the arrest of a few persons on the charge of murder or attempt to murder, or on the charge of complicity with those who had committed that crime. Of the persons so arrested one was discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the others were either released after examination or were turned over to the civil authorities for trial. In no case has any citizen been brought before a military commission or other military tribunal, and no arrests have been made except when the public safety appeared to demand the interference of military authority.

During the year the several posts have been supplied with quartermaster stores as follows, viz.:

From the depot of New Orleans, Louisiana, the posts of Jackson, Mississippi; Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Montgomery, Alabama; Mobile, Alabama; Mount Vernon arsenal, Alabama; Barrancas, Florida.

From the depot at Charleston, South Carolina, the posts of Charleston, South Carolina; Charleston arsenal; Columbia, South Carolina; Augusta arsenal, Georgia; Savannah, Georgia; Fort Pulaski, Georgia; Barnett, Georgia; Warrenton, Georgia; Atlanta, Georgia.

From the depot at Jeffersonville, Indiana, the posts of Chattanooga, Tennessee; Huntsville, Alabama; Nashville, Tennessee; Humboldt, Tennessee; Louisville, Kentucky; Lebanon, Kentucky; Newport Barracks, Kentucky.

From the depots at New York and Philadelphia, Key West, Florida; Fort Jefferson, Florida; the Charleston depot.

The quartermasters' supplies have been ample, and generally of excellent quality. The usual complaint is made, however, of the inferiority of certain articles of clothing, especially coats and trousers.

The posts have been supplied with subsistence stores as follows, viz.:

The posts of Atlanta, Huntsville, Jackson, Nashville, Humboldt, Chattanooga, Taylor Barracks, and Lebanon, from Louisville, Kentucky.

The posts of Savannah, Fort Pulaski, Augusta arsenal, Charleston, and Columbia, from New York.

The posts of Montgomery, Mobile, Mount Vernon arsenal, Tuscaloosa, Eutaw, and Fort Barrancas, from New Orleans.

The posts of Key West and Fort Jefferson, from Baltimore.

The post of Jackson, Mississippi, from Louisville and New Orleans.

The post of Newport Barracks, from Cincinnati; Warrenton and Barnett are supplied generally from Atlanta.

Fresh beef for the troops is obtained, of course, in the neighborhood of the several posts. Its price has been usually moderate, but generally the quality has been only tolerably good. All other parts of the ration have been of excellent quality, and the supply has been abundant.

The health of the troops has been very good. No epidemic diseases have prevailed at any of the posts excepting Mobile. There the yellow fever appeared during the third week in September. Danger to the garrison was, however, averted by the prompt and most commendable action of Lieutenant Colonel English, of the Second Infantry, the post commander, who at once, without waiting for orders, took the responsibility of moving his command to Mount Vernon arsenal, a perfectly healthy locality.

It is believed that the discipline of the troops has been fully maintained and even improved. Frequent inspections have been made, and the reports of the acting inspector general of the department show that the posts generally are in a satisfactory condition.

During the year 287 cases have been tried by general courts, 1,077 cases by garrison courts, and 180 by field-officers' courts. There are now pending 22 cases, besides such charges as have been received but are not yet ordered for trial.

Since my last report there has been a manifest improvement in the condition of affairs in Georgia. Crime has become much less frequent than it was during the previous year, and sections of the State which were then in a disturbed condition have become peaceable and quiet. Some outrages upon the blacks are still from time to time reported to me, but the change in this respect is greater than could have been reasonably expected.

Only two applications for the assistance of troops have been made from Florida during the year. In each case troops were sent, but in only one of them did it appear, on investigation, that there was any need of them.

Recently threatened disturbances in South Carolina have called for the presence of small detachments in several districts, but prior to these calls no applications for military aid in that State were made to me except by revenue officers of the National Government.

No applications for military assistance have been received from the civil authorities of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, or Mississippi. Alabama is at present the most disturbed portion of the department. The northern part of that State is especially so. Many applications for the aid of troops in that section have been made, and numerous detachments have been sent to support the civil authorities. In all cases such detachments have acted in strict subordination to those authorities.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant General, Louisville, Kentucky.

B.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, (TEXAS AND LOUISIANA,)
Austin, Texas, September 30, 1870.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of this department for the year ending September 30, 1870. From September 30, 1869, to April 16, 1870, this report embraces the Fifth Military District, State of Texas, under the reconstruction laws.

The election provided for by the third section of the law of Congress approved April 10 1869, took place on the 30th November, 1st, 2d, and 3d December, 1869. The legislature assembled at Austin on the 8th of February, 1870, and, having transacted the business imposed upon it by the reconstruction laws as a provisional body, adjourned on the 24th of February, 1870.

The State of Texas was readmitted to representation in the National Congress by the act approved March 30, 1870, and the powers conferred upon the military commander by the reconstruction laws were remitted to the civil authorities of the State on the 16th of April, 1870.

The present Department of Texas was constituted by General Orders No. 35, Adjutant General's Office, March 31, 1870, including the States of Texas and Louisiana.

After the State of Texas was turned over to the civil authorities various small posts in the interior were discontinued, and the troops sent to the frontier; also the Twenty-fifth Infantry from Louisiana. The Nineteenth Infantry garrisons the State of Louisiana, stationed at Jackson Barracks, adjacent to New Orleans, Baton Rouge, the forts commanding the approaches to New Orleans and Shreveport. All the remaining troops in the department are at frontier posts, except small detachments at Jefferson, Austin, and San Antonio, the latter point being the principal distributing depot and the future headquarters of the department. Shreveport, Jefferson, and Austin can probably be discontinued this fall or next spring, and the four companies now at those points made available for other service.

The service of the troops during the past year has been very arduous, having to protect against Indians a line of about thirteen hundred miles, and against marauders, Indians and mixed races, about four hundred miles, along the Rio Grande.

When not in the field, the troops have been steadily employed in preparing shelter, which will not, probably, be accomplished before the winter sets in; under these circumstances the instruction of most of the troops in many details is necessarily defective.

In my opinion many desertions are caused by the varied calls made upon our soldiers for labor in getting out lumber, quarrying stone, making adobes, running saw-mills, burning brick and lime, driving wagons, &c, &c., which are not in their engagement when they enlist, and which, in fact, unfit them for soldiers. A post to be built in this manner is never finished. The frequent and unavoidable change of post commanders, and inexperience of an entire garrison in the use of building material, in spite of the utmost watchfulness, will end in the misappropriation of much material that is furnished on an estimate. Experience has fully convinced me that by far the most economical method of sheltering troops is by contract, to say nothing of the saving of time and preserving the efficiency of the men as soldiers. The employment of civilians to direct and aid the troops in making shelter results in a long list of employés for an indefinite term, inefficient soldiers, and a short allowance of indifferent shelter.

Scouting parties are, as a rule, continually in the field from all the frontier posts, and all that is possible for their number to do has been done to protect the people and property of the frontier counties.

The most destructive inroads in northwestern Texas have been made by the Indians from the Fort Sill reservation. The evidence on this point is indubitable, and was forwarded to the War Department under date of September 20, 1870.

The depredations from the south side of the Rio Grande continue, and seem to constitute a systematic business, which can be broken up only by coöperation on the part of the Mexican authorities. Pursuit by our troops terminates at the river, while our citizens can pass into Mexico and witness the sale of their animals recently stolen.

I repectfully renew my recommendation made in 1868 and 1869, that the wire be furnished for building a telegraph line connecting the frontier posts. The wire will be the only expense. Our troops will build the line and operate it until some private company will take it off our hands, and reimburse the treasury for the outlay.

I also recommend that the department commander be authorized to employ in the frontier counties, as circumstances may require, a number of frontiermen, not to exceed at any one time 500 men. This plan will, it is believed, insure that effective and cordial coöperation which is so desirable between the troops and citizens of the frontier counties, and would supersede the ranger companies authorized for one year by the recent act of the State legislature. These latter companies, where they have been organized, have been reported to the department commander, and are acting solely under the orders of the United States officers. The men are paid by the State of

Texas. Subsistence and part forage have been furnished to these companies, but for their pay it is distinctly understood that the United States Government is in no wise committed or responsible, now or hereafter.

The cattle interest of Texas is one of great magnitude, only requiring facilities for access to market to add enormously to the money value of that interest; immense numbers of cattle have been slaughtered for their hides. The permission granted under date of February 9, 1870, to furnish military escorts to cattle drovers northward from Fort Richardson has been used to the great benefit of traders in that direction. Disturbances from Indians were entirely averted during the last summer's trade, and that route may be considered as established and safe, with an occasional escort.

It is proposed to afford similar facilities for opening up a route for cattle-traders from Texas to California via Fort Concho, &c., to the vicinity of Fort Yuma. When fully matured, this subject will be submitted for the action of the War Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Infantry, Bvt. Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Military Division of the South, Louisville, Kentucky.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the General-in-Chief, the following resume of operations in this division during the past year:

At the date of my last annual report, November 1, 1869, this division consisted of the Departments of the East, of the Lakes, and of the First Military District, (State of Virginia.)

On December 3, 1869, under the orders of the War Department, Colonel Vogdes, First Artillery, with four companies of artillery, two companies of engineers, and four companies of recruits from Governor's Island, was sent to Brooklyn, where efficient service was rendered the officers of internal revenue in maintaining the laws of the United States.

The State of Virginia being admitted to representation, General Orders No. 11, current series, from the headquarters of the Army, discontinued the First Military District and created the Department of Virginia, comprising the States of Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina. Subsequently, by General Orders No. 20, from headquarters of the Army, February 12, 1870, the District of Columbia was included in the Department of Virginia.

The Department of Virginia was attached to the Military Division of the Atlantic, and had at this time fifteen companies of artillery and one mounted battery and ten companies Seventeenth regiment of infantry.

By Special Orders No. 94, headquarters of the Army, April 23, 1870, the Seventeenth Infantry was directed to proceed to the Department of Dakota, and, in compliance with this order, five companies left on the 25th of April, the remaining companies leaving on the 29th of the same month.

During the month of May two companies of the Eighth Infantry were transferred by the War Department from the Department of the South to the Department of Virginia, taking post at Raleigh, North Carolina.

By General Orders No. 41, current series, from the headquarters of the Army, the Department of Virginia was directed to be discontinued from June 1; but the exigencies of the public service requiring the with-
[illegible] of its commander, the department was, by orders from these

headquarters of May 6, 1870, discontinued, and the troops therein transferred to the Department of the East.

By the same Order No. 41, headquarters of the Army, the Department of the Lakes was extended to include the northern frontier as far east as Lake Champlain. By General Orders No. 69, current series, from headquarters of the Army, the extent of this department was modified, extending it to Ogdensburg instead of Lake Champlain. General Orders No. 41 likewise relieved Brigadier General John Pope from the command of the Department of the Lakes and assigned thereto Brigadier General P. St. George Cooke. Brigadier General Cooke assumed command on May 6, 1870, Brigadier General Pope having relinquished the command on the 30th April previous.

During the latter part of May, 1870, indications pointing to an attempt to violate the neutrality laws, under instructions of the War Department requiring the military to aid the United States marshals and other civil officers in enforcing these laws, eleven companies of artillery were moved to the northern frontier, and posted at Ogdensburg, Malone, and St. Albans, where prompt and efficient services were rendered, assisting the civil officers to make arrests of persons and seizure of munitions of war. On the completion of the duties assigned them the troops returned to their former stations.

On July 2, 1870, the mounted battery F, Fifth Artillery, hitherto stationed at Washington, was moved to Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island.

On July 7, 1870, under the orders of the General-in-Chief, one company of artillery was moved from Fort McHenry, Maryland, to North Carolina, and on July 25, 1870, the General-in-Chief conveyed the instructions of the President of the United States that six additional companies should be sent to the State of North Carolina to aid the civil authorities in preserving the peace. In consequence of this accumulation of troops, and to secure their prompt and efficient use, the State of North Carolina, by orders from these headquarters, was temporarily made a military district, and Colonel Henry J. Hunt, Fifth Artillery, assigned to the command, with instructions to confer and coöperate with the civil authorities, and comply with any proper requisition made for the use of the troops. Fortunately, no emergency arose requiring the troops to be employed, and on September 13, 1870, the temporary military district was discontinued, and a short time thereafter the troops were returned to their former posts.

On August 31 the post of Fort Wilkins, Michigan, was abandoned, and the commanding general Department of the Lakes authorized to transfer the garrison to Fort Wayne, Michigan.

Forts Warren, Schuyler, Tompkins, and Delaware have, at the request of the Chief of Engineers, been vacated, and their garrisons transferred to other posts in the Department of the East.

I forward herewith reports from each of the chiefs of staff departments at these headquarters, showing the operations of the several departments during the past year.

The great extent geographically of the division only permits of one tour of inspection each year by the inspector general. His reports in detail have been forwarded to the Department. It is believed the military condition of the command is good, and that the troops have been well supplied with all that the laws and regulations authorize. Complaints have been made during the past year, as heretofore, on the subject of quartering officers and men in casemates. I am myself very decidedly of the opinion that the use of casemates as quarters is neither

conducive to health nor comfort, and that it would be judicious economy in all cases to build suitable quarters for the troops, whenever practicable, outside of the works, leaving the casemates to be occupied in case of necessity only; that is, during military operations.

At the present date the number of garrisoned posts in the two departments constituting the division is 44, and the total strength present for duty, 5,464 officers and men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES,
Detroit, Michigan, October 7, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of military operations in this department since the date of the last report, October 1, 1869, at which time the troops were distributed as follows: Fort Wayne, headquarters, and Companies A and I, First Infantry, and Battery G, Fourth Artillery. Fort Gratiot, Companies B and H, First Infantry; Fort Brady, Companies D and E, First Infantry; Fort Mackinac, Company F, First Infantry; Fort Wilkins, Company K, First Infantry; Detroit arsenal, detachment of ordnance; Columbus arsenal, detachment of ordnance; Indianapolis arsenal, detachment of ordnance.

December 30, 1869, 100 recruits arrived for the First Infantry, all of whom, owing to the close of navigation on the lakes, were assigned to companies stationed at Forts Wayne and Gratoit.

February 15, 1870, Battery G, Fourth Artillery, left Fort Wayne, Michigan, for Fort Johnson, North Carolina.

February 23, 1870, Columbus arsenal, Ohio, and Indianapolis arsenal, Indiana, were designated arsenals of construction, thereby removing these posts under existing orders from the supervision and command of the department commanders.

April 30, 1870, Brigadier General John Pope relinquished command of this department.

May 6, 1870, the undersigned assumed command of this department.

June 1, 1870, the Department of the Lakes was enlarged so as to embrace the Northern frontier as far east as Ogdensburg, New York. This enlargement added to the department the posts of Forts Porter, Niagara, Ontario, and Madison Barracks.

In the first days of June, batteries of the First Artillery returned to their posts at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, from Malone, New York, where they had been detached to put down Fenian disturbances.

June 28, 1870, the colonel, regimental staff, and band, First Infantry, were transferred from Fort Wayne, Michigan, to Fort Porter, Buffalo, New York.

August 31, 1870, Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Michigan, was abandoned, and its garrison, Company K, First Infantry, transferred to Fort Wayne.

October 2, 1870, Company B, First Infantry, was transferred from Fort Gratiot to Madison Barracks.

One of the superintendencies of general recruiting service is located at Cincinnati, Ohio, in this department, with recruiting stations at

Detroit, Michigan, Indianapolis and Lafayette, Indiana, Toledo, Columbus, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

The troops of the department are now distributed as follows: Fort Brady, Michigan, two companies (D and E) First Infantry; Fort Mackinac, Michigan, one company (F) First Infantry; Fort Gratiot, Michigan, major and one company (H) First Infantry; Fort Wayne, Michigan, lieutenant colonel and three companies (A, I, and K) First Infantry; Fort Porter, Buffalo, colonel and two companies (C and G) First Infantry; Fort Niagara, one company (L) First Artillery; Fort Ontario, one company (A) First Artillery; Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, major and one company (F) First Artillery, and one company (B) First Infantry; Detroit arsenal, detachment of ordnance.

At the time I took command there prevailed some excitement consequent on threatened raids into Canada by bodies of lawless men calling themselves Fenians. I found the troops held in instant readiness for field service, and instructed to aid the civil service in executing the laws. No overt act occurred within the old limits of the department.

I found, too, on my arrival here, a matter of some international delicacy existing at the canal around the falls of the river St. Mary. The commander of Fort Brady, which commands its passage, reported that a British mail steamer, the Algonia—believed to contain supplies for a British expedition then expected en route for the Red River settlements with hostile intentions—had just passed the canal; that another, the Chicora, and a schooner, would soon arrive, laden with military stores, and instructions were asked. These matters were reported at the time to division headquarters

I repaired to Fort Brady, and found the Chicora had been stopped by the commander of Fort Brady before I reached there. While I was there she returned with another load of troops, &c., and I was called upon by the British commander present to ascertain if I would allow her to pass empty, to be reloaded, of course, above the short portage. I refused permission. These steamers, by order of the General of the Army, were soon afterwards permitted to pass the canal without "troops or munition of war," on a diplomatic assurance that the "present expedition is a peaceful one."

In June and July, accompanied by Major L. H. Pelouze, acting as assistant inspector general, I visited all the posts of the department. I found at some of them the quarters either insufficient or somewhat dilapidated. At Fort Brady several sets of officers' quarters are much needed. Where discipline and instruction were found lacking hopeful remedies have been adopted.

Under changed conditions of part of the Lake Superior frontier, I found that Fort Wilkins was of no further conceivable service, with the positive objection of very difficult and expensive communication; it was consequently abandoned.

At Fort Gratiot, at the head of St. Clair River, there were insufficient quarters for the men of the two companies, and these being ample and superior at Madison Barracks, one of the companies, B, (Sterling's,) First Infantry, has been transferred there, where they will be in fact more serviceable than at Fort Gratiot. Any change, too, I thought good for this company, in which discipline and subordination are very low. (Captain Sterling since discharged.)

Quarters for officers are now just commencing at Fort Niagara, six or eight hundred paces outside, where the men are now well quartered. At this fort strong bastions are near completion on the land side, (as also at Fort Ontario,) leaving defenses or batteries for the water front to that

future in which the general public look for a change of frontier, which shall render this fort more curious than useful.

The number of claims of ex-volunteer soldiers (generally deserters) for honorable discharge, bounty and pay, and for pensions, received at these headquarters in the past year, is 260; (in the preceding year, 279.) The number of cases disposed of in the year is 302; remaining under investigation, 50. Perhaps many more of these claims, so long dormant and scarcely doubtful, will continue to reward the researches and ingenuity of claim agents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
Brigadier General U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

Colonel R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL IRWIN McDOWELL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, October 8, 1870.

COLONEL: In compliance with the instructions received from division headquarters of the 24th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report of the military operations in the department during the year ending September 30, 1870.

On the 7th of October I made an inspection of the military posts in the New England States, returning to department headquarters October 13.

On the 10th of November, in pursuance of instructions received from the division commander, the regimental band, and Companies B, C, D, E, H, and M, First United States Artillery, stationed in the New York Harbor, went to Philadelphia to participate in the funeral of Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, United States Navy, returning to their respective posts the same day.

On the 12th of November, in pursuance of instructions from the division commander, the regimental band, and Companies A, B, G, and H, Fifth Artillery and the regimental band, and Companies D and M, First United States Artillery, proceeded to Troy, New York, to act as escort on the occasion of the funeral of Major General John E. Wool, United States Army, leaving Troy to return to their stations on November 13.

On the 3d of December, in compliance with instructions from the Adjutant General's Office, Major Abbott, with two companies of engineer troops from Willett's Point, Major C. L. Best, with two companies of the First Artillery from Fort Hamilton, one from Fort Wadsworth, and one from Fort Schuyler, and Lieutenant Colonel Kiddoo, with four companies from the permanent party at Fort Columbus, all under the command of Colonel Vogdes, First United States Artillery, proceeded to Brooklyn to assist General Pleasonton, collector of internal revenue, in the execution of his duties. The troops, after a successful performance of the duties assigned them, returned to their stations the same day.

On the 18th of January, 1870, I inspected the following posts, viz.: Sedgwick Barracks, District of Columbia, and Forts Foote and Washington, Maryland.

January 26, in pursuance of instructions from the division commander, the regimental band and four companies of the Fifth Artillery proceeded to Portland, Maine, to escort the remains of Mr. George Peabody to South Danvers, Massachusetts. The troops having completed the duty assigned them, returned to their posts February 9.

January 29, the posts in Maryland were transferred to the Department of Virginia by General Orders No. 11, Adjutant General's Office, January 29, 1870.

February 12, the District of Columbia was transferred to the Department of Virginia. (General Orders No. 20, Adjutant General's Office, 1870.)

February 15, Battery H, Fifth Artillery, left Fort Adams and took post at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut. (General Orders No. 1, Military Division of the Atlantic, and Special Orders Nos. 22 and 25, Department of the East, 1870.)

February 17, Battery I, First Artillery, left Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, for Fort Delaware; arrived February 19. (General Orders No. 1, Military Division of the Atlantic, 1870, and Special Orders Nos. 22 and 25, Department of the East, 1870.)

February 21, Companies K and L, Fourth Artillery, under command of Major Stewart, Fourth Artillery, left Fort Delaware for Department of Virginia. (General Orders No. 1, Military Division of the Atlantic, 1870.)

April 8, in pursuance of instructions from the division commander, two companies of United States engineers from Willett's Point, two companies of the First Artillery from Fort Hamilton, one company of the First Artillery from Fort Schuyler, one company of the First Artillery from Fort Wadsworth, two companies of permanent party from Fort Columbus, and the bands from Fort Columbus and West Point, New York, proceeded to Troy, New York, under my immediate command, to take part in the funeral of Major General George H. Thomas, United States Army.

May 6, the Department of Virginia was discontinued, and the territory and troops therein transferred to Department of the East. (See General Orders No. 41, Adjutant General's Office, and General Orders No. 4, Military Division of the Atlantic, of May 6, 1870.)

May 16 I proceeded to inspect the military garrisons in the States of Virginia and North Carolina, recently transferred to my command. I had inspected at Richmond, Virginia, Fort Johnson, and Macon, and the post at Raleigh, North Carolina, when I received telegraphic orders from division headquarters to return immediately to New York, and subsequently (May 26) was ordered to the Canada frontier.

May 25, in pursuance of instructions from the division commander, the troops from Forts Hamilton, Schuyler, Adams, Wadsworth, Warren, Independence, Ontario, Madison, and Plattsburg Barracks were ordered to the Canada frontier to assist in preserving and enforcing the neutrality laws of the United States. Colonel Hunt, Fifth Artillery, was placed in command at Malone, New York; Major Brannan, First Artillery, at Ogdensburg, New York; and Captain Arnold, Fifth Artillery, at St. Albans, Vermont.

June 1 to 4, the necessity for their presence having ceased, the troops on detached service on the Canada frontier returned to their respective stations.

June 1, the military posts on the lakes, viz., Forts Porter, Niagara, and Ontario, and Madison Barracks, were transferred to the Depart-

ment of the Lakes. (See General Orders No. 41, Adjutant General's Office, of 1870.)

June 23, Camp Grant, Richmond, Virginia, was abandoned, and the garrison, Company C, Fourth Artillery, returned to its former station, Fort McHenry, Maryland.

July 2, in pursuance of instructions from the division commander, Light Battery F, Fifth United States Artillery, left Sedgwick Barracks, District of Columbia, and took post at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, arriving there July 4.

July 4, in pursuance of instructions from the General-in-Chief, Company L, Fourth Artillery, proceeded from Fort Macon to Raleigh, North Carolina, and Company D, Fourth Artillery, July 5, from Fort McHenry to Raleigh.

July 13, for the purpose of reducing the expenses of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments, I ordered the quartermaster's and subsistence depots at Fort Monroe to be broken up, and property of the Quartermaster's Department, which might not be required for the post for the next six months, to be shipped to either Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, or Jeffersonville, Indiana, as the Quartermaster General might direct, all employés connected with them discharged, and all public animals sold.

July 25, in pursuance of instructions from the division commander, Company G, First Artillery, Company K, Second Artillery, and Companies A, F, H, and M, Fourth Artillery, were ordered to Raleigh, North Carolina.

July 27, the State of North Carolina was temporarily constituted a military district, and Colonel Hunt, Fifth Artillery, assigned to the command, with headquarters at Raleigh. (General Orders No. 9, current series, Department of the East.)

August 2, Colonel Hunt arrived at Raleigh and assumed command of the district, the artillery companies ordered to North Carolina being distributed as follows: Company G, First Artillery, K, Second Artillery, and Companies A, F, and M, Fourth Artillery, at Raleigh; Companies D and H, Fourth Artillery, at Yanceyville; and Company L, Fourth Artillery, at Roxboro'.

August 10, Company L, Fourth Artillery, left Roxboro' and returned to Fort Macon.

August 16, I proceeded to make an inspection of Forts Adams, Independence, Constitution, and Preble.

August 25, in order to allow the Engineer Department to remodel the work, Company I, Fifth Artillery, was ordered from Fort Warren to Fort Trumbull, where it arrived September 7, and Company L, Fifth Artillery, to Fort Adams, where it arrived September 11. (See Special Orders No. 50, current series, Military Division of the Atlantic, and Special Orders 167, current series, Department of the East.)

September 13, in pursuance of instructions from the division commander, the Military District of North Carolina was discontinued, and Colonel Hunt ordered to rejoin his command at Fort Adams.

September 14, in order to allow the Engineer Department to remodel the work, the garrison of Fort Schuyler was ordered to be withdrawn. The lieutenant colonel and Company E, First Artillery, were sent to Fort Wood, New York Harbor, and Company H, First Artillery, ordered to Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor. (See Special Orders No. 50, current series, Military Division of the Atlantic.)

September 28, in pursuance of instructions from the division commander, Company G, First Artillery, K, Second Artillery, and F, Fourth

Artillery, were ordered to return from North Carolina to Fort Monroe; Company M, Fourth Artillery, to return to Fort Washington; and Company D, Fourth Artillery, to Fort McHenry.

September 28, Company A, Fourth Artillery, was relieved from duty in North Carolina and ordered to take post at Fort Monroe.

September 30, the following troops took part in the funeral of Admiral David G. Farragut, United States Navy, at New York City: A battalion of four companies of engineer troops from Willett's Point, with the band, under the command of Major Abbott, United States Engineers, and a battalion of four companies of the First Artillery from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth with the regimental band, and the United States Military Academy Band, under the command of Major J. M. Brannan, First United States Artillery.

I inclose herewith the interesting special reports of Colonel Hunt, Fifth Artillery, and Captain Frank, Eighth Infantry, of affairs in North Carolina, and the reports of the chiefs of the staff departments at these headquarters. The troops on all occasions when they have been called out during the year, and when I have had an occasion to see them in their quarters, have done credit to themselves and the country by their uniform good conduct and soldierly appearance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRWIN McDOWELL,
Brigadier General Commanding Department.

Colonel R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, Philadelphia, Pa.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, *October* 26, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the annual reports of Brigadier General E. O. C. Ord, commanding the Department of California; of Brigadier General E. R. S. Canby, commanding the Department of the Columbia; and of Colonel J. C. Davis, commander of the late Department of Alaska, now embraced in the Department of the Columbia. The report of Colonel George Stoneman, commanding the Department of Arizona, has been called for, and will be received and forwarded, it is hoped, in time to accompany the annual report of the honorable Secretary of War.

At the date of the last annual report the Military Division of the Pacific, consisting of the Departments of California, the Columbia, and Alaska, was commanded by the late Major General George H. Thomas. Since my assignment to the command vacated by the lamented death of that distinguished officer, I have been engaged the greater portion of the time, and am still engaged, upon special duty at a distance from my command. Hence I am unable to make a detailed report of operations in the division, and must beg leave to refer to the reports of department commanders for all desired information.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General.

Brigadier General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL ED. O. C. ORD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, October 10, 1870.

SIR: Since my last report of operations in this department a new department has been created, (see General Orders No. 41, headquarters of the Army, April 15, 1870,) composed of Arizona, the southern parts of California, and Nevada, leaving in this department troops and stations shown in Abstract A.

Up to the time of the transfer, operations had been carried on against hostile Indians with considerable success. The White Mountain bands of Apaches had sued for peace and a reservation; a road was nearly completed to the proposed new post in their country; a prominent chief of the Pinal Apaches had been seized while attempting to pass himself as a friendly Indian, and was held as a hostage, and some of his band were on their good behavior. The transfer of the Third Cavalry from New Mexico to take the place of the Eighth in the department had been partially accomplished. The troops were generally in good health, tolerably quartered, were very well fed, and, as a consequence of being kept busy and well taken care of, desertions were comparatively few.

No change in the department, as it now stands, has occurred during the past year, except that a company of infantry has been sent from Camp Bidwell to Department of the Columbia, and the headquarters of the Third Cavalry and two troops have relieved similar commands of the Eighth Cavalry.

Four companies of the Second Artillery are under orders for this harbor from the Department of the Columbia, and the headquarters of the First Cavalry are ordered from same department to Benicia.

The Indians in the Department of California are quiet, and, save in a few cases where brutal white men, unrestrained by fear of punishment or of public opinion, have murdered or outraged some helpless Indian woman or unarmed man or boy, no trouble has occurred.

I can only repeat a previous recommendation which the Secretary of War referred to Congress, that, as the Indians are supposed to be the wards of the General Government, some provision should be made for the trial of offenses committed by or against them by United States courts or special commissions. Especially where the desert and inhospitable nature of the country, as in Nevada, requires that they scatter in small bands and live a roving life to live at all, they are exposed to be outraged, murdered, and plundered by the renegade whites; there are no witnesses, save Indians or accomplices of the offender; it may be several hundred miles over the desert to the county seat and authority to commit offenders against an Indian, and public opinion of the settlers in the wilderness, who look on all Indians as vermin, will not sustain very active measures to punish offenses of that sort. If the Indian commits an offense he has to fly for his life. To show the way such offenses are punished, in 1849 or 1850 I was on the Cosumnes River, in California, near where a party of Diggers lived; one of them was seen wearing a blanket like the one worn by an American who had been found dead. The friends and countrymen of the dead man attacked the Diggers' camp, and killed 78 of them without a shot being fired in reply.

I have an Indian now in confinement at Camp Bidwell who tried to run down some white boys for offenses which he supposed had been committed against him. Perhaps, if not apprehended, the Indian would have murdered a boy, and I have no way of punishing the offender, and

at present fear that if released he will be shot by the settlers, and the Indians, his relations, begin a war of retaliation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. O. C. ORD,
Brigadier and Brevet Major General Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General Military Division of the Pacific,
San Francisco, California.

Roster of troops serving in the Department of California, commanded by Brigadier General E. O. C. Ord. Headquarters, San Francisco, California, August 31, 1870.

TROOPS.

Engineers.—Company D, Engineer battalion, at Yerba Buena Island, California.

Ordnance.—Detachment at Benicia Arsenal, California.

Artillery.—Headquarters and band, Second regiment, at Presidio of San Francisco, California; Battery B, Second regiment, at Alcatraz Island, California; Battery D, Second regiment, at Point San José, California; Battery M, Second regiment, at Presidio of San Francisco, California.

Cavalry.—Headquarters and band, Third regiment, at Camp Halleck, Nevada; Troop D, Third regiment, at Camp McDermit, Nevada; Troop I, Third regiment, at Camp Halleck, Nevada; Troop A, First regiment, at Camp Bidwell, California; Troop I, First regiment, at Camp Winfield Scott, Nevada.

Infantry.—Headquarters and band, Twelfth regiment, at Angel Island, California; Company A, Twelfth regiment, at Camp Wright, California; Company B, Twelfth regiment, at Camp Independence, California; Company E, Twelfth regiment, at Camp Gaston, California; Company I, Twelfth regiment, at Camp Halleck, Nevada; company K, Twelfth regiment, at Camp Gaston, California.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, BRIGADIER GENERAL E. O. C. ORD, COMMANDING.

Personal staff.—Captain E. R. Platte, aide-de-camp and acting judge advocate; First Lieutenant H. G. Brown, aide-de-camp.

Department staff.—Major Samuel Breck, assistant adjutant general; Second Lieutenant E. R. Theller, acting assistant adjutant general; First Lieutenant A. W. Preston, acting signal officer; Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Wallace, acting assistant inspector general; Major C. G. Sawtelle, chief quartermaster; Captain W. B. Hughes, depot quartermaster; Captain M. P. Small, chief commissary and depot commissary; Major C. McCormick, medical director; Major C. C. Keeney, attending surgeon; Major S. Woods, chief paymaster; Major T. H. Halsey, paymaster United States Army; Major C. W. Wingard, paymaster United States Army; Major S. Dana, paymaster United States Army; First Lieutenant G. M. Wheeler, engineer officer; Major J. McAllister, chief ordnance officer.

Attached.—Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Elliott, First Cavalry, on temporary court-martial duty; First Lieutenant D. W. Lockwood, Engineer Corps, on temporary duty as engineer officer.

Posts.	Officers.	Troops.
Yerba Buena Island, California.	Captain S. M. Mansfield; First Lieutenant J. F. Gregory, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence; Brevet Second Lieutenant R. H. Savage; Acting Assistant Surgeon D. Walker.	Company D, Engineer battalion.
Benicia arsenal, California.	Major J. McAllister; First Lieutenant G. W. McKee, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence; Captain Jasper Myers; Captain B. H. Gilbreth; Acting Assistant Surgeon M. W. Fish.	Detachm'nt of Ordnance.
	Lieutenant Colonel W. H. French; First Lieutenant J. H. Calef, adjutant; First Lieutenant J. H. Lord, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence.	Headquarters Second Artillery.
Presidio of San Francisco, California.	Captain A. C. M. Pennington; First Lieutenant C. T. Bissell; First Lieutenant C. E. Kilbourne; Second Lieutenant E. O. Fechet; Surgeon J. C. Bailey.	Battery M, Second Artillery.
Point San José, California.	First Lieutenant W. P. Vose; First Lieutenant R. E. De Russy, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence; Second Lieutenant B. Wager; Assistant Surgeon E. Bentley.	Battery D, Second Artillery.
Alcatraz Island, California.	Captain J. M. Robertson; First Lieutenant J. E. Eastman, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence; First Lieutenant T. T. Thornburgh; Assistant Surgeon G. S. Rose.	Battery B, Second Artillery.

Posts.	Officers.	Troops.
Angel Island, California.	Colonel O. B. Wilcox; First Lieutenant J. L. Viven, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence; First Lieutenant P. G. Wood; First Lieutenant G. Cilley; Second Lieutenant H. L. Haskell; Assistant Surgeon A. H. Hoff.	Headq'ters Tw'lfth Infantry.
	Lieutenant Colonel M. Maloney.....	Comman'g recruiting depot.
Camp Independence, California.	Captain H. C. Egbert; First Lieutenant W. E. Dove, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence; Assistant Surgeon B. C. White.	Comp'y B, Twelfth Infantry.
Camp Wright, California	Captain E. C. Woodruff; First Lieutenant A. B. MacGowan, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence; Second Lieutenant J. H. Hurst; Acting Assistant Surgeon S. A. Freeman.	Comp'y A, Twelfth Infantry.
	Major H. R. Mizner.....	Twelfth Infantry.
Camp Gaston, California.	Captain C. S. Tripler; First Lieutenant J. J. Shepheard, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence.	Comp'y K, Twelfth Infantry.
	First Lieutenant T. F. Wright; Second Lieutenant G. W. Kingsbury; Assistant Surgeon T. F. Azpell.	Comp'y E, Twelfth Infantry.
Camp Bidwell, California.	First Lieutenant H. L. Street; Second Lieutenant T. Garvey, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence; Assistant Surgeon D. G. Caldwell.	Company A, First Cavalry.
Camp McDermit, Nevada.	Captain F. H. Wilson; First Lieutenant L. Wightman, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence; Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Corbusier.	Company D, Third Cavalry.
	Colonel W. N. Grier; First Lieutenant P. D. Vroom, adjutant; First Lieutenant J. C. Thompson, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence.	Headq'rters Third Cavalry.
Camp Halleck, Nevada.	Captain E. W. Tarlton; First Lieutenant A. D. King.....	Company I, Third Cavalry.
	Captain A. G. Tassin; Second Lieutenant L. A. Nesmith; Acting Assistant Surgeon L. H. Patty.	Comp'y I, Twelfth Infantry.
Camp Winfi'd Scott, Nevada.	Captain C. C. C. Carr; First Lieutenant A. Grant, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence; Acting Assistant Surgeon F. Denicke.	Company I, First Cavalry.

MEMORANDA.

Officers in the department not subject to orders from these headquarters, but whose stations, duties, or post office address have been reported to the assistant adjutant general.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Crook, Twenty-third Infantry, member of retiring board, San Francisco, California.

Assistant Surgeon T. McMillan, recorder of retiring board, San Francisco, California.

Captain T. Grey, Second Artillery, ordered before retiring board, San Francisco, California.

First Lieutenant W. Crosby, unassigned, ordered before retiring board, San Francisco, California.

First Lieutenant C. P. Egan, unassigned, commanding provost guard and recruiting party, San Francisco, California.

Captain G. R. Vernon, unassigned, commanding recruiting party, San José, California.

First Lieutenant W. I. Reed, unassigned, commanding recruiting party, Vallejo, California.

Second Lieutenant C. A. Johnson, Fourteenth Infantry, awaiting orders, San Francisco, California.

Major C. J. Sprague, chief paymaster, Department of Arizona, San Francisco, California.

Major J. H. Nelson, paymaster United States Army, Department of Arizona, San Francisco, California.

Major R. Morrow, paymaster United States Army, Department of Arizona, San Francisco, California.

INDIAN BUREAU.

Major Henry Douglas, United States Army, superintendent of Indian affairs for State of Nevada, Carson City, Nevada.

Captain S. G. Whipple, United States Army, Indian agent at Hoopa Valley reservation, California, Hoopa Valley, California.

First Lieutenant J. M. Lee, United States Army, special Indian agent for State of Nevada, Carson City, Nevada.

ENGINEERS.

Lieutenant Colonel B. S. Alexander, senior engineer of the Pacific coast, and president of the board of engineers for the Pacific coast, San Francisco, California.

Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Stewart, member of the board of engineers for the Pacific coast, in charge of engineer works at Fort Point, Point San José and Angel Island, San Francisco, California.

Major G. H. Mendell, member of the board of engineers for the Pacific coast, in charge of engineer works at Lime Point, Alcatraz Island, and the defenses at the mouth of the Columbia River, San Francisco, California.

Major R. S. Williamson, in charge of the twelfth light-house district, and inspector of light-houses, San Francisco, California.

First Lieutenant W. H. Huer, assistant to Major R. S. Williamson, San Francisco, California.

First Lieutenant W. H. Chase, under the orders of the board of engineers for the Pacific coast, San Francisco, California.

First Lieutenant T. H. Handbury, recorder of the board of engineers for the Pacific coast, surveys for military defenses, San Francisco, California.

RETIRED.

Colonel W. Seawell, address San Francisco, California.
Colonel W. Hoffman, address San Francisco, California.
Major L. Jones, address San Francisco, California.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL E. R. S. CANBY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Portland, Oregon, October 3, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the information of the major general commanding the division, the following report of operations for the current year:

At the date of the last annual report, October 13, 1869, the troops in the department were distributed as follows: Portland, Oregon, headquarters of the department and of the Twenty-third Infantry; Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, headquarters of the First Cavalry, detachment of ordnance, and Company D, Twenty-third Infantry; Fort Cape Disappointment, Washington Territory, Company L, Second Artillery; Fort Stevens, Oregon, Company C, Second Artillery; Fort Klamath, Oregon, Company K, Twenty-third Infantry; Camp Warren, Oregon, Company B, First Cavalry, and Companies B and I, Twenty-third Infantry; Camp Harney, Oregon, Companies F and H, First Cavalry, and Company C, Twenty-third Infantry; Camp Three Forks of the Owyhee, Idaho, Company A, Twenty-third Infantry; Fort Boisé, Idaho, Company H, Twenty-third Infantry; Fort Lapwai, Idaho, Company D, First Cavalry; Fort Colville, Washington Territory, Company G, Twenty-third Infantry; Camp on San Juan Island, Company F, Twenty-third Infantry; giving an aggregate, present and absent, of 1,429.

On the 27th of May, 1870, Fort Hall was established in pursuance of Special Orders No. 47, of March 15, 1870, from the headquarters of the Division of the Pacific, and garrisoned by Company C, Twelfth Infantry, from the Department of California. Aggregate, present and absent, 82.

On the 1st of July, 1870, pursuant to General Orders No. 41, from the headquarters of the Army, the Department of Alaska was discontinued and attached to the Department of the Columbia. At that date the troops in Alaska were distributed as follows: Sitka, Company H, Second Artillery, and Company E, Twenty-third Infantry; Fort Tongas,

Company E, Second Artillery; Fort Wrangel, Company I, Second Artillery; Fort Kodiak, Company G, Second Artillery; Fort Kenai, Company F, Second Artillery. Aggregate, present and absent, for the consolidated department, on the 1st July, 1870, of 1,551.

No material changes have occurred within the department, except the transfer, April 3, 1870, of the headquarters of the First Cavalry from Fort Vancouver to Camp Warner, but the following changes have been ordered and are now in progress:

1. Company I, Second Artillery, from Fort Wrangel to Sitka; Companies F from Fort Kenai, G from Fort Kodiak, and H from Sitka, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Department of California.

2. Company E, Second Artillery, from Fort Tongas to Fort Cape Disappointment, and Company L, Second Artillery, from Fort Cape Disappointment to the Presidio of San Francisco, Department of California.

3. The headquarters of the First Cavalry from Camp Warner to Benicia Barracks, Department of California.

The posts of Forts Tongas, Wrangel, Kodiak, and Kenai, Alaska, to be broken up, (see Special Orders No. 99, and 109, Department of the Columbia, and Special Orders No. 102, Military Division of the Pacific.) When these changes are completed, the distribution of troops in the department will be as stated, with the addition of the post of Sitka, garrisoned by Company I, Second Artillery, and Company E, Twenty-third Infantry, leaving in the department three companies of artillery, four of cavalry, and eleven of infantry, with an aggregate strength of 1,224.

The force in the department has been found sufficient to meet any demand made upon it, except three or four applications from superintendents or agents of Indian Affairs, for increase of the force in their superintendencies or agencies, which could not, in the judgment of the department commander, be complied with, without incurring greater hazards of withdrawing or weakening the force at other points. It will probably be sufficient for the future if, as there is reason to hope they will, our relations with the Indians should remain in their present satisfactory condition. It has, however, reached its lowest limit, even for the present satisfactory condition of affairs, and is entirely inadequate to meet any sudden emergency, as there is no reserve force; nor are there, with perhaps two or three exceptions, any posts from which troops can be withdrawn, without such an exhibition of weakness as would invite attack; and they are so widely scattered, and the communication so difficult, that a prompt and efficient concentration is impracticable. The exceptions above indicated are Fort Boisé, the camp at the Three Forks of the Owyhee, and Fort Colville. The necessity that determined the establishment of the two former posts has, in great measure, passed away, and I think they may safely be discontinued, and their garrisons more usefully employed elsewhere. From present information as to the disposition of the Indians, and the character of the settlers in the Spokane and Pend d'Oreille country, I am of the opinion that Fort Colville may be discontinued at an early day. The inspector general, who is now there, has been instructed to examine particularly into this question. If, however, there is any necessity for continuing this post, its garrison should be increased, as a single company would be almost useless in case of any trouble, and it is so remote that aid could only be sent to it with great difficulty and delay. In my opinion, however, no changes should be made at these posts until next spring, as the supplies

for the coming winter have already been forwarded under arrangements made early in the season.

Portland, Oregon.—The headquarters of the department is at present the most central point, so far as communication and supplies are concerned. Offices for the headquarters, and storehouses for the quartermaster and subsistence department, are now provided at a monthly rental of $480. Arrangements have been made by which everything connected with the headquarters will be concentrated in one building, with ample storage and wharf accommodation, at a rental of $450 per month.

Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory.—This fort was established in 1849, and until February 1, 1867, was the headquarters of the department and district, and general depot for the troops serving in this State and Washington Territory. It has ample accommodations for six companies of troops, including stables for cavalry, storehouses for depot purposes, and wharf facilities for receiving and shipping supplies.

The improved facilities of communication have deprived Fort Vancouver of its importance as a receiving and distributing depot, but its central and convenient location, facilities of communication with the ocean and with the interior, and the economy with which it can be maintained, make it the most eligible point on the northwest coast for a reserve force for the department, or for the concentration, equipment, and distribution of troops, should that ever become necessary. The present value of this property is about $1,000,000, and in view of this fact and its possible future value to the country in the contingency above suggested, I do not concur in the opinion expressed by my predecessor in this command that it should be abandoned and sold. The buildings are now greatly out of repair, but if suitably garrisoned, it could be kept in good condition at comparatively little expense, as the necessary labor would be performed by the troops. The cost of the subsistence ration at Fort Vancouver is 21.72 cents, and of the forage ration, 22 cents.

Fort Stevens, Oregon, and Fort Cape Disappointment, Washington Territory.—These posts are permanent works, established for the defense of the mouth of the Columbia River. The armament of the former consists of three 8-inch, seventeen 10-inch, and one 15-inch Rodman guns and five 200-pounder Parrott guns, mounted, and eight 10-inch Rodman guns not yet mounted. Of the latter, two 8-inch, fifteen 10-inch, and one 15-inch Rodman guns, and two 300-pounder Parrott guns. These posts were inspected on the 18th and 20th of June, and found to be in good condition and well supplied. Supplies affected by dampness are furnished every three months. The means of communication are convenient and uninterrupted. The cost of the subsistence ration is 25.79 cents, and of the forage ration 37.90 cents, for both posts. At Fort Stevens a new wharf, the estimate for which was approved by the War Department July 28, 1870, is now being constructed and will probably be completed by the 1st of January next.

Fort Klamath, Oregon, is conveniently located, and subserves very well the purpose for which it was established, and thus far its garrison has been found sufficient. There have been, however, some indications of discontent and trouble among the Indians assigned to that reservation, growing out of the want of food and the alleged hostility of the Klamath Indians, who regard the others as intruders, and refuse to allow them to hunt or fish upon their lands. Should these difficulties become aggravated or assume the complexion of hostility to the whites, it may be necessary to strengthen the garrison. The post is supplied from or by the way of Portland. The distance by land is three hundred and

ninety miles, and the cost of land transportation is 5.25 cents per pound. Fuel, hay, and straw are procured by the labor of the troops. Grain is hauled about ninety miles. Flour is procured at Jacksonville, and smoked meats from the same place, ninety-five miles distant. Salt meat from Portland. The cost of the subsistence ration is 28 cents, and that of the forage ration 57.38 cents. The post was last inspected on the 8th and 9th of July, 1870, and found to be in good condition.

Camps Harney and Warner are located in an elevated basin of limited extent, and were established for the purpose of controlling the Indians who, prior to July 1868, were engaged in hostilities against the whites. Their position, in relation to that object and to each other, is so important that they cannot be dispensed with, or their garrisons materially reduced, until after the friendly disposition of the Indians who frequent this basin has proved to be permanent. Both posts are supplied by the way of the Columbia River to the Dalles, and thence by land. The distance from the Dalles to Camp Harney is two hundred and fifty-five miles, and to Camp Warner four hundred and forty. The average cost of water transportation to the Dalles is 1 cent per pound, and from the Dalles to Camp Harney 4.93 cents, and to Camp Warner 5.95 cents per pound. The communication between the Dalles and the basin is interrupted during the winter, and supplies for these posts should cross the Blue Mountains by the middle of November. Communication between Camps Harney and Warner and Fort Bidwell, although sometimes difficult, is not wholly interrupted during the winter, and military operations may be carried on in the basin during that season. Fuel, forage, and straw can be procured in the vicinity of both posts, except, that at Camp Harney grain must be hauled about eighty miles. Flour is procured from Grande Ronde and Surprise Valleys, respectively, and salted meat from Portland and San Francisco. The cost of the subsistence ration at Camp Harney is 24.04 cents, and of the forage ration 57.62 cents; at Camp Warner 23.58 and 68.80 cents, respectively. Camp Harney was inspected by the department commander on the 23d of May, and Camp Warner on the 1st of June, 1870. At Camp Harney one set of officers' quarters, the estimates for which were approved by the War Department, are in process of construction and will be completed before the winter sets in.

Camp Three Forks of the Owyhee.—This post is considered unnecessary and its abandonment early next season is recommended. The troops are comfortably established, and supplies for the ensuing winter have already been forwarded under arrangements made early in the season, and it would cost heavily to bring them back. The post is supplied by way of the Columbia River to Umatilla, and thence by land. The distance from Portland to Wallula is two hundred and forty miles, and from Wallula to the camp by land three hundred miles. The average of the cost of water transportation is 1½ cent per pound; of land transportation from Wallula 4.95 cents per pound. Fuel and forage are procured in the neighborhood of the post. Flour is procured from Boisé Valley, and salted meat from Portland. The cost of the subsistence ration is 27.70 cents, and of the forage ration 74.07 cents. The post was inspected by the department commander on the 4th of June, 1870.

Fort Boisé.—This post is considered unnecessary and its abandonment next spring is also recommended. There is at this post a considerable accumulation of public property, and arrangements have been made to have it inspected, and such of it as is of sufficient value brought down by the contractors' return trains. The post is supplied

by way of the Columbia River to Umatilla, and thence by land. The distance from Umatilla is two hundred and fifty miles. The average cost of water transportation is 1½ cent per pound, and of land transportation from Umatilla 4.67 cents per pound. Fuel, forage, and straw can be procured in the vicinity of the post. Flour is procured from Boisé Valley; salted meats from Portland. The cost of the subsistence ration is 32.88 cents, and of the forage ration 48.25 cents. The post was inspected by the department commander on the 14th of June, 1870.

Fort Hall, Idaho, was established at the request of the Department of the Interior, for the purpose of aiding in the supervision and control of the Indians on the Bannock and Shoshone reservation. The immediate site was selected by the inspector general of the department, and appears to be well adapted to the purpose for which it was established, and to satisfy the considerations of convenience to wood, water, and grazing. It is supplied by way of Corinne on the Central Pacific Railroad, from which it is distant one hundred and twenty-four miles. The average cost of transportation from that point to the post is 2 cents per pound. Quartermaster's and subsistence supplies for the current year were furnished from the Department of California; funds and means of transportation required for building purposes, from this department. Authority to erect temporary buildings and to purchase the necessary building materials was given on the 11th of May. Plans and estimates for the permanent buildings were forwarded through division headquarters on the 22d of August last. The cost of the subsistence ration and of the forage ration is unknown.

Fort Lapwai, Idaho, appears to meet fully the purposes for which it was established. It is usually supplied by way of the Columbia and Snake Rivers to Lewiston, and thence by land seventeen miles. The average cost of transportation from Portland by way of Lewiston to the post is 2¾ cents per pound. By some oversight the supplies for this year did not reach Wallula until the season of high water had passed, and they were sent overland at an increased cost of 1 cent per pound. Precautions will be taken to prevent a recurrence of this error. Forage is procured in the neighborhood of the post. Flour is procured from the immediate vicinity, and salted meats from Portland. The cost of the subsistence ration is 24.37 cents, and of the forage ration 44.14 cents. The Indians in the neighborhood of this post are friendly and well disposed, and so far as they are concerned, there appears to be no necessity for continuing it, but as the troops are comfortably established, can be maintained at comparatively small cost, and as the presence of a cavalry force in that section of the country is a proper precaution, no change is recommended. The post was last inspected April 30, and found to be in excellent condition.

Fort Colville, Washington Territory.—The greater part of the Indians in the neighborhood of this post are farmers, and many of them have intermarried with the whites or half-breeds of our own country, or of the neighboring British territory. They are entirely friendly and well disposed. The post is supplied by way of the Columbia River to Umatilla, and thence by land two hundred and seventy-one miles. The average cost of water transportation from Portland to Umatilla is 1½ cent per pound, and from Umatilla to the post, by land, about 3 cents per pound. Fuel, forage, and straw are procured in the vicinity of the post. Flour is procured from Colville Valley, and salted meats from Portland. The cost of the subsistence ration is 27.35 cents, and of the forage ration

47.97 cents. The inspector general is now absent for the purpose of inspecting this post and Fort Lapwai.

Camp San Juan Island.—The only necessity for continuing this post grows out of the obligation imposed by the convention between the Governments of the United States and of Great Britain, for a joint occupancy pending the settlement of the boundary question, under the treaty of 1846. The relations between the United States and English authorities on the island are entirely frank and cordial, and no disturbing questions are anticipated. The post is supplied from San Francisco. The distance (by water) is nine hundred and fifty miles. The cost of transportation is not known. The cost of the subsistence ration is 29.73 cents, and of the forage ration 39 cents. Forage and fuel may be obtained on the island. The post was last inspected on the 23d and 24th of August, 1870, and was found to be in good condition, except the barrack accommodations for the troops, which are insufficient and unfit, and should be replaced if the post is continued for another year. The harbor is very good, but in consequence of the want of a wharf, stores can only be landed or taken off in lighters and at high water.

Sitka.—This will be the only post in Alaska after the changes already ordered have been completed. Its location does not, in my judgment, meet the conditions which should be found at so distant and important a post, and until the questions connected with this subject have been determined, it is considered proper to limit the expenditures to such as are indispensably necessary for the health and comfort of the troops. This post has heretofore been supplied from San Francisco. A full report upon the subject of Alaska is in preparation, but cannot be completed until after the receipt of further information, which is expected by the mail steamers and by the Newbern. For details of operations in the late department reference is made to the report of its commander, Colonel J. C. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry, a copy of which is transmitted herewith.

POSTS NOT OCCUPIED.

Fort Walla-Walla, Washington Territory.—There are at and connected with this post three reservations: 1st, the post and mill reservation of 640 acres; 2d, the hay reservation, eight miles from the post, 640 acres; and, 3d, the wood reservation, seven miles from the post, and also of 640 acres; making a total of 1,920 acres. The post has accommodations for six companies and the buildings are in comparatively good condition. Since its abandonment as a garrison it has been used as a depot for wintering public animals. The necessity that determined its establishment has long since passed away, and its location, with reference to the present lines of communication, is too inconvenient to warrant its being kept up simply as a depot. It is in the center of one of the most populous and thriving counties of Washington Territory, with but little prospect of its ever being required for military purposes. For these reasons it is recommended that the hay and wood reservation be subdivided into lots of 40 acres, and the post reservation into such smaller subdivisions as may be found most convenient and advantageous, and sold at public auction, after such notice as will invite the fullest competition.

Fort Townshend, Washington Territory.—The reservation at this point is 640 acres, and the buildings are so much decayed that they are of comparatively little value. The site of the post is immediately in front of the best harbor in Port Townshend Bay, (Admiralty Inlet,) and although there is no present necessity for troops at that point, its prospective military value, growing out of its proximity to the frontier and

the facilities of communication in all directions, is so great that it should be retained.

Fort Dalles, Oregon.—This post has not been garrisoned since June 1867, but has been used as a depot for the transhipment of supplies to interior posts and for public animals awaiting distribution. Some of the buildings have been destroyed by fire, and the others, with the exception of the storehouses and stables, are of but little value. The post has no military importance, and it is probable that after another year, with increased facilities of communication, it may be dispensed with altogether.

The accompanying reports exhibit the operations of the several staff departments during the past year.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier General Commanding Department.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific,
San Francisco, California.

REPORT OF COLONEL J. C. DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Territory of Alaska, August 20, 1870, (*late Dep't of Alaska.*)

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the following general report of affairs pertaining to the military service in the Department of Alaska, (now discontinued,) which have transpired since the 31st of October last, the date of my last general report.

The troops within this department occupy the same stations they did last year. No new posts have been made.

The following is a roster of the troops serving in this department on the 1st of July, 1870, at which time, in accordance with instructions from the headquarters of the Army, contained in General Orders No. 41, current series, the department was discontinued, and the general staff was ordered to report to the headquarters of the Army in accordance with Paragraph VIII of the said order.

Roster of troops serving in the Department of Alaska, July 1, 1870, *Brevet Major General Jeff. C. Davis, United States Army, commanding; headquarters, Sitka.*

Personal Staff—Brevet Captain S. B. McIntire, first lieutenant Second Artillery, aide-de-camp; First Lieutenant L. R. Stille, Twenty-third Infantry, aide-de-camp.

Department Staff—Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Tompkins, lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general, chief quartermaster; Assistant Adjutant General and Acting Assistant Inspector General, Captain G. H. A. Dimpfel, military store-keeper and United States Army depot quartermaster; Brevet Major W. H. Bell, captain and commissary of subsistence, chief commissary of subsistence; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. Hartsuff, assistant surgeon United States Army, medical director, (temporarily;) Brevet Brigadier General G. P. Ihrie, major and paymaster United States Army, chief paymaster; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Dennison, captain Second Artillery, acting ordnance officer.

DISTRICT OF KENAI.

Brevet Brigadier General J. C. Tidball, major Second Artillery, commanding, headquarters, Fort Kodiak.

Station.	Commanding officer.	Troops.
Fort Kodiak	Brevet Brigadier General J. C. Tidball, major 2d Artillery...	Batt. G, 2d Art.
Fort Kenai	Brevet Colonel E. B. Williston, captain 2d Artillery	Batt. F, 2d Art.
St. Paul Island	First Lieutenant E. L. Huggins, 2d Artillery.....	Detachment Batt. G, 2d Art.

INDEPENDENT POSTS.

Station.	Commanding officer.	Troops.
Sitka	Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. K. Brady, captain 23d Infantry	Co. E, 23d Inf., Batt. H, 2d Art.
Fort Tongas	Captain C. H. Pierce, 2d Artillery.	Batt. E, 2d Art.
Fort Wrangel	First Lieutenant W. Borrowe, 2d Artillery	Batt. I, 2d Art.

The health of the troops in this department has been, during the past year, remarkably good, notwithstanding they have had to undergo, at most of the posts, considerable exposure while engaged in the labor of building quarters, storehouses, wharves, procuring fuel, &c. All the troops are now comfortably quartered, with good hospital accommodations and medical attendance at all the posts. In fact, at most of them, parade grounds, walks, and gardens have already been made so as to give these heretofore dreary homes quite a civilized appearance. The future disinterested visitor in Alaska will not fail to observe the fact that the much-abused soldiers in this department have not only done their stern and sometimes difficult duties well, but that they have always readily given their humble assistance and encouragement in planting and nurturing the feeble germ of civilization in our newly acquired and unpopular Territory of Alaska.

A few cases of mal-conduct have occurred among officers and men, but the records of the Judge Advocate General's Office at Washington will show that the court-martial has been called upon to perform its stern duty in every instance. The constant rumors during the past year of the intention of the Government to discontinue this department, and to abandon some of the posts entirely in Alaska, have tended, to some extent, to discourage zeal in these kinds of improvements, as well as to make it quite difficult for me at times to determine where or what expenditures of labor or money to authorize.

So far as the withdrawal of troops is concerned, I am still in the dark, awaiting orders on the subject.

The Indians throughout the Territory have generally shown a desire to observe peaceful relations with the whites. Having no farcical treaty obligations to observe, none, of course, have been violated, and one of the principal causes of war between the races has thereby been avoided. Both whites and Indians in Alaska are fortunate in this respect.

Within the past few months I have visited in person most of the tribes living on the islands forming the Alexandrian Archipelago, as well as the mainland east and north of them, from Fort Tongas to the Takoo and Chilcat Rivers. I have also visited those in Cook's Inlet, Island of Kodiak, and several of the Aleutian Islands, including St. Paul's and St. George's, in Behring's Sea. With the exception of the two last named, (which will be more fully reported upon in detail hereafter,) I found a very satisfactory state of affairs existing among the nations. At the villages of many of these tribes I observed well-stocked stores of goods, and at some of them fisheries, all doing apparently a good business, and, as far as I could learn, the natives generally received good prices for their peltries and such other commodities as they had to sell. This was plainly the case at all stations where there was competition among the traders. With the exception of the islands above mentioned, the trade among the Indians of this coast, and also among the islands, has been conducted with considerable rivalry by competing traders, and the Indians have not been slow to learn and to avail themselves of the advantages of this competition. The high prices obtained by the natives within the past three years for their articles of commerce has, beyond question, had much to do with bettering their condition and modifying, to some extent, their wounded pride at not having been consulted in the treaty of purchase. The fact is, before the transfer they looked upon themselves as the *de facto* rulers of this Territory, and the Russians only as traders here by permission or sufferance.

The right of discovery and occupancy they, in their ignorance, knew nothing about, and as to the right of conquest, it had never been asserted in any formidable manner by the Russian government. These remarks apply more particularly to the Koloshian Indians, and not the Aleuts, who are a very docile, honest, and peaceful race of people, very nearly approaching a state of semi-civilization, which they had already acquired under great disadvantages. They seem to care very little who governs them, so they are kindly treated and honestly dealt with. The Koloshian tribes are a very different race of Indians. They are proud, warlike, and treacherous, and must be ruled by a strong, vigilant, and just government over them, or they will fight and be the rulers themselves if they can.

Those tribes living nearest our military posts have improved wonderfully within the past twelve months. They are becoming much more subordinate and less distrustful of our good intentions toward them than heretofore. They dress better and neater

and show more encouraging signs to engage in pursuits of common industry. Unfortunately the Government has but little labor to offer them, and private enterprise not much more, at present, along this coast. It is an easy matter for the troops in Alaska to procure their fuel from the woods near their posts, but I think it would be good policy, in the long run, to buy it from the Indians. This policy would teach the young men how to work and earn money by honest labor, and the Government would then become their employer and paymaster, and would, of course, be able to exert more influence over them in a business-like and peaceful way. Their prejudice against learning the English language I perceive is beginning to yield, and some of the young ones are endeavoring to speak it a little. This is a good sign in an Indian. Our mode of doing business in matters of trade, as well as our currency, are now quite well understood among them.

Since the declaration by Congress, at its last session, of St. Paul's and St. George's Islands as special reservations of the Government, they have been under the control of officers of the revenue service sent there for the purpose of executing the laws prohibiting the landing or killing of fur-seals on them. During my official visit there in the beginning of the present summer, and while engaged in investigating the affairs of the natives, as well as the manner in which the troops had performed their duties there, I learned that under one pretext or another privileged parties had been permitted to land and remain on these reservations, and had been allowed to kill the animals at pleasure. During last summer at least 85,000 were killed on the two islands, and probably more than that number. The pretext under which this was authorized was that of enabling the natives to subsist themselves without expense to the Government. In an economical point of view this would seem quite right; but the facts are, that these natives are cooped upon these little islands, where they are compelled to work for these private parties or starve. In other words, they are to-day in a complete state of slavery.

By the month of February the small supply of stores sent there by these traders for the benefit of these natives began to run short, and by the middle of June, (at which time I was there,) they were in a state of destitution, living on the meat of the seals as their only subsistence for weeks past. They informed me that they were entirely out of bread, tea, coffee, sugar, soap, and tobacco, and in fact all such articles of common necessity. The whole white population, including the Government officers, were also out of mess stores even. Fortunately the steamer Newbern had on board a large supply of army stores for the small detachment of troops, and also a good supply of ship's stores, by which I was enabled to relieve the necessities of all for a short time. The natives further complained to me that they were getting only 40 cents for their seal skins, and some of them expressed the opinion that they ought to get $2 per skin. This was the small amount allowed them by the revenue officers, and they were compelled to take it or suffer for food. I informed them I had no control over these matters. They then asked me to intercede and see that they had competition in trade allowed them, giving as a reason that they would more surely get supplies and be able to purchase them cheaper. I thought they talked very wisely under the circumstances.

Competition in trade has been universally established, and is now pretty well understood by both natives and traders throughout the Territory. Wherever the former can paddle his canoe, or the latter penetrate with his goods, this is the case. These isolated Islands of St. Paul's and St. George's, in Behring's Sea, the richest possession in natural wealth, considering their small area, on the continent, form the only exception. The natives are peaceful, honest, and capable of transacting ordinary business quite well, and would doubtless improve themselves if they had a fair chance, but their present complete enslavement and robbery by an unscrupulous ring of speculators will ever prevent such progress. I made special inquiry into the conduct of the troops there, and was glad to learn it had been very commendable. The officer in charge had confined himself to his duties strictly, and was in no way connected with these speculations. It was my intention on my return to Sitka to dispatch supplies to these islands for the natives, but before being able to do so I learned the United States revenue cutter Lincoln had already gone there for that purpose.

It is rumored here that Congress has passed a bill regulating the trade of these islands. If so, I hope the rights of the natives have been closely guarded in its provisions. They deserve it, and will need Government protection for some time to come.

I am glad to be able to report a very decided decrease in the liquor-smuggling business during the past year. This is owing to increased vigilance on the part of the Government officers, both revenue and military, and the increased restrictions imposed upon the shipment of it into the Territory by the Government. The collector of customs at Sitka has been very energetic and successful in his efforts to suppress this traffic.

The United States sloop of war Cyane still lies at anchor in the harbor of Sitka. Being a sail-vessel, she is perfectly useless for the service she was sent here to perform. She cannot cruise in our inland waters where the Indians live. She has a very intelli-

gent and accomplished complement of young officers, who I know would like to be more actively and usefully engaged if they had a suitable ship. Their service here in this vessel is a species of exilement, without much advantage to the Government or themselves.

I desire here to allude to the valuable services rendered by the revenue cutters when in these waters, both in suppressing illicit trade and in coöperating with the military in looking after the Indians, whenever called upon by me. On several occasions the cutter Lincoln rendered valuable and prompt service.

The fisheries of Alaska are destined in all probability to become the greatest resource of the Territory. Already they are beginning to attract the attention of our fishermen, and also the attention of the Indian. In this business, especially the coast fishing, I think the greatest future cause of difficulty between the races exists. Fish forms the chief and most easily-procured food of the natives, and has from time immemorial. There is plenty for all, but both parties will soon doubtless begin to lay exclusive claim to the best localities for taking them, and conflicts will arise. Sufficient signs of this have already arisen to induce me to suggest to the Government the necessity of making provision for the settlement of these questions before it is too late.

Since writing the above report orders breaking up all the posts except Sitka have been received, and are being now carried out, so that in a few weeks there will be but one military station in Alaska.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFF. C. DAVIS,
Colonel Twenty-third Infantry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Portland, Oregon, September 8, 1870.

Official copy.

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE VOTING GENERAL

Chief musicians.	Principal musicians.
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	335	Hospital stewards.	
	1	Battalion sergeant majors.	
		Battalion quartermaster sergeants.	

REPORT OF THE RECRUITING SERVICE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1869, TO OCTOBER 1, 1870.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 6, 1870.

Recruiting for every arm of the service has been carried on throughout the year; the superintendencies for the general recruiting service being established at New York City, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and San Francisco; and for the mounted recruiting service at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, with rendezvous in many of the principal cities.

Recruiting for the colored regiments of cavalry was also conducted at all the rendezvous east of the Rocky Mountains until January 11, 1870, since which time, the two colored cavalry regiments being sufficiently large, it has been discontinued, in order that recruiting for the two colored infantry regiments might be pushed with more success. At all the rendezvous for the general service east of the Rocky Mountains men are enlisted for the colored infantry regiments; and, in addition, several officers from those regiments have rendezvous in Tennessee and Kentucky. It is believed that during the next year enough men can be enlisted to keep up the four colored regiments to the reduced standard, which will be fixed under the act of July 15, 1870.

In February 1870, owing to the nearly exhausted state of the recruiting fund, it was found necessary to close many of the rendezvous. Congress, however, having made a special appropriation of $50,000 to defray expenses until the end of the fiscal year, instructions were issued April 30, 1870, to resume recruiting to the fullest extent. Recruits are enlisted at the rate of about 1,500 per month; more being enlisted during the winter than summer months.

The officers detailed on the recruiting service have been, with few exceptions, taken from those wounded and those rendered supernumerary under the act of March 3, 1869.

By the 1st of July 1871, the Army will be brought down to the legal standard, then to go into force, of 30,000 enlisted men. Meantime recruiting will be continued only on a scale necessary to make up for casualties.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

Statement showing the number of enlistments and reënlistments in the regular Army, from October 1, 1869, *to September* 20, 1870; *compiled from reports forwarded to this office by superintendents of general and regimental recruiting service, and by recruiting officers.*

Regiments, &c.	Number enlisted and reënlisted.	Regiments, &c.	Number enlisted and reënlisted.	Regiments, &c.	Number enlisted and reënlisted.
General service	9,866	1st U. S. Artillery	315	13th U. S. Infantry	17
Mounted service	3,530	2d U. S. Artillery	254	14th U. S. Infantry	258
Engineer battalion	148	3d U. S. Artillery	46	15th U. S. Infantry	50
Ordnance Department	186	4th U. S. Artillery	210	16th U. S. Infantry	239
Military Academy	118	5th U. S. Artillery	319	17th U. S. Infantry	181
Artillery School	2	1st U. S. Infantry	247	18th U. S. Infantry	115
Signal Corps	37	2d U. S. Infantry	111	19th U. S. Infantry	186
1st U. S. Cavalry	21	3d U. S. Infantry	37	20th U. S. Infantry	51
2d U. S. Cavalry	164	4th U. S. Infantry	76	21st U. S. Infantry	65
3d U. S. Cavalry	41	5th U. S. Infantry	148	22d U. S. Infantry	46
4th U. S. Cavalry	108	6th U. S. Infantry	133	23d U. S. Infantry	17
5th U. S. Cavalry	75	7th U. S. Infantry	80	24th U. S. Infantry	141
6th U. S. Cavalry	58	8th U. S. Infantry	138	25th U. S. Infantry	206
7th U. S. Cavalry	205	9th U. S. Infantry	98		
8th U. S. Cavalry	38	10th U. S. Infantry	121		
9th U. S. Cavalry	13	11th U. S. Infantry	84	Total	18,701
10th U. S. Cavalry	3	12th U. S. Infantry	99		

NOTE.—Of the recruits enlisted for general service, 235 were for colored infantry, and of those for mounted service, 295 were for colored cavalry.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 6, 1870.

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Adjutant General.*

C.—*Position and distribution of troops in the Military Division of the Missouri, commanded by* *turns on file in the Adju-*

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS. Number of companies.	GARRISONS. Regiments.	PRESENT. General officers.	PRESENT. Military secretary.	PRESENT. Aides-de-camp.	PRESENT. Adjutant General's Department.	PRESENT. Inspectors general.
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.				Staff of division.	..	1	2	1	1
Headquarters.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	Maj. Gen. W.S. Hancock.	...	Department staff.	1	..	2	1	1
Fort Snelling, Minn.	About 5 miles below St. Paul.	Col. George Sykes, 20th Inf.	1	Headquart's 20th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Ripley, Minn .	On Mississippi River, 47 miles north of Sauk Rapids.	Capt. E. C. Mason, 20th Inf.	1	20th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Totten, D. T ..	On the S. E. shore of Devil's Lake, 378 m's N. W. of St. Cloud, Minn.	Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Inf.	2	20th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Pembina, D. T.	Near Pembina, D. T	Capt. L. Wheaton, 20th Inf.	2	20th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	On the Red River of the North, 170 miles N.W. of St. Cloud, Minn.	Lt. Col. L. C. Hunt, 20th Inf.	1	20th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Buford, D. T ..	On the Missouri River, near the mouth of the Yellowstone.	Lt. Col. C. C. Gilbert, 7th Inf.	3	7th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Randall, D. T .	On the Missouri River, 146 miles above Sioux City, Iowa.	Lt. E. S. Otis, 22d Inf ...	3	22d Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Rice, D. T.....	On the Missouri River, 760 miles above Sioux City, Iowa.	Col. T. L. Crittenden, 17th Inf.	4	17th Inf. and headq'rs.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Ransom, D. T.	On Cheyenne River, 245 miles N. W. of St. Cloud, Minn.	1st Lt. Wm. R. Maize, 20th Inf.	1	20th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Sully, D. T....	On the Missouri River, 318 miles above Sioux City, Iowa.	Col. D. S. Stanley, 22d Inf.	4	22d Inf. and headq'rs.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Stevenson, D. T.	At the junction of Douglas Creek with the Missouri River.	Capt. Edward Collins, 17th Inf.	2	17th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	On Kettle Lake, 197 m's west of St. Cloud, Minn.	Capt. J. C. Bates, 20th Inf.	2	20th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Gr'nd River agency, D. T.	.....	Lt. Col. S. B. Hayman, 17th Inf.	2	17th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Crow Creek agency, D. T.	.....	Capt. Francis Clarke, 22d Inf.	1	22d Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Whetstone agency, D. T.	.....	Capt. C. A. Webb, 22d Inf.	1	22d Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Cheyenne agency, D. T.	.....	Maj. R. E. A. Crofton, 17th Inf.	2	17th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Brulé ag'cy, D. T.	.....	Capt. G. W. Hill, 22d Inf.	1	22d Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Benton, M. T	On the Missouri River at the head of navigat'n.	Maj. Wm. H. Lewis, 7th Inf.	1	7th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Ellis, M. T....	3 miles from the town of Bozeman, M. T.	Maj. E. M. Baker, 2d Cav.	3	2d Cav. and 7th Inf. and h'q'rs.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Shaw, M. T...	On Sun River, 80 miles north of Helena, M. T.	Col. John Gibbon, 7th Inf.	6	2d Cav. and 7th Inf. and h'q'rs.	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Baker, M. T	110 miles N. W. of Fort Ellis, M. T.	Capt. G. S. Hollister, 7th Inf.	1	7th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	.....	.....	44	.....	1	..	2	1	1

Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, headquarters Chicago, Illinois, taken from the latest re-
tant General's Office, 1870.

PRESENT.																												ABSENT.																												PRESENT AND ABSENT.		
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Unassigned.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
..	2	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	1	20	15	35	1	..	..	..	.....		1	16	20	36
1	1	1	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	1	11	14	25	..	..	..	..	.....		.....	14	11	25
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	97	8	105	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	8	103	111
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	73	4	77	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	4	76	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	168	5	173	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	5	177	182
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	157		164	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	7	161	168
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	85	7	92	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	7	92	99
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	216	9	225	..	..	..	1	70	1	71	10	286	296
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	117	10	127	1	..	..	..	79	1	80	11	196	207
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	6	..	221	13	234	..	..	1	1	28	2	30	15	249	264
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	2	..	100	3	103	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	3	100	103
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	4	..	210	11	221	1	..	1	2	10	4	14	15	220	235
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	79	7	86	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	7	90	97
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	143	7	150	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	7	145	152
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	178	6	184	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	6	181	187
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	95	2	97	..	..	..	1	22	1	23	3	117	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	123	3	126	..	..	..	1	3	1	4	4	126	130
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	177	6	183	..	..	..	1	5	1	6	7	182	189
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	103	3	106	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	104	107
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	..	..	..	2	..	57	4	61	..	..	1	..	4	1	5	5	61	66
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	120	8	128	..	..	1	1	28	2	30	10	148	158
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	1	1	8	1	321	20	341	..	..	..	2	46	2	48	22	367	389
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	45	3	48	..	..	..	..	16	..	16	3	61	64
1	4	1	14	5	1	..	1	..	4	4	3	38	..	4	4	69	4	2,896	160	3,056	2	..	4	10	357	16	373	176	3,253	3,429

C.—*Position and distribution of troops in the*

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.				
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant General's Department.	Inspectors general.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.									
Headquarters	Fort Leavenworth, Kans	Brig. Gen. John Pope....	...	Department staff.	1	..	2	..	1
Santa Fé, N. M.....	Headquarters District of New Mexico.	Col. Geo. W. Getty, 3d Inf.	...	District staff	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	On the Missouri River, 3 miles above Leavenworth City.	Col. S.D. Sturgis, 7th Cav.	1	7th Cavalry, head'rs, & recruiting depot.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Dodge, Kans..	Eighty miles southwest of Hays City, nearest station on K. P. R. R.	Lt. Col. J. R. Brooke, 3d Inf.	3	3d Inf., and head'rs & 10th Cav.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Larned, Kans.	Seventy-three miles from Fort Harker, nearest station on K. P. R. R.	Capt. D. Parker, 3d Inf ..	3	3d Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Hays, Kans...	Half mile from Hays City Station, on K. P. R. R.	Maj. George Gibson, 5th Inf.	3	7th Cav.and 5th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Harker, Kans.	On the line of the K. P. R. R.	Capt. D. H. Brotherton, 5th Inf.	2	Head'rs and 5th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Riley, Kans. ..	On the line of the K. P. R. R.	Maj. John Hamilton, 1st Art.	4	1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Art.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Wallace, Kans.	On the line of the K. P. R. R.	Lt. Col. C. R. Woods, 5th Inf.	5	7th Cav. and 5th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Southeastern Kansas.	Along the line of the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf R. R.	Capt. J. J. Upham, 6th Inf.	3	7th Cav. and 6th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Reynolds, C. T.	On the Arkansas River, 20 miles east of Pueblo, C. T.	Capt. H. B. Bristol, 5th 5th Inf.	1	5th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Lyon. C. T....	On the Arkansas River, 132 miles southwest of Sheridan, Kans.	Maj. R. I. Dodge, 3d Inf .	4	7th Cav., 3d and 5th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Garland, C. T.	On Utah Creek, 298 miles from Sheridan, Kans.	2d Lt. John W. Bean, 15th Inf.	2	8th Cav. and 15th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Smith, Ark ...	On the Arkansas River, 8 miles from Van Buren, Ark.	Capt. Montgomery Bryant, 6th Inf.	1	6th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Little Rock, Ark...	.....	Maj. James P. Roy, 6th Inf.	1	6th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Gibson, I. T...	On the Neosho River, 110 miles from Baxter's Springs, Kans.	Lt. Col. D. Huston, jr., 6th Inf.	1	Head'rs and 6th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Sill, I. T.....	On the junction of Medicine Bluff and Cache Creeks, Ind. T.	Col. B. H. Grierson, 10th Cav.	10	Head'rs and 10th Cav. & 6th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Supply, I. T..	181 miles south of Hays City, Kans., nearest station on K. P. R. R.	Lt. Col. A. D. Nelson, unassigned.	8	10th Cav. & 3d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, I. T.	On north fork of Canadian River.	1st Lt. Thomas Britton, 6th Inf.	1	6th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	On the Miss. River, 9 miles below St. Louis, Mo.	Capt. P. C. Harris, Eng. Dep't.	1	Engineers...	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Bascom, N. M.	On right bank of Canadian River, 145 miles southeast of Fort Union.	Capt. Horace Jewett, 15th Inf.	2	8th Cav. and 15th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..

Military Division of the Missouri &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.																										ABSENT.										PRESENT AND ABSENT.		
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Unassigned.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
1	1	1	2	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	2	10	17	27	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	17	10	27
..	2	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	....	..	1	1	...	..	10	12	22	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	12	10	22
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	6	405	13	418	..	..	..	1	15	1	16	14	420	434
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	267	10	277	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	10	276	286
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	159	10	169	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	10	160	170
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	6	..	232	14	246	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	14	232	246
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	..	138	9	147	..	1	1	..	17	2	19	11	155	166
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	12	..	352	19	371	..	..	..	1	3	1	4	20	355	375
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	9	..	290	16	306	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	18	291	309
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	186	7	193	..	..	..	1	35	1	36	8	221	229
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	71	4	75	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	72	76
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	8	..	236	15	251	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	15	248	263
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	2	..	131	4	135	..	..	1	2	19	3	22	7	150	157
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	38	4	42	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	4	45	49
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	..	..	2	..	63	4	67	..	..	1	..	7	1	8	5	70	75
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	..	1	1	1	..	65	5	70	..	1	1	1	9	3	12	8	74	82
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	10	..	..	1	13	1	700	28	728	..	2	..	4	58	6	64	34	758	792
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	11	1	522	21	543	..	..	2	4	89	6	95	27	611	638
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	1	..	36	1	37	..	..	1	1	2	2	4	3	38	41
..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	111	4	115	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	4	125	129
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	78	4	82	..	..	..	1	50	1	51	5	128	133

C.—*Position and distribution of troops in the*

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.					
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant General's Department.	Inspectors general.	
Fort Bayard, N. M.	Near Pinos Altos, 448 miles southwest of Fort Union.	Capt. E. W. Whittemore, 15th Inf.	3	8th Cav. and 15th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Craig, N. M...	On the Rio Grande, 260 miles from Fort Union	Capt. F. W. Coleman, 15th Inf.	2	8th Cav. and 15th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Cummings, N. M.	At Cook's Springs, 403 miles from Fort Union	Capt. Alfred Hedberg, 15th Inf.	1	15th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Selden, N. M ..	On the Rio Grande, 350 miles from Fort Union	Maj. D. R. Clendenin, 8th Cav.	2	8th Cav.....	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Stanton, N. M.	On the Rio Bonito, 207 miles from Fort Union	Capt. Chambers McKibbin, 15th Inf.	2	8th Cav. and 15th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Union, N. M...	On the Moro River, 387 miles from Sheridan, Kans.	Col. J. L. Gregg, 8th Cav .	3	Head'rs and 8th Cav.	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Wingate, N.M.	On the Rio Puerco of the West, 280 miles west of Fort Union.	Capt. George Shorkley, 15th Inf.	1	15th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort McRae, N. M.	On the Ojo del Muerto, 292 miles southwest of Fort Union.	Maj. William R. Price, 8th Cav.	4	8th Cav. and 15th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
Union Arsenal, N. M.	At Fort Union.....	Capt. W. R. Shoemaker, Military Storekeeper.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..	
Leavenworth Arsenal, Kans.	At Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Capt. A. Mordecai, Ord. Dep't.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..	
In the field	On Kansas frontier.....	Lt. Col. G. A. Custer, 7th Cav.	7	7th Cav	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	.....	.....	81	.....	1	..	2	..	1	
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.										
Headquarters	Omaha, Nebraska.....	Brig. Gen. C. C. Auger..	...	Department staff.	1	..	2	1	..	
Omaha Barracks, Neb.	Three miles above Omaha, Nebraska.	Col. I. N. Palmer, 2d Cav.	9	2d Cav. and headqu'rs 9th and 14th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Kearny, Neb.	Five miles south of Kearny Station, on the U.P. R. R.	Capt. Edwin Pollock, 9th Inf.	1	9th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort McPherson, Neb.	Seven miles south of McPherson Station, on the U. P. R. R.	Col. Wm. H. Emory, 5th Cav.	6	5th Cav. and headq'rs.	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Sedgwick, C.T.	Three and one-half miles from Julesburg, Neb., nearest station on U. P. R. R.	Capt. G. S. Carpenter, 14th Inf.	3	Head'rs and 9th and 14th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Near Cheyenne City, on the U. P. R. R.	Col. J. H. King, 9th Inf. .	13	5th Cav. 9th Inf. and headq'rs, and 14th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Sanders, W. T.	On the line of the U. P. R. R.	Maj. M. M. Blunt, 14th Inf.	5	2d Cav. 4th and 14th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Fred Steele, W. T.	At the point where the U. P. R. R. crosses the North Platte River.	Lieut. Col. H. A. Morrow, 13th Inf.	4	2d Cav. and 13th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Bridger, W. T.	Ten miles south of Carter's Station, on the U. P. R. R.	Maj. R. S. La Motte, 13th Inf.	3	2d Cav. and 13th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	

Military Division of the Missouri, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.																				ABSENT.								PRESENT AND ABSENT.	
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Unassigned.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	194	8	202	..	..	..	10	..	10	8	204	212
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	3	..	119	8	127	..	2	..	1	16	3	19	11	135	146
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	59	3	62	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	3	66	69
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	110	6	116	..	..	..	1	9	1	10	7	119	126
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	104	6	110	..	1	..	2	21	3	24	9	125	134
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	1	5	..	222	12	234	..	2	..	..	8	2	10	14	230	244
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	46	2	48	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	2	49	51
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	4	..	247	10	257	1	..	..	3	31	4	35	14	278	292
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	11	1	12	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	1	11	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	23	2	25	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	2	23	25
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	8	..	527	16	543	..	1	3	3	100	7	107	23	627	650
1	7	4	23	9	4	3	5	2	4	4	12	68	..	6	7	123	11	5,762	295	6,057	1	10	11	27	554	49	603	344	6,316	6,660
1	2	1	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	..	..	1	1	10	16	26	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	16	10	26
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	9	..	1	1	18	..	576	33	609	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	33	587	620
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	39	3	42	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	3	46	49
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	6	..	1	1	12	..	532	24	556	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	24	536	560
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	5	..	182	11	193	..	3	..	1	13	4	17	15	195	210
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	10	..	1	1	17	..	698	35	733	..	..	2	3	109	5	114	40	807	847
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	8	..	187	15	202	..	..	1	1	93	2	95	17	280	297
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	6	1	179	14	193	..	..	..	1	47	1	48	15	226	241
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	157	7	164	..	..	..	2	11	2	13	9	168	177

C.—Position and distribution of troops in the

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.				
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant General's Department.	Inspectors general.
Fort Laramie, W.T.	Ninety miles north of Chyenne City, nearest station on U. P. R. R.	Col. F. F. Flint, 4th Inf..	5	5th Cav., 4th Inf., and headq'rs.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Fetterman, W. T.	One hundred and seventy miles north of Chyenne City, nearest station on U. P. R. R.	Maj. Alex. Chambers, 4th Inf.	3	4th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Brown, W. T.	In Wind River valley...	Capt. C. G. Bartlett, 4th Inf.	1	4th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Stambaugh, W. T.	In Smith's Gulch, near Atlantic City, one hundred and fifteen miles northeast of Bryan Station, on U. P. R. R.	Maj. J. S. Brisbin, 2d Cav.	2	2d Cav. and 14th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Douglas, U. T.	Three miles east of Salt Lake City.	Col. P. R. de Trobriand, 13th Inf.	3	13th Inf. and headq'rs.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Rawlins, U. T.	Two miles from Provo City.	Capt. N. W. Osborne, 13th Inf.	2	13th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	.....	.....	60	.....	1	..	2	1	..
Grand total	Military Division of the	Missouri.....	185	.....	3	1	8	3	3

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., October* 20, 1870.

Military Division of the Missouri, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.																						ABSENT.										PRESENT AND ABSENT.			
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Unassigned.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	1	1	9	..	266	17	283	1	..	..	1	10	2	12	19	276	295
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	5	..	132	10	142	..	..	..	1	6	1	7	11	138	149
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	58	3	61	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	60	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	137	6	143	..	..	1	..	10	1	11	7	147	154
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	4	..	158	12	170	..	1	..	1	1	2	3	14	159	173
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	80	5	85	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	5	85	90
1	2	1	10	4	1	1	5	1	5	4	8	54	..	5	6	9	3	3, 391	211	3, 602	1	4	4	11	329	20	349	231	3, 720	3, 951
3	15	9	48	20	7	4	11	3	13	12	23	160	..	15	17	290	19	12, 069	681	12, 750	5	14	19	48	1, 240	86	1, 326	767	13, 309	14, 076

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Adjutant General.*

D.—*Position and distribution of troops in the Military Division of the South, commanded by* *returns on file in the Adjutant*

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS. Number of companies.	GARRISONS. Regiments.	PRESENT. General officers.	PRESENT. Military secretary.	PRESENT. Aides-de-camp.	PRESENT. Adjutant General's Department.	PRESENT. Inspectors General.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.				Staff of division.	1	..	1	1	..
Headquarters	Atlanta, Ga	Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry	...	Department staff.	1	..	2	1	..
Atlanta, Ga		Lieut. Col. H. D. Wallen, unassigned.	8	18th inf	..	..	..	..	..
Augusta Arsenal, Ga	At Augusta, Ga	Capt. D. W. Flagler, Ord. Dept.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..
Barnett, Ga		Capt. Jacob Kline, 18th Inf.	1	18th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Savannah, Ga		Capt. L. L. Livingston, 3d Art.	1	3d Art.	..	..	..	..	..
Warrenton, Ga		Capt. F. H. Torbett, 18th Inf.	1	18th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Pulaski, Ga	On Cockspur Island, Savannah Harbor.	Maj. R. V. W. Howard, 3d Art.	2	3d Art	..	..	..	..	..
Ft. Barrancas, Fla	In Pensacola Harbor	1st Lieut. John L. Tiernon, 3d Art.	1	3d Art	..	..	..	..	..
Key West, Fla		Col. T. W. Sherman, 3d Art.	2	3d Art	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Jefferson, Fla	At the Garden Key, Tortugas.	Lieut. Col. A. A. Gibson, 3d Art.	4	3d Art	..	..	..	..	..
Charleston, S. C		Lieut. Col. J. R. Edie, 8th Inf.	4	8th Inf	..	..	..	..	..
Charleston Arsenal, S. C.	At Charleston, S. C	Capt. S. C. Lyford, military storekeeper.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..
Columbia, S. C		Col. J. V. Bomford, 8th Inf.	4	8th Inf	..	..	..	..	..
Jackson, Miss		Capt. James Kelly, 16th Inf.	3	16th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Humboldt, Tenn		Capt. D. M. Vance, 16th Inf.	1	16th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Nashville, Tenn		Col. G. Pennypacker, 16th Inf.	3	16th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Chattanooga, Tenn		Capt. J. S. Conrad, 2d Inf.	2	2d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Huntsville, Ala		Col. S. W. Crawford, 2d Inf.	3	2d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Tuscaloosa, Ala		Capt. William Mills, 2d Inf.	1	2d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Mobile, Ala*		Lieut. Col. T. C. English, 2d Inf.	2	2d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery, Ala		Maj. P. T. Swaine, 2d Inf.	2	2d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Mt. Vernon Arsenal, Ala.	At Mount Vernon	Capt. W. H. Rexford, military storekeeper.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..
Louisville, Ky		Capt. R. N. Scott, 16th Inf.	2	16th inf	..	..	..	..	..
Newport Barracks, Ky.	At Newport, Ky	Col. H. W. Wessells, unassigned.	...	Recruiting depot.	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon, Ky		Capt. T. E. Rose, 16th Inf.	1	16th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	Department of the South		48		1	..	2	1	..

* Garrison temporarily at Mount Vernon, Alabama, in

Major General H. W. Halleck, Headquarters Louisville, Kentucky; taken from the latest General's Office, 1870.

PRESENT.																												ABSENT.						PRESENT AND ABSENT.		
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Unassigned.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	15	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	6	9	15
1	1	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	7	10	19	29	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	19	10	29
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	1	15	2	511	25	536	..	2	3	1	11	6	17	31	522	553
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	38	1	39	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	1	38	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	37	2	39	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	38	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	51	4	55	..	..	..	1	.....	1	1	5	51	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	34	3	37	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	3	44	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	127	7	134	..	..	1	2	2	3	5	10	129	139
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	3	..	74	3	77	..	1	1	..	1	2	3	5	75	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	.	1	1	2	..	123	7	130	..	..	..	6	3	6	9	13	126	139
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	70	10	80	..	..	2	9	7	11	18	21	77	98
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	159	13	172	..	..	2	1	5	3	8	16	164	180
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	23	1	24	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	1	23	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	1	1	7	..	201	15	216	..	..	..	1	6	1	7	16	207	223
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	1	181	9	190	..	..	..	2	6	2	8	11	187	198
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	67	3	70	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	3	67	70
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	1	1	5	1	206	14	220	..	..	..	1	11	1	12	15	217	232
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	121	5	126	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	6	122	128
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	7	..	242	13	255	..	..	..	1	6	1	7	14	248	262
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	57	3	60	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	3	57	60
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	125	8	133	..	..	..	..	25	..	25	8	150	158
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	4	..	121	7	128	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	7	129	136
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	14	1	15	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	1	14	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	123	8	131	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	8	126	134
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	5	297	6	303	..	..	..	1	4	1	5	7	301	308
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	55	3	58	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	3	59	62
1	2	1	10	5	..	1	1	3	4	3	4	39	..	4	5	87	18	3,067	190	3,257	..	3	9	28	114	40	154	230	3,181	3,411

consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever at Mobile.

D.—*Position and distribution of troops in the*

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.					
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant General's Department.	Inspectors general.	
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.										
Headquarters.....	San Antonio, Texas.....	Col. J. J. Reynolds, 25th Inf.	...	Department staff.	..	..	2	1	..	
Austin, Texas	.....	Maj. J. K. Mizner, 4th Cav.	1	10th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	
San Antonio, Tex..	.....	Col. L. P. Graham, 4th Cav.	2	4th Cav. and h'd'rs 10th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
San Antonio Arsenal, Texas.	At San Antonio, Tex....	Capt. T. C. Bradford, Ord. Dept.	...	Detach't of Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..	
Waco, Texas	.....	Maj. N. A. M. Dudley, unassigned.	2	11th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Bliss, Texas ..	On the Rio Grande, 4 miles below Franklin, Texas.	Capt F. M. Crandal, 24th Inf.	1	24th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Brown, Texas	On the Rio Grande, at Brownsville, Texas ...	Col. H. B. Clitz, 10th Inf	5	4th Cav. and 10th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Clark, Texas.	On the Las Moras River, 126 miles west of San Antonio, Texas.	Lt. Col. E. W. Hinks, 25th Inf.	6	9th Cav., 24th and 25th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Concho, Tex..	At the junction of the Main and N. Conchos	Col. A. C. Gillem, 11th Inf.	8	4th Cav. and 11th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Davis, Texas .	On the Limpia River, 466 miles N.W. of San Antonio.	Col. Edward Hatch, 9th Cav.	7	9th Cav., 24th and 25th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Duncan, Tex .	On the Rio Grande, at Eagle Pass.	Maj. Z. R. Bliss, 25th Inf.	4	9th Cav., 24th and 25th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
ort Griffin, Texas.	On the Clear Fork of Brazos River, at Maxwell's Ranche.	Lt. Col. C. J. Whiting, 6th Cav.	6	4th and 6th Cav., and 11th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort McIntosh, Tex.	On the Rio Grande, at Loredo.	Maj. T. M. Anderson, 10th Inf.	2	4th Cav. and 10th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
F't McKavett, Tex.	On San Saba River, 2 miles from its source.	Lt. Col. Wm. R. Shafter, 24th Inf.	6	9th Cav., 24th and 25th inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Quitman, Tex.	On the Rio Grande, 80 miles below Franklin, Texas.	Maj. A. P. Morrow, 9th Cav.	4	9th cav., 24th and 25th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
F't Richardson, Tex.	Adjoining the town of Jacksboro, Texas.	Col. James Oakes, 6th Cav.	12	4th and 6th Cav. and 11th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Stockton, Tex.	At Comanche Springs, 84 miles from old Fort Lancaster.	Maj, J. F. Wade, 9th Cav.	4	9th Cav., 24th and 25th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
Jefferson, Texas....	.....	Maj. Lyman Bissell, 11th Inf.	2	11th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	
Ringgold Barracks, Texas.	At Rio Grande City.....	Lt. Col. A. McD. McCook, 10th Inf.	4	4th Cav. and 10th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
Baton Rouge Barracks, La.	At Baton Rouge, La	Lt. Col. R. B. Ayres, 19th Inf.	2	19th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	
Baton Rouge Ars'l, Louisiana.	At Baton Rouge, La	Maj. J. W. Todd, Ord. Dept.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..	
orts Jackson and St. Philip, La.	On the Mississippi River, 70 miles below New Orleans.	Maj. H. A. Hambright, 19th Inf.	3	19th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Pike, La.....	On Petites Coquilles Island, 35 miles N. E. of New Orleans.	Capt. J. H. Remington, 19th Inf.	1	19th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	

Military Division of the South, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.																								ABSENT.												PRESENT AND ABSENT.		
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Unassigned.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
1	6	1	4	8	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	....	..	..	..	...	6	13	32	45	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	32	13	45
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	76	7	83	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	7	81	88
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	3	139	12	151	..	..	..	1	16	1	17	13	155	168
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	1	.....	1
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	89	8	97	..	..	1	1	5	2	7	10	94	104
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	46	2	48	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	47	50
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	1	6	2	391	17	408	..	1	..	1	27	2	29	19	418	437
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	..	4	1	1	1	5	..	313	14	327	..	..	2	3	8	5	13	19	321	340
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	..	1	1	11	..	438	23	461	..	..	1	5	49	6	55	29	487	516
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	1	1	7	..	355	17	372	..	1	2	3	49	6	55	23	404	427
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	5	..	167	10	177	..	..	..	2	38	2	40	12	205	217
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	9	..	319	17	336	..	..	2	1	6	3	9	20	325	345
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	2	164	9	173	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	9	175	184
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	1	1	8	..	312	18	330	..	..	..	2	.....	2	2	20	312	332
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	5	..	173	9	182	..	..	1	2	32	3	35	12	205	217
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	9	..	1	1	17	1	546	34	580	..	..	2	3	8	5	13	39	554	593
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	6	..	191	12	203	..	..	..	1	17	1	18	13	208	221
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	96	8	104	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	8	96	104
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	6	1	323	14	337	..	..	..	3	11	3	14	17	334	351
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	92	7	99	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	8	94	102
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	15	1	16	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	1	15	16
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	147	7	154	..	..	..	1	3	1	4	8	150	158
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	53	2	55	..	..	..	1	.....	1	1	3	3	56

D.—*Position and distribution of troops in the*

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.					
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant General's Department.	Inspectors general.	
Shreveport, La.....	.....	Capt. Wm. J. Lyster, 19th Inf.	1	19th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	
Jackson B'ks, La.*..	At New Orleans, La	Col. C. H. Smith, 19th Inf.	3	Headq'rs & 19th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	.....	.....	86	.....	..	..	2	1	..	
Grand total	Military Division of the	South.....	134	.....	2	..	5	3	..	

* Garrison temporarily at Ship Island, Mississippi, during

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D C., October* 20, 1870.

Military Division of the South, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.																				ABSENT.						PRESENT AND ABSENT.		
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental Quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Unassigned.	Enlisted men,	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers,	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate,
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	58	4	62	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	4	58	62
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	5	..	173	12	185	..	..	..	..	19	..	19	12	192	204
1	11	1	19	8	1	2	1	2	7	6	12	73	3	7	8	112	22	4, 689	297	4, 986	..	2	11	32	307	45	352	342	4, 996	5, 338
2	14	3	29	14	1	3	2	5	11	9	16	112	3	11	13	199	40	7, 765	493	8, 258	..	5	20	60	421	85	506	578	8, 186	8, 764

the prevalence of yellow fever at New Orleans, Louisiana.

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Adjutant General.*

E.—*Position and distribution of troops in the Military Division of the Atlantic, commanded by* *latest returns on file in the*

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.				
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant General's Department.	Inspectors general.
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.				Staff of division.	1	..	3	1	1
Headquarters.....	New York City, N. Y...	Brig. Gen. I. McDowell.		Department staff.	1	..	2	1	..
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor.	In New York Harbor...	Col. Israel Vogdes, 1st Art.	4	1st Art. and hdqrs.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. Harbor.	In New York Harbor...	Maj. J. M. Brannan, 1st Art.	1	1st Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Wood, N. Y. Harbor.	In New York Harbor...	Lt. Col. J. A. Haskin, 1st Art.	1	1st Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor.	In New York Harbor...	Lt. Col. T. H. Neill, unassigned.	...	Recruiting depot.	..	..	..	..	..
Willet's Point, N. Y. Harbor.	In New York Harbor...	Maj. H. L. Abbott, Eng.	3	Engineers ..	..	..	..	..	..
New York Arsenal, N. Y. Harbor.	At Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor.	Lt. Col. T. T. S. Laidley, Ord. Dept.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	At Plattsburg, N. Y....	Capt. Richard Arnold, 5th Art.	1	5th Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	At Troy, N. Y.....	Col. P. V. Hagner, Ord. Dept.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	At New London, Conn..	Capt. G. A. Kensel, 5th Art.	2	5th Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Watertown Arsen'l, Mass.	At Watertown, Mass....	Lt. Col. C. P. Kingsbury, Ord. Dept.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..
Springfield Armory, Mass.	At Springfield, Mass....	Maj. J. G. Benton, Ord. Dept.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Warren, Mass.	Boston Harbor, Mass....	1st Lt. J. R. Brinckle, 5th Art.	1	5th Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Independence, Mass.	Boston Harbor, Mass....	Maj. William Hays, 5th Art.	1	5th Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Champlain Arsenal, Vt.	At Vergennes, Vt.....	Capt. E. D. Ellsworth, military storekeeper.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Preble, Me....	On Spring Point, Cape Elizabeth.	Maj. T. Seymour, 5th Art.	1	5th Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Sullivan, Me..	At Eastport, Me.....	Maj. G. P. Andrews, 5th Art.	1	5th Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Kennebec Arsenal, Me.	At Augusta, Me.....	Capt. J. M. Whittemore, Ord. Dept.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Adams, R. I..	In Newport Harbor, R. I.	Col. H. J. Hunt, 5th Art.	4	5th Art. and hdqrs.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Delaware, Del.	On Pea Patch Island, Delaware River.	Capt. A. M. Randol, 1st Art.	1	1st Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.	Near Philadelphia, Pa..	Maj. T. J. Treadwell, Ord. Dept.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..
Carlisle Barracks, Pa.	Near Carlisle, Pa.....	Col. G. A. H. Blake, 1st Cav.	...	Recruiting depot.	..	..	..	..	..
Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.	At Pittsburg, Pa.....	Col. R. H. K. Whiteley, Ord. Dept.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort McHenry, Md.	At Baltimore, Md.....	Col. Horace Brooks, 4th Art.	4	4th Art. and hdqrs.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Washington, Md.	On Potomac River, 15 miles below Washington City.	Maj. A. P. Howe, 4th Art.	2	4th Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Foote, Md.....	On Potomac River, 8 miles below Washington City.	Capt. Richard Lodor, 4th Art.	1	4th Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Pikesville Arsenal, Md.	At Pikesville, Md.....	Capt. M. J. Grealish, military storekeeper.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..
Washington Ars'nl, D. C.	At Washington, D. C...	Lt. Col. F. D. Callender, Ord. Dept.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..

Major General George G. Meade, headquarters Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; taken from the Adjutant General's Office, 1870.

PRESENT.																									ABSENT.												PRESENT AND ABSENT.		
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Unassigned.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	9	9	18	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	9	9	18
1	4	1	2	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	2	10	18	28	3	..	..	..	.....	3	3	21	10	31
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	1	1	9	..	251	17	268	..	..	..	4	8	4	12	21	259	280
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	54	7	61	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	7	54	61
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	47	5	52	..	..	..	2	1	2	3	7	48	55
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	7	618	10	628	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	10	624	634
..	..	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	271	11	282	1	..	..	..	48	1	49	12	319	331
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	2	.....	2
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	57	5	62	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	5	57	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	50	5	55	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	6	52	58
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	123	10	133	..	1	..	..	.....	1	1	11	123	134
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	47	5	52	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	5	47	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	3	.....	3
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	3	..	54	5	59	..	..	1	..	4	1	5	6	58	64
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	..	..	3	..	66	5	71	..	..	1	1	.....	2	2	7	66	73
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	1	3	4
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	....	..	..	..	3	..	57	6	63	..	..	..	1	6	1	7	7	63	70
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	....	..	..	..	2	..	70	5	75	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	5	72	77
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	18	1	19	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	1	18	19
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	12	..	349	20	369	..	..	1	1	16	2	18	22	365	387
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	54	6	60	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	7	55	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	49	4	53	..	..	..	..	.....	..	....	4	49	53
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	..	1	14	329	18	347	..	..	..	..	51	..	51	18	380	398
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	53	4	57	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	54	58
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	8	..	244	16	260	1	..	1	5	3	7	10	23	247	270
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	87	6	93	..	..	1	3	32	4	36	10	119	129
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	48	4	52	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	5	49	54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	1	4	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	70	4	74	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	4	75	79

E.—*Position and distribution of troops in the*

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.				
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant General's Department.	Inspectors general.
Fort Monroe, Va...	At Old Point Comfort, Va.	Col. William F. Barry, 2d Art.	5	5th art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Ft. Monroe Arsen'l, Va.	At Fort Monroe, Va....	Maj. T. G. Baylor, Ord. Dept.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..
Raleigh, N. C.....	.....	Capt. R. T. Frank, 8th Inf.	2	8th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Macon, N. C..	On Bogue Island, Beaufort Harbor.	Maj. Joseph Stewart, 4th Art.	2	4th Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Johnston, N.C.	At Smithville, N. C.....	Capt. John Mendenhall, 4th Art.	1	4th Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	.....	.....	38	.....	1	..	2	1	..
DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.									
Headquarters.....	Detroit, Mich.....	Brig. Gen. P. St. George Cooke.	...	Department staff.	1	..	2	1	..
Fort Wayne, Mich.	Three miles below Detroit.	Capt. I. D. De Russy, 1st Inf.	3	1st Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Gratiot, Mich.	On the St. Clair River, half mile from outlet of Lake Huron.	Major M. D. Hardin, 1st Inf.	2	1st Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Brady, Mich..	At Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	Capt. R. H. Offley, 1st Inf.	2	1st Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Ft. Mackinac, Mich	On Michilimackinac Island, Mich.	Capt. Leslie Smith, 1st Inf.	1	1st Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Detroit Arsenal, Mich.	At Dearbornville, Mich.	Capt. F. H. Parker, Ord. Dept.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Porter, N. Y..	At Buffalo, N. Y	Col. R. C. Buchanan, 1st Inf.	2	1st Inf. and headq'rs.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	At Youngstown, N. Y...	Capt. R. H. Jackson, 1st Art.	1	1st Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	At Oswego, N. Y.....	Capt. Wm. Silvey, 1st Art.	1	1st Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y..	Maj. C. L. Best, 1st Art	1	1st Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Columbus Arsenal, Ohio.	At Columbus, Ohio	Maj. John McNutt, Ord. Dept.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..
Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.	At Indianapolis, Ind....	Capt. R. M. Hill, Ord. Dept.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	..	2	1	..
Grand total	Military Division of the	Atlantic	51	.....	3	..	7	3	1

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 20, 1870.

Military Division of the Atlantic, &c.—Continued

PRESENT.																					ABSENT.									PRESENT AND ABSENT.		
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Unassigned.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	5	..	..	..	18	..	374	30	404	..	..	..	2	13	2	15	32	387	419
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	21	3	24	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	3	21	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	89	6	95	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	90	96
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	89	7	96	..	..	1	3	.....	4	4	11	89	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	72	2	74	..	..	..	2	5	2	7	4	77	81
1	6	1	25	5	10	25	3	9	5	2	7	29	..	3	3	93	23	3, 728	252	3, 980	6	1	6	26	206	39	245	291	3, 934	4, 225
..	2	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	3	9	13	22	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	13	9	22
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	2	177	12	189	..	1	..	1	3	2	5	14	180	194
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	..	..	4	..	118	6	124	..	..	2	..	6	2	8	8	124	132
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	76	6	82	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	7	78	85
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	42	3	45	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	43	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	14	1	15	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	1	14	15
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	4	1	173	11	184	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	11	173	184
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	47	5	52	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	48	53
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	60	5	65	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	6	62	68
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	58	6	64	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	7	59	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	24	2	26	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	2	24	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	24	1	25	..	..	..	..	...	..	.....	1	24	25
..	2	1	9	3	..	3	1	1	1	..	2	11	..	1	1	27	6	822	71	893	..	1	2	4	16	7	23	78	838	916
1	11	3	35	9	10	28	4	10	6	2	9	40	..	4	..	120	29	4, 559	332	4, 891	6	2	8	30	222	46	268	378	4, 781	5, 159

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Adjutant General.*

F.—*Position and distribution of troops in the Military Division of the Pacific, commanded* *latest returns on file in the*

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.				
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp	Adjutant General's Department.	Inspectors General.
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.				Staff of division.	1	.	3	1	1
Headquarters.....	San Francisco, Cal	Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord ..	...	Department staff.	1	..	2	1	..
Yerba Buena Isl'nd, Cal.	San Francisco Harbor, Cal.	Capt. S. M. Mansfield, Eng'rs.	1	Engineers ..	..	..	..	..	..
Benicia Arsenal, Cal.	At Benicia, Cal.....	Maj. Julian McAllister, Ord. Dep't.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..
Presidio, Cal.....	Three miles west of San Francisco, Cal.	Lt. Col. Wm. H. French, 2d Art.	5	2d Art. and headq'rs.	..	..	..	..	..
Point San José, Cal	San Francisco Harbor ..	1st Lt. W. P. Vose, 2d Art.	1	2d Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Alcatraz Island, Cal.	San Francisco Harbor ..	Capt. J. M. Robertson, 2d Art.	1	2d Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Angel Island, Cal..	San Francisco Harbor ..	Col. O. B. Willcox, 12th Inf.	...	H'dq'rs 12th Inf. and recruiting depot.	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Gaston, Cal..	On Trinity River, near its junction with Klamath River.	Maj. H. R. Mizner, 12th Inf.	2	12th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Wright, Cal .	In Round Valley, 203 miles north of San Francisco.	Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf.	1	12th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Independence, Cal.	In Owens River Valley .	Capt. H. C. Egbert, 12th Inf.	1	12th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Bidwell, Cal .	Two hundred and fifteen miles north of Reno, Nevada, nearest station on C. P. R. R.	1st Lieut. H. L. Street, 1st Cav.	1	1st Cav.....	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Halleck, Nev.	Twelve miles south of Halleck Station, on C. P. R. R.	Col. W. N. Grier, 3d Cav.	2	3d Cav. and h'dq'rs, and 12th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Camp McDermit, Nev.	Eighty miles north of Winnemucca Station, on C. P. R. R,	Capt. F. H. Wilson, 3d Cav.	1	3d Cav.....	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Winfield Scott, Nev.	Forty-five miles north of Winnemucca Station, on C. P. R. R.	Capt. C. C. C. Carr, 1st Cav.	1	1st Cav.....	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.....	.....	17	.....	1	..	2	1	..
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.									
Headquarters.....	Portland, Oregon.....	Brig.Gen. E. R. S. Canby	...	Department staff.	1	..	2	1	1
Fort Klamath, Oreg	Near Lake Klamath, Oregon.	2d Lieut. S. B. Thoburn, 23d Inf.	1	23d Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Stevens, Oreg	About 9 miles from Astoria, Oregon.	Capt. J. A. Darling, 2d Art.	1	2d Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Warner, Oreg	At the head of Christmas Lake.	Maj. Elmer Otis, 1st Cav.	3	1st Cav. and h'dq'rs and 23d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Harney, Oreg.	On Rattlesnake Creek, 60 miles south of Cañon City, Oregon.	Maj. A. J. Dallas, 23d Inf.	3	1st Cav. and 23d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Vancouver, W. T.	On the Columbia River, 18 miles north of Portland, Oregon.	1st Lieut. J. R. Eschenburg, 23d Inf.	1	23d Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Vancouver Arsenal, W. T.	At Fort Vancouver	Capt. L. S. Babbitt, Ord. Department.	...	Detachment Ordnance.	..	..	..	..	..

by Major General J. M. Schofield, headquarters San Francisco, California, taken from the Adjutant General's Office, 1870.

PRESENT.																						ABSENT.										PRESENT AND ABSENT.		
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Unassigned.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
..	2	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	10	12	22	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	12	10	22
..	2	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	3	10	15	25	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	15	10	25
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	85	3	88	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	3	100	103
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	51	4	55	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	4	51	55
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	1	14	..	370	24	394	..	..	..	2	10	2	12	26	380	406
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	3	..	106	4	110	..	..	1	1	6	2	8	6	112	118
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 1	..	..	..	3	..	110	5	115	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	5	121	126
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	1	...	1	52	5	57	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	6	53	59
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	87	7	94	..	..	..	1	13	1	14	8	100	108
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	41	3	44	..	..	..	..	39	..	39	3	80	83
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	48	3	51	..	..	..	..	24	..	24	3	72	75
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	2	..	46	2	48	..	..	1	..	8	1	9	3	54	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	122	7	129	..	3	..	2	8	5	13	12	130	142
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	46	2	48	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	2	51	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	56	3	59	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	3	63	66
..	2	1	8	4	4	3	3	1	2	1	1	14	..	2	3	32	4	1,230	87	1,317	..	4	2	6	147	12	159	99	1,377	1,476
..	2	1	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	11	13	24	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	13	11	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	1	..	47	1	48	..	..	1	1	9	2	11	3	56	59
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	54	4	58	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	5	56	61
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	3	..	185	10	195	..	..	..	3	40	3	43	13	225	238
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	148	9	157	..	..	..	2	40	2	42	11	188	199
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	1	..	48	3	51	..	..	1	1	4	2	6	5	52	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	...	..	25	1	26	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	1	25	26

F.—*Position and distribution of troops in the*

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.				
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant General's Department.	Inspectors General.
Fort Cape Disappointment, W. T.	At the mouth of the Columbia River.	Capt. C. H. Pierce, 2d Art.	1	2d Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Colville, W. T.	On the Columbia River, in Colville Valley.	Capt. John Egan, 23d Inf.	1	23d Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
San Juan Island, W. T.	In Archipelago de Haro.	Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Inf.	1	23d Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Lapwai, I. T ..	On Snake River, near its junction with Clear Water River.	Capt. E. V. Sumner, 1st Cav.	1	1st Cav	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Boisé, I. T	In Boisé River Valley ..	Capt. J. B. Sinclair, 23d Inf.	1	23d Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Hall, I. T	One hundred and thirty miles north of Corinne, U. T., nearest station on U. P. R. R.	Capt. J. E. Putnam, 12th Inf.	1	12th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Three Forks Owyhee, I. T.	On the north fork of the Owyhee River.	Capt. J. J. Coppinger, 23d Inf.	1	23d Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Sitka, A. T	.....	Capt. G. K. Brady, 23d Inf.	2	2d Art. and 23d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.....	.....	18	.....	1	..	2	1	1
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.									
Headquarters.....	Prescott, A. T	Col. Geo. Stoneman, 21st Inf.	...	Department staff.	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Bowie, A. T.	At Apache Pass, A. T ..	Capt. R. F. Bernard, 1st Cav.	2	1st and 3d Cav.	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Crittenden, A. T.	Fifty-five miles south of Tucson, A. T.	1st Lt. J. F. Lewis, 21st Inf.	1	21st Inf	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Date Creek, A. T.	In Skull Valley, on road from La Paz to Prescott.	Capt. R. F. O'Beirne, 21st Inf.	2	3d Cav. and 21st Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Grant, A. T..	On the San Pedro River, 60 miles north of Tucson.	Capt. I. R. Dunkelberger, 1st Cav.	5	3d Cav. and 21st Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Hualpai, A.T.	On the Mojave road, about 40 miles NW. of Prescott.	Maj. A. W. Evans, 3d Cav.	2	3d Cav.....	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Lowell, A. T.	At Tucson, A. T.....	Capt. T. S. Dunn, 21st Inf.	1	21st Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Camp McDowell, A. T.	On the Rio Verde, 52 miles north of Maricopa Wells.	Capt. G. B. Sanford, 1st Cav.	3	1st Cav. and 21st Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Mogollon, A. T.	In White Mountain county, about 60 miles N by E from Camp Goodwin.	Maj. J. Green, 1st Cav ..	3	1st Cav. and 21st Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Mojave, A. T.	On the Colorado River, 209 miles north of Fort Yuma, Cal.	Capt. M. H. Stacey, 12th Inf.	2	12th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Verde, A.T..	On the Rio Verde, 38 miles from Prescott.	Capt. Wm. H. Brown, 21st Inf.	4	3d Cav. and 21st Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Whipple, A. T.	Near Prescott, A. T	Lt. Col. F. Wheaton, 21st Inf.	2	3d Cav. and 12th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Goodwin, A. T.	Near the Gila River, 120 miles NE. of Tucson, A. T.	1st Lt. Robert Pollock, 21st Inf.	2	3d Cav. and 21st Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Drum Barracks, Cal	Near Wilmington, Cal ..	1st Lt. *G. H. Burton, 21st Inf.	...	Head'rs 21st Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Yuma, Cal....	At the junction of Gila and Colorado Rivers.	Capt. R. C. Parker, 12th Inf.	1	12th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.....	.....	30	.....	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total Military	Division of the Pacific ...	.....	65	.....	3	..	7	3	2

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., October* 20, 1870.

Military Division of the Pacific, &c.—Continued.

	PRESENT.																				ABSENT.								PRESENT AND ABSENT.		
	Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Unassigned.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	42	5	47	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	5	42	47
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	50	2	52	..	..	..	1	3	1	4	3	53	56
	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	68	3	71	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	3	77	80
	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	75	3	78	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	3	81	84
	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	51	4	55	..	..	..	..	31	..	31	4	82	86
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	50	3	53	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	3	64	67
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	36	3	39	..	..	..	..	25	..	25	3	61	64
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	95	4	99	..	..	1	2	9	3	12	7	104	111
	..	3	1	9	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	15	..	1	1	26	..	985	68	1,053	..	..	3	11	192	14	206	82	1,177	1,259
	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	.....	..	..	..	...	..	10	9	19	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	9	10	19
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	146	6	152	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	6	149	155
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	2	..	38	2	40	..	..	1	..	18	1	19	3	56	59
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	95	6	101	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	96	102
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	126	7	133	..	..	3	6	126	9	135	16	252	268
	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	115	6	121	..	..	..	1	7	1	8	7	122	129
	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	40	4	44	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	5	42	47
	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	154	8	162	..	..	..	1	29	1	30	9	183	192
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	158	6	164	..	..	..	1	30	1	31	7	188	195
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	105	6	111	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	6	112	118
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	215	9	224	..	..	..	1	9	1	10	10	224	234
	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	103	9	112	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	9	107	116
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	2	..	..	100	2	102	..	..	2	..	8	2	10	4	108	112
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	1	..	...	..	67	1	68	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	69	70
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	56	2	58	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	2	67	69
	..	3	1	6	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	24	..	1	1	39	..	1,528	83	1,611	..	..	6	11	257	17	274	100	1,785	1,885
	..	10	5	25	12	7	5	3	1	3	2	6	53	..	4	5	97	4	3,753	250	4,003	..	4	11	28	596	43	639	293	4,349	4,642

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Adjutant General.*

REPORT

OF

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR, CEZAREVT.

REPORT

OF

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 14, 1870.

SIR: Since my last annual report was made the stations and employment of the Inspectors General and of the Assistant Inspectors General have been as follows, viz:

I have been on duty at the headquarters of the army, in charge of the Inspector General's Office in the War Department, engaged in supervising the inspection branch of the service. All inspection reports are required to be transmitted to this office through the Department, division, and army headquarters, with the action that has been taken by each commander for the rectification of such irregularities or violations of regulations or law as have been disclosed, indorsed thereon. These reports have been carefully examined by me, and extracts taken from them of all matters that should be brought to the notice of the authorities at the headquarters of the army, and they have been referred to the proper officers for their information and action. The reports have then been filed away in this office, where ready reference can be had to them at all times. All inventory and inspection blanks for the inspection and disposition of damaged public property have been supplied to every branch of the service from this office.

During the month of September I made an inspection of the military posts upon the lakes.

Inspector General D. B. Sacket has been on duty during the year at the headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, and has, during the period, made a thorough and careful inspection of all the posts garrisoned by troops of the line within the limits of the division. In compliance with instructions from the Hon. Secretary of War, this officer was assigned to special duty in the State Department from the 10th November to the 10th December, 1869. Beside this, Colonel Sacket has made inspections of the different department headquarters, and has been continually occupied in important duties, which he has performed faithfully.

Inspector General Edmund Schriver has been continuously on duty during the year in the War Department, to which he was reassigned by General Orders No. 34, Adjutant General's Office, series of 1869. His service has been near the Secretary of War, in the capacity of staff officer, and also as inspector of the Military Academy, having the supervision and charge of the same at the War Department. He has made two thorough inspections of the institution and post of West Point during the year, and his reports of the same are in preparation for the Secretary of War.

Inspector General James A. Hardie has been on duty during the year at the headquarters Military Divison of the Missouri, and has been con-

tinually engaged in making inspections, investigations, and other important duties, under the orders of the Lieutenant General commanding, until September 5, 1870, when he was sent to Montana, where he now is, examining the Montana Indian war claims of 1867, under instructions of the Secretary of War.

Assistant Inspector General Nelson H. Davis has been continued on duty under the orders of the commander of the Department of the Missouri, and has been busily and laboriously occupied during the greater part of the year in making inspections and investigations throughout that extended department.

Assistant Inspector General James Totten was acting under the orders of the commander of the Military Division of the South, until he was brought to trial by a general court-martial and dismissed the service by General Court-martial Orders No. 41, current series.

Assistant Inspector General Roger Jones, with the exception of sixty days when he was on leave of absence, has continued on duty at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, and has been actively occupied during the year in making inspections, investigations, and in other important duties under the orders of the division commander.

Assistant Inspector General Absalom Baird has continued on duty at the headquarters Department of Dakota, and has been engaged in making inspections, investigations, and in other important duties under the orders of the department commander during the greater part of the year.

Assistant Inspector General E. H. Ludington remained on duty at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific until November 16, when, in compliance with orders from the headquarters of the Army, he was transferred to the headquarters Department of the Columbia, where he has remained ever since. His monthly reports show him to have been occupied during the year in making inspections, and in other duties under instructions from the commander of the department, but none of his inspection reports have been received at this office up to this date.

Seven lieutenant colonels, six majors, and five captains have from time to time been detailed to act as Assistant Inspectors General in organizations where the number of regular inspectors was not sufficient to supply them.

The reports of inspections made during the last twelve months indicate a marked improvement in the military status of troops. Discipline has been better enforced. Drills and other military exercises have been more thoroughly and regularly practiced, military records more correctly and uniformly kept, police and other sanitary measures better attended to.

Officers performing the duties of quartermasters and commissaries appear more familiar with, and attentive to, their duties; their reports and returns have been more promptly rendered and properly kept, and public property has been more carefully stored and looked after.

Complaints have been very generally made by the troops of the poor quality of some of the articles of clothing issued to them, and especially of the blankets, coats, and trousers. The blankets are certainly of a very inferior quality, and there appears to have been but little or no care taken to assort and send the same shade of blue coats or trousers to particular companies; indeed, it is not uncommon to see five or six different shades of color in the coats, and also in the trousers, of the same company. The quality of the cloth varies as much as the color.

As there is a large amount of clothing still on hand which was pur-

chàsed during the rebellion, it is certainly an important measure of economy that it should be issued to the troops; but proper care should be taken at the clothing depot to have uniformity in the shades of colors sent to particular companies; and justice to enlisted men would seem to dictate that when this clothing is below a proper standard in quality, there should be a corresponding reduction in the prices charged for it. It is true there has been a material diminution in the prices of clothing in the last list published; but whether this is sufficient to prevent the soldier from purchasing cheaper of speculators who have obtained clothing from the large surplus of serviceable clothing that has been disposed of in market at low rates, I am unable to say. If the soldier can purchase uniform clothing from an individual at half the price he is charged by the Government, he will of course do so, and the Government will be the loser of 50 per cent. on the transaction. This I am credibly informed has often been done.

The existing system of keeping and selling soldiers' clothing accounts, as prescribed by the regulations of 1863, is, in my judgment, defective, for the reason that under it frauds can easily be perpetrated; and I see no possible means, either in the Quartermaster General's Office or Auditor's Office, for detecting them. As the soldier receives no money until his discharge, for clothing that he is entitled to but does not draw, his account has to be carried along upon the clothing-book from year to year, and as the money value only is entered upon this book without a specification of the articles, as was formerly done, it is not probable that many soldiers would be able, at the expiration of their terms of enlistment, to determine whether this account has been kept correctly or not; and if a dishonest officer were so disposed he might charge a much larger amount than had actually been issued.

Inspector General Sacket has suggested a method of remedying this evil, which, if adopted, will render it very difficult to defraud the Government or do injustice to the soldier. It is herewith inclosed and marked "Clothing accountability." Under this system, the soldier receiving his money every pay-day for clothing not drawn, would be likely to ascertain whether the account was correct or not.

Recruits not unfrequently draw their full allowance of clothing and desert immediately after the next payment—the Government losing their pay and clothing. Under the system suggested, the value of the clothing would be saved.

Colonel Sacket reports that all squatters and citizens have been removed from the military reservations in the Division of the Atlantic, with the exception of those at Forts Delaware and Porter.

R. B. MARCY,
Inspector General.

Brigadier General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General United States Army.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

REPORT

OF

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Military Justice, October 1, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with your direction of the 24th ultimo, communicated through the Adjutant General, I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this Bureau during the past twelve months, or since the date of my last official report:

1. Number of records of military courts received, revised and registered, 15,956, (being about 1,000 in excess of last year.)

2. Number of reports made in regard to court-martial proceedings, upon applications for the remission of sentences, upon claims against the War Department, and upon the miscellaneous questions of law referred for the opinion of the Bureau, 1,009.

3. Abstracts of proceedings of trials furnished the Second Auditor of the Treasury and other officials, 1,073.

The additional work, heretofore imposed upon the Bureau, of systematically arranging and indexing the voluminous state papers formerly filed in the offices of the late Colonel L. C. Turner, judge advocate, and Brigadier General L. C. Baker, provost marshal, has been steadily in progress during the year; but, owing to the great mass and variety of the documents, and the small clerical force allowed to be employed by the Bureau, this work, though far advanced, will probably require another year for its completion. The officers, clerks, and messengers, attached to the Bureau, have performed their duties to my satisfaction; and from the commanders of the military departments I have no other than favorable reports of the services of the several judge advocates of the Army on staff duty.

Respectfully submitted.

J. HOLT,
Judge Advocate General.

Hon. W W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

REPORT

OF

THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

REPORT
OF
THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1870.

SIR: The plans previously inaugurated for the instruction of the Army in military signaling, and for supplying it with the necessary signal apparatus, have been pursued during the past year. The design of giving to all officers, as rapidly as an opportunity permitted, sufficient knowledge of the signal service to enable them to avail themselves of it, for the benefit of their commands or the service in general, whenever occasion should present itself, has seemed to be appreciated by officers of every grade; and the work of instruction has been rendered proportionately easy.

The instruction, under the direction of this office, has been actively carried on in five of the ten military departments, and in three others (Departments of the East, of the Lakes, and of Texas) some progress, it is believed, has been made toward the same end, although the department commanders have not had the opportunity of availing themselves of the plans of tuition arranged by this office. In the remaining two departments (Arizona and Columbia) instruction is still unprovided for.

The plan of this office has been to supply each department with one acting signal officer, (a selected line officer, carefully and thoroughly taught the duties of the signal service at the school of instruction at Fort Whipple, Virginia,) who should, through the assistance of district instructors, carry the instruction to at least one officer and two enlisted men at each post in the department, these to be in turn instructors at the posts, and also to supply each post with two complete sets of signal equipments. The operation of this plan, or modifications of it, has resulted in the proper tuition of one hundred and ninety (190) officers and three hundred and twenty-one (321) men at seventy-six (76) posts, and the partial instruction of one hundred and fifty-five (155) officers and three hundred and fifty-one (351) enlisted men at twenty-four (24) additional posts. One hundred and fifty-five (155) of the two hundred and twenty (220) posts have been supplied with signal equipments. During the ensuing year the necessary instruction may be carried to the remaining one hundred and twenty (120) posts, and the sixty-five (65) posts still needing equipments be supplied therewith. (Paper 1.)

Methods of perpetuating and of extending the knowledge of the signal service, already imparted, have been recommended by this office to the department commanders, and generally adopted. In furtherance of this object, a printed "Manual of Signal Service Drills" has been issued to the posts. The knowledge of the service already acquired has been put to practical use in the establishment of signal lines of communication between the forts in the harbors of New York, of Boston, and of San Francisco. This office is informed by reports that stations for observation and communication have also been established in the

Indian country to warn posts, emigrant parties, and others of the approach of hostile Indians.

The usual course of instruction and practice in the duties of the signal service has been had at the United States Military Academy during the year; Captain Peter S. Michie, United States Engineers, being the instructor, and Lieutenant J. P. Story, acting signal officer, his assistant. The yearly exhibition drills of the cadets in the uses of the flag and torch, and of the field electric telegraph, took place before the Board of Visitors and the Secretary of War; and field telegraphic lines were erected and properly worked as part of the regular drills during the annual encampment. The course has been conducted with commendable thoroughness.

Attention is respectfully invited to the propriety of a regulation which shall place the course under the charge of an instructor as a specialty, and which shall give proficiency in this branch a value affecting the merit and general standing of the cadet, precisely as is given in other studies of the academic course. The changes in a service so constantly developing as the signal service has been, have made it difficult hitherto to define exactly the lessons for classes. This difficulty is disappearing, and the course may now be arranged with as much of precision, perhaps, as for any other study. The Academy continues to be supplied with such improved signal apparatus and equipments for the field telegraphic trains as have been adopted for use by this office.

In view of the plan of giving all officers of the Army some practical knowledge of the signal service, it seems proper to refer to the following recommendation in reference to the artillery school of practice at Fortress Monroe, and the school of practice for engineers at Willett's Point, New York Harbor, as submitted in the last annual report of this office:

> The schools of practice afford an opportunity for reaching officers there gathered for instruction, and to be afterward scattered throughout the service. It is respectfully recommended that the temporary services of a suitably-instructed officer from those who have passed the full course of instruction and practice of acting signal officers, or of one designated from the school to be instructed, be authorized for each of the schools of practice, and that they be supplied with the apparatus and equipments necessary for such parts of the course as can properly be taught at either.

The post of Fort Whipple, Virginia, has been maintained during the past year as a school of instruction and practice in the duties of the signal service, at which such officers of the Army and Navy as might be designated for instructors in this branch of military duty, in their respective services, may themselves first receive a thorough knowledge of it. It has been an object also to maintain a nucleus for the service capable of being expanded upon any emergency. The equipments of the school for field practice have consisted of one section of a field telegraph train, complete in its appointments, eight telegraphic instruments and batteries, and the necessary testing apparatus for the instruction-rooms, and the requisite sets of signal equipments for day and night signaling. The theoretical instruction comprehends the study of the Army Manual of Signals, the Cipher Manual, and text-books of practical telegraphy, and discourses, together with oral instructions by the instructor. An inspection of the school on the 19th of March, 1870, by the Honorable Secretary of War, resulted in his expressed satisfaction with its management, and the authorization to increase the strength of the signal service detachment there stationed to the minimum of a company, to appoint the necessary non-commissioned officers for the detachment, and to erect such temporary structures as were necessary to increase the efficiency of the school and promote the comfort of the command. Dur-

ing the year thirty-eight (38) officers have been under instruction at the school, (Paper A,) thirty-one (31) of whom belonged to the Navy, four (4) to the Army, and three (3) to the Marine Corps. Of these, thirty (30) completed the full course of instruction, and were declared competent as acting signal officers and instructors. Of the officers of the Navy instructed, twenty-three (23) have been assigned to vessels of the Navy now in service, to diffuse, as instructors in their turn, a knowledge of the signal service throughout the Navy, and to so provide for the thorough coöperation of the land and naval forces whenever occasion may require. The officers of marines instructed have been in charge of similar instruction given in the Corps of Marines. Of the Army officers who passed the course, two (2) have been assigned to duty as instructors, one (1) as assistant in this office, and the other temporarily as officer in charge of the signal service detachment. In addition to the officers instructed in the school, forty-one (41) observer sergeants, intended for assignment in the division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce, have received, within the year, the theoretical and practical instruction necessary to fit them for their duties. In the pressure of other duties, the experimental practice usually had at this school, for the improvement of the signal and military telegraphic apparatus, had been, to a great extent, suspended. The established drills have, however, been continued and improved. It is hoped that facilities may be given to provide, during the ensuing year, a field telegraph train, as a model, as perfect in all its parts as ingenuity and experiment can make it.

As in preceding years, this office has received several applications from foreign powers evidencing their interest in the service under its charge, and has responded as authorized by the honorable Secretary of War. The attention of the North German and Austrian governments seems to have been especially attracted to this division of our service, and communications have been had with officers representing them in reference to it.

In the revision of the labors of the past year, the Chief Signal Officer refers with some satisfaction to the list of officers of the Army and Navy instructed under the supervision of this office. The progress of the service has been, perhaps, as rapid as could be expected, with the many obstructions arising from the unusual vicissitudes of the Army and the uncertainties and delays incident to the constant changes it has undergone. A general knowledge of the duties of the signal service has been extended, as was planned, throughout the military and naval services of the United States. There are few officers of either now so ignorant of its uses as to be unable to avail themselves of it, either by their own skill or the skill of others, in occasions to arise hereafter. The school of practice established at Fort Whipple, Virginia, secures the knowledge already had by experience, and enables it to be improved for the future. The signal services of the Army and Navy are in complete accord, and provision seems to have been had by the War and Navy Departments to secure a coöperation of the respective arms, so far as ready intercommunication is concerned, more perfect than has hitherto existed. No material changes suggest themselves as at this time to be recommended. The duties of the office have been greatly increased since the date of the last annual report by the addition of those pertaining to the division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce. The engrossing character of these duties, the brief time in which it has seemed desirable they should be pressed to results, and the fact that they have been accomplished so far without material addition to the force, and with no change in the organization of the office, are to be considered in any estimate of its labors.

DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE.

On February 9, 1870, a joint resolution as follows—

PUBLIC RESOLUTION No. 9.

JOINT RESOLUTION to authorize the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations and at other points in the interior of the continent, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and seaboard of the approach and force of storms.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations in the interior of the continent, and at other points in the States and Territories of the United States, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and on the seacoast, by magnetic telegraph and marine signals, of the approach and force of storms—

which had been passed, without dissent, by both Houses of Congress, became, by the approval of the President, a law. The Chief Signal Officer of the Army was charged, by letter of the Honorable Secretary of War, dated February 28, 1870, and in General Orders No. 29, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, March 15, 1870, (copy herewith, Paper A^2,) with the immediate supervision of the service. The duty thus imposed upon the Department was one for which the popular mind had been in some degree prepared by the recorded labors and the theories of meteorologists, and by detached efforts, made at different times to accomplish the ends in view, but without fixed organizations and with necessarily contracted plans. The undertaking, upon a scale of such magnitude as that provided by the law, had not been generally contemplated even in this country.

The precedents which some experience had established in other countries were hardly in any way applicable in our own, and the problem presented this office was to provide in the United States for a novel duty to be performed by a new organization and under rules which, to a great extent, must be at once invented for and proven by actual practice. The general interest evidenced, and the acts of scientific men exhibited, an expectation of results, which none better knew than the experienced physicists consulted, must be sparingly promised. The service was capable of an indefinite extension. The benefits to be had, if fair success could be obtained, were vast and lasting. It was not a subject for trivial contemplation, a duty which should stretch its branches from the northern coast of Maine along the coast on the Atlantic and the Gulf coasts, thence over the thousands of miles of the States and Territories to the Pacific, and along its coasts together with the added other thousands of miles of coast line of the northern lakes and navigable rivers. It was a work to be entered upon with a sense of grave responsibility.

The course pursued by this office has been so constantly in each of its steps before the Secretary of War, that a minute recital is not needed here. The plans of execution first suggested by the Act are set forth in the accompanying memorandum, (Paper B.) In establishing these plans the subjects to be considered have been, 1st, the character of the meteorological observations to be made; 2d, by whom they should be made; 3d, at what places; 4th, in what form they should be reported; 5th, how frequently; 6th, to what places reports should be sent, and what reports be sent to each; 7th, the necessary arrangements for telegraphing the reports; 8th, the mode of publication; 9th, the extent to be given the duty to meet the intent of the law.

A careful examination of European forms and consultation with experienced physicists in the United States, readily determined the substance of the meteorological observations and reports to be at the out-

set at least of the character of Form 4, herewith. These observations and reports will of themselves form a valuable record. They may vary with experience, and additional facts may be made the subject of observation as scientific inquiry suggests them.

The daily reports made from the different stations are intended solely for telegraphic transmission. It became at once a subject of inquiry how they could be made briefly and placed in a style most compact. Forms Nos. 1 and 5 exhibit the method adopted, and explain the meanings conveyed by the cipher.

It is estimated that the intelligence conveyed in a "twenty-word report" could not be written in full with the use of less than sixty words. The translation of a ten-word report requires thirty words.

These cipher forms are so devised that, if hundreds of them are thrown heaped together, any of them, selected at random, will give each the name of the station from which it is sent, the date and time, in addition to the weather report it contains. Improvements in this cipher are about to be adopted.

The regular telegraphic reports are to be made on the forms, thrice daily, at the times given in the memorandum. A system to be satisfactory to this office would permit no interval longer than eight hours to elapse between reports. It would be rare that a storm of magnitude would progress more than three hundred miles in that period of time. Considerations of economy, and the fact that the telegraphic wires are so thronged as not to permit their use, at hours other than those given, has influenced the selection of times. The reports being habitual and regular, it is hoped that, with a proper arrangement of stations of observation, no great atmospheric disturbance existing, either as premonitory to, or as part of, a storm will be so rapidly progressed in the intervals between reports as to prevent the tracing of its course, or to permit it to be in advance of the report which should give warning of it.

It is aimed to cover the Lakes, the Atlantic coasts, and those of the Gulf, by stations of observation outlying many hundreds of miles toward the course of ordinary storms, and from which the telegrams will outstrip the storm by some hours of time. Arrangements are made that the observations shall be simultaneously had at the same moment of time throughout the whole system of stations, and the movement of the reports upon the telegraphic wires will be as nearly synchronous as it can be made. The result will be to give thrice daily a synoptic view of the atmospheric condition over a greater portion of the States and Territories of the United States. It will, it is hoped, enable the atmospheric condition reported at any one station to be followed in its progress, if it does progress, from place to place, by report following report, until it is changed or ceases to be observed. It is not of record that any system of synchronous reports has been hitherto established upon a scale of similar magnitude.

Table A gives, in a tabulated form, the names of cities and ports to which, in the contemplated plans for the year, regular weather reports are to be sent, together with the points reporting to each. The distribution of reports has been thus planned with a view of giving each port intelligence, from those stations which lie, in reference to that port, in the track of coming storms. The table is given as rather sketching out the plans at this stage of the duty, that they may be understood, and exhibiting the manner in which they are commenced, than with any idea of offering them as completed.

The places or stations at which the observations are to be primarily made, and whence reports are to be had, and which have been of course

to be fixed by the study of the geographical relations of the points to each other and to what was known of the general course of storms, and by their situation in reference to the facilities for the necessary telegraphic communication have been, after consultation with some of the best meteorologists in the United States, fixed as given in this table. The stations of observation may be changed in location or number, as knowledge of the needs of the service and facilities for its discharge are increased. The stations will be of two classes: 1st, stations of observation and report, or those at which observations are made and thence reported, and to which also reports of observations elsewhere made are forwarded; 2d, stations of report alone, or those at which observations elsewhere made are reported.

It has been assumed that the places now designated are sufficient in number and suited in location to fully comply for this year with the intention of Congress. When thorough trial and benefits proven shall have shown the value of the service, the plans are already fixed for its extension, and new stations and their communications can be multiplied. The points already chosen give the work that general character the law has called for. They are enough to permit the placing of posts of observation in the course of most storms, nor can any section justly complain that there has been failure on the part of the Department to provide for its interest as fully as the limited appropriation in its control has permitted.

A number of stations are now occupied. In view of the dangers of fall navigation it was determined to provide for the lake section of stations at the earliest moment practicable, and, on October 10th, orders were issued to twenty-five (25) observer sergeants to take post, one at each of the following-named stations: Washington, New York City, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Nashville, Mobile, Montgomery, Augusta, (Georgia,) Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Du Luth, Omaha, Cheyenne, Pittsburg, Key West, and Lake City. (Paper 2.)

The observers had reported at their posts by the 16th of October. This office has been advised by the telegraph companies that they will be able to commence the regular transmission of reports on November 1, 1870.

To provide the observers at the different stations has been a subject of anxious consideration. The observations to be made and the reports to be rendered were of an official character, and needed the stamp of official exactness. The observers must be responsible for instruments; for reports; for the regularity and promptness in making reports. They must be under strict control. The labors of amateur meteorologists, however fascinating and however much of value for statistical information, would be useless where rapidity and discipline were required. The labors of irregular employés, wholly irresponsible, who would be willing to supplement a scanty pay for other employment more engrossing to them, by such an allowance as could be offered for a partial attention to a duty like this, would be still more unsatisfactory. The duties most often be at military posts. They are exact and unceasing. The display of signals, when that shall be reached, would need to be by authority. Nor was there any portion of the work which could be safely cared for without rigid inspection and control. The law in its scope seemed to require that competent men should make such careful observations and report them under such rules that they might stand safely as standard. In some instances of foreign experience the excellence of meteorological reports, made by non-commissioned officers of the British army, had

attracted attention. To those who know the material had for warrant officers in the service of the United States during the rebellion, and have seen the graduates of our highest universities carrying the musket, it would easily suggest itself that perhaps better men could be had for the military service to do the duties proposed, in the United States, than in any other country in the world. The attempt was made to secure such men, and was successful. By the exercise of the powers confided to the Secretary of War, the privilege of enlisting was made a subject for competition. The duties of the service are in charge to-day of enlisted men who count among their number engineers, divines, students, scholars, almost all of whom aspire to fit themselves by study for elevated professions, and who know, if they cannot carry the baton of a marshal in their knapsacks, that the road is open to the presidency. Each observer is required to pass two examinations. They are enrolled for the General Service; twenty-five (25) of them have been assigned to and are at stations of observation, equipped and at work. They are held to their duty by their military oath; they are subject to military penalties for any neglect of it; they obey military orders. A corps has been provided, to pay which adds not one dollar to the estimated expenditures for the Army. Legislation, to fix the position of these men, was recommended at the last session of Congress.

The telegraphic transmission of the regular reports has presented a problem difficult of solution. The list of stations of observation and report exhibits a large number of stations so located that, if reports are to be both received from and sent to them two or three times a day without an organization of working especially designed for the purpose, the delays would be great and the repetitions, each of which involves a chance of error, numerous. A careful study of this question has resulted in the organization of a plan best exhibited by the map filed in this office, and the working forms of circuits herewith submitted as illustrations. Seventeen working forms of circuits have been prepared. The extensive lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the coöperating companies, the International Ocean Cable Company and Northwestern Telegraph Company, have been divided into circuits. These circuits reach in their courses every station of observation and report; each circuit thus provides for a certain group of stations. This being arranged, the working forms of circuits (Papers C to R) set forth minutely the telegraphic labor needed for the movement of the messages of each group; for the exchange of message reports between different groups; between different places in different groups; and, finally, for the assembling of all the dispatches in Washington. I am not aware that a style similar to this has been before adopted. If it is successfully carried out, it does away at once with the greatest difficulty which has been presented in the attempt to have the reports of observation not only taken synchronously, but so delivered at their widely separated destinations as to be announced almost simultaneously.

Aside from the transmission and proper grouping of the reports, it will be noticed that, by the fact that the observers are thrice each day present in the telegraph offices at the stations at which they are posted on each circuit, their presence is thus thrice reported daily at this office, and any order or instruction can reach the different points of observation throughout the United States in a manner not before arranged.

The benefits to accrue from an organization so minute do not require to be enlarged upon. If the plan endures the test of practical working, it will make it possible to receive, at any time, a synchronous report

of the atmospheric condition over the whole territory of the United States, and from the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, within two hours from the moment at which the transmission over the circuits is commenced.

The plan of circuits, and the working forms of circuits, are purposely made capable of an indefinite extension. Thus when telegraphic lines may surround or cross the Caribbean Sea, a circuit added would bring whatever stations might be established on islands therein as another group only into coöperation with the general plan. A Canadian circuit would extend our meteorological reports through Canada. A South American group would give the atmospheric condition of that continent. The time may come when European, Asiatic, and American groups will interchange reports by means of the deep-sea cables. The idea of a world-wide system of telegraphic weather reports is not as chimerical to-day as was thirty years ago the workings of the electric telegraph itself. In connection with the subject of the telegraphic transmission of reports, it is proper to mention that, by an arrangement with the telegraphic companies, an effort is making to arrive at a fair fixed rate per word, at which rate all weather reports shall be transmitted within the United States without regard had to distance. It is perhaps in this way only that rates at once just to the telegraphic companies and fair for the United States will be determined. A rate so determined will permit the duty to be extended or diminished without special contracts in each case. In all negotiations with the telegraph companies of the United States, this office has met a spirit of liberality and fairness, and has recognized a wish on the part of the companies to do their share in a work they have regarded as for the common good. The replies of the Western Union Telegraph Company, of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, and of the Northwestern Telegraph Company to the proposition of the United States herewith, evidence the views with which these companies have acted. (Papers S^1, T^1, U^1, S^2, T^2, U^2.)

Each station of observation now reports by telegraph forty words per day in three reports. The first duty of securing the reports accomplished, the question of the reduction of the length of the reports became at once one for attention. There is not perhaps a better illustration of the duties of this office than in the fact that by the elaboration of a cipher completed since this report was commenced, the number of words deemed necessary under the present plan for each report has been reduced one-half, and in the further fact of the reduction of the annual estimates which the office has, by the result of this work, been enabled to recommend to the honorable Secretary of War, in a communication of date October 24, 1870. The sums to be annually saved to the United States by the establishment of this cipher alone are not inconsiderable.

The publication of so many of these reports as are concentrated at each station for its information is provided for by bulletins, by maps, and by furnishing them gratuitously to the press. Arrangements will be made for the coöperation of the different scientific institutions throughout the country, to any of which copies of the reports will be furnished, and the coöperation of boards of trade and commercial associations, some of which have modes of publication of their own, is sought for. (Paper 3.) As the duty is systematized, and time is had for the arrangement, plans of signals will be displayed at points selected. The service has been too much in its infancy to permit more to be undertaken in regard to this and other modes of publication than is here set forth. The reports once correctly made and received, it will be a matter of minor difficulty to

make them as widely known as is desirable. Form 3 shows the proposed form of bulletin.

The publication of official deductions or forecasts to be had from the mass of reports received at different centers, involves so much of responsibility, that, while it has been considered, the office has not been willing to enter upon it until it shall have practically tested the promptness with which the reports will be received, and the facts as to the approach and force of storms which synchronous reports, following each other in such close succession, will announce without any effort of anticipation. The fact that an extensive storm is moving in a certain direction, and its movement and its force reported at intervals of a few hours as it reaches the different stations in its course, will, of themselves, be a warning to points further in the track of its probable progress, and a little experience with the study of the "generalizations," which meteorological research has seemed to establish, and which, it is proposed, shall accompany the bulletin reports, together with the synoptic charts exhibited by the meteorological maps displayed, will enable conclusions reasonably correct to be arrived at in the threatened localities. It has been considered wise by this office not to attempt more than this at the outset.

The observations heretofore referred to, and for which the stations now established are equipped, are such only as can be made with instruments which have been quickly attainable, and reference has been had hitherto in this report to the operation of such preliminary plans only as have been hurried into execution to meet, if possible, the storms of the coming fall and winter, providing, also, so far as was practicable, for future and permanent service.

The subject of the provision of instruments and their proper use has been, and must be, one of principal importance. Each station has been equipped with a barometer, a thermometer, a hygrometer, an anemometer, an anemoscope, (a vane,) and pluviameter. The instruments are made upon similar plans, and compared—those of them of which comparison is necessary—with standards at Washington. The character of the observation reports, their transmission, and publication, have been, perhaps, sufficiently described. The rules for observations require that readings of the instruments should be made at each station in certain fixed succession, or order of precedence; that the readings commence at the same moment of time; that before they are reported the reductions shall be made for temperature and elevation, and the corrections had for the instrumental errors which have been shown by comparison with the standard. The observer at each station will be advised of the magnetic variation at his station, and of the barometric and thermometric monthly means. Precaution is thus had to secure correctness. The study of the instruments, their improvement, and the diffusion of improved plans throughout the United States, which the law has made possible, and the consequent value of the reports, will be, in the view of this office, one of the great advantages accruing to the country. The observations now had at the stations depend, of course, upon the ocular readings and the individual skill of the observers. In such observations, meteorologists have found causes of error. The attention of this office was early directed to the inauguration of a system of meteorological readings to be had from self-registering apparatus. The interesting tracings of those adopted by Daniel Draper, esq., of the New York Central Park Observatory, induced the order for a set to be prepared by him for this office. They are nearly completed, and will soon be in operation. A careful examination was also given instruments made upon the elaborate plans of Professor H. Wild, of Berlin,

now of St. Petersburg. A letter from this distinguished meteorologist, in response to one from this office, stating that these instruments had been used under his supervision, and with satisfactory results, for now two years, and that they were about to be introduced in various observatories of Russia, seemed to vouch for as careful tests as could be desired. Two complete sets were ordered for this office, and are now making.

Professor George W. Hough, of Albany, New York, whose skill as a meteorologist and whose practical ingenuity are widely known, has been requested to furnish a set of self-registering instruments devised by himself upon plans which he has tested.

By the courtesy of its superintendent, Balfour Stewart, LL. D., F. R. S., the observatory at Kew, England, is furnishing a set of instruments, as standards, not to be surpassed in accuracy. It is contemplated to compare at Washington, with every circumstance of care, the uses of different forms of self-registering instruments in sets, and to select as a model that from which satisfactory results are had. A suitable model once determined, a wide distribution of such instruments offers to the country, with the facility for their use now had by the legislation in pursusuance of which this report is made, results whose value can hardly be estimated. It is sufficient to say here that, if reliable instruments can be obtained, their use will furnish a record of every atmospheric change (those which are generally considered) self-recorded upon the instruments for every minute of the day and night, and continuously for the year. The record sheets taken from the instrument and bound, form the record for future reference, instead of the wearying columns of figures which crowd the myriad pages of meteorological registers. The distribution of self-registering instruments, if only in the proportion of one set to each capital city, would give to the United States, in five years' time, a record of climatology more valuable perhaps for this especial service than any now possessed by any other country after the accumulated labors of the past. Sheets of the self-registered records are filed in this office, from which an idea may be formed of the character of the registration.

The opinions of meteorologists consulted are concurrent that, in the systematized improvement of instruments, both of the styles in common use and of those for self-registration, is opened one of the most useful fields of study.

In regard to the development of this duty, the views of this office, as expressed at its inception, remain unchanged. Its progress must be slow, but every day of the necessary practice will add valuable experience. If the duty is to be done at all, it should fail in no circumstance to enable it to be well done. A responsibility which may involve life as well as property is too great to be undertaken without proper provision. The efforts of this office have been given to so organize the service in the few days since it was established, that the Department might be able to report a definite plan and to exhibit the modes by which it proposes to carry it out. It has been another care to so arrange that plan as to consist in effect of units of working, and to be capable thus of expansion or contraction, in the future, without the labor of planning anew, or of toiling again through another organization.

There has thus been laid before the honorable Secretary of War the narration of the hurried labors of the past summer. Three months have elapsed since the appropriation by Congress became available for the purpose of this duty, to the date at which this report is submitted. The organization of a service wholly without precedent on the scale on which this was to be organized, to provide for that service in every part, both as to the personnel and to the equipment, without a precedent example

in this country, to establish a system of stations with a practiced observer at each, to negotiate with telegraph companies for a work on their part of which their records show not even a semblance before attempted, to diffuse some general knowledge of the plans and aims to be accomplished, and to secure the coöperation of scientific establishments and of those commercial interests for the good of which the work was especially planned, have been some of the labors devolving upon this office. With these labors, at this date yet untried as to their results, this report, except in so far as it may show the work up to this time accomplished, must be a report of intentions rather than of facts. More could not, perhaps, be asked at this time, than that these intentions should be, as they are in part, ready to be put upon the trial of execution.

In this connection it is a pleasant duty to refer to the universal good will and ready coöperation with which the different scientific establishments have responded to the requests of this office. From the Smithsonian Institution, the Coast Survey Office, the Naval Observatory, the Agricultural Bureau, and the office of the Surgeon General of the Army in Washington, and from the observatories at Cincinnati, Albany, and at different points throughout the country, useful assistance has been had and tenders are made of any co-working it may be in their power to give. The chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and commercial associations generally, at the different cities at which has been the inception of the service, have exhibited an interest in its success, and in many cases have formally tendered their practical assistance. To this general encouragement and the steady support the Secretary of War has found it his duty to give, in view of the powers conferred upon him by the action of Congress, has been largely due whatever of progress has been accomplished.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. MYER,

Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

The Hon. WM. W. BELKNAP,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

No. 1.

Instruction and supply of the Army.	Departments—												
	Of Arizona, (when part of the Department of California.)	Of the Lakes.	Of the Columbia.	Of California.	Of Dakota.	Of the East.	Of the Missouri.	Of the Platte.	Of the South.	Of Texas.	United States Military Academy.	Totals for the past year.	Aggregate up to date.
Number of officers instructed	5	....	....	....	19	....	14	14	46	....	....	108	190
Number of officers partially instructed.	1	....	....	....	35	8	56	26	37	....	....	163	.....
Number of posts now having instructed officers.	3	....	....	8	14	....	7	5	10	....	....	47	76
Number of enlisted men instructed	19	....	....	....	42	....	50	22	53	...	....	186	321
Number of enlisted men partially instructed.	.....	....	....	....	98	....	80	49	124	....	....	351	351
Number of sets of signal equipments sent to the department.	20	....	....	39	18	24	55	2	41	32	10	241	520
Number of posts supplied with signal equipments.	14	....	....	8	4	12	26	1	19	12	....	95	155

A.

TABLE I.—*Officers under instruction at beginning of current year.*

Names.	Rank and corps.	Reported for instruction.	Relieved from instruction.	Remarks.
J. E. Noell	Lieut. U. S. Navy	Aug. 17, 1869	Oct. 26, 1869	Completed full course of instruction.
G. C. Goodloe	2d Lieut. U. S. M. C.	Oct. 12, 1869	Mar. 2, 1870	Do.
William B. Remey	1st Lieut. U. S. M. C.	Oct. 13, 1869	Jan. 12, 1870	Do.
James M. T. Young	do	Oct. 13, 1869	Jan. 12, 1870	Do.
E. Dennison	Ensign U. S. Navy	Oct. 13, 1869	Nov. 4, 1869	Relieved at request of Navy Department; course not completed.

TABLE II.—*Officers instructed during the current year.*

Names.	Rank and corps.	Reported for instruction.	Relieved from instruction.	Remarks.
Alfred Elliott	Ensign U. S. Navy	Oct. 26, 1869	Jan. 22, 1870	Completed full course of instruction.
George A. Norris	Master U. S. Navy	Nov. 5, 1869	Feb. 15, 1870	Do.
F. J. Naile	Lt. Com'dr U. S. Navy	Nov. 11, 1869	Feb. 9, 1870	Do.
R. M. Cutts	Master U. S. Navy	Dec. 6, 1869	Mar. 2, 1870	Do.
C. M. Jarboe	Ensign U. S. Navy	Dec. 8, 1860	Mar. 16, 1870	Do.
W. W. Maclay	Lt. Com'dr U. S. Navy	Dec. 9, 1869	Jan. 31, 1870	Relieved for disobedience of orders; course not completed.
J. B. Smith	Ensign U. S. Navy	Dec. 9, 1869	Mar. 2, 1870	Completed full course of instruction.
J. D. J. Kelley	do	Dec. 10, 1869	Mar. 9, 1870	Do.
W. W. Mead	Lieut. U. S. Navy	Dec. 13, 1869	Mar. 17, 1870	Do.
F. J. Drake	Ensign U. S. Navy	Dec. 13, 1869	Mar. 5, 1870	Do.
J. C. Irvine	do	Dec. 13, 1869	Mar. 12, 1870	Do.
E. K. Moore	do	Dec. 14, 1869	Mar. 16, 1870	Do.
J. W. Carlin	do	Feb. 9, 1870	June 7, 1870	Do.
H. M. Tallman	do	Feb. 9, 1870	Mar. 7, 1870	Relieved at his own request on account of sickness; course not completed.
George S. Grimes	1st Lieut U. S. Army	Mar. 3, 1870	June 15, 1870	Completed full course of instruction.
R. P. Leary	Lieut. U. S. Navy	Mar. 17, 1870	July 18, 1870	Do.
F. H. Delano	Master U. S. Navy	Mar. 17, 1870	June 15, 1870	Relieved for disobedience of orders; course not completed.
Albert Ross	do	Mar. 17, 1870	July 5, 1870	Relieved at his own request on account of sickness; course not completed.
Allyn Capron	2d Lieut. 1st U. S. Art.	Mar. 24, 1870	July 1, 1870	Completed full course of instruction.
Richardson Clover	Master U. S. Navy	Mar. 26, 1870	June 28, 1870	Do.
Charles M. Pyne	Capt. U. S. Army	Apr. 20, 1870	July 11, 1870	Do.
D. F. Heald	Master U. S. Navy	Apr. 25, 1870	June 9, 1870	Relieved for disobedience of orders; course not completed.
G. J. Mitchell	do	May 12, 1870	July 16, 1870	Completed full course of instruction.
C. H. West	do	May 16, 1870	July 21, 1870	Do.
A. R. Couden	do	May 16, 1870	July 22, 1870	Do.
G. W. Tyler	Ensign U. S. Navy	June 16, 1870	Aug. 16, 1870	Do.
J. W. Miller	Master U. S. Navy	June 17, 1870	Aug. 20, 1870	Do.
W. H. Beehler	Ensign U. S. Navy	June 17, 1870	July 9, 1870	Relieved at request of Navy Department; course not completed.
W. J. Barnette	do	June 17, 1870	June 29, 1870	Relieved at his own request on account of sickness; course not completed.
W. O. Sharrer	do	June 17, 1870	Aug. 15, 1870	Completed full course of instruction.
J. F. Meigs	Master U. S. Navy	June 20, 1870	Aug. 16, 1870	Do.
G. Mallery	Capt. U. S. Army	Aug. 18, 1870		

TABLE III.—*Amount of field practice had by each officer.*

Names.	Rank and corps.	No. of days flag practice was had.	No. of nights torch practice was had.	Remarks.
Alfred Elliott	Ensign U. S. N	19	6	
George A. Norris	Master U. S. N	20	3	
F. J. Naile	Lieut. Commander U. S. N	25	3	
R. M. Cutts	Master U. S. N	20	4	
C. W. Jarboe	Ensign U. S. N	25	5	
W. W. Maclay	Lieut. Commander U. S. N	11	2	Relieved before completing course.
J. B. Smith	Ensign U. S. N	20	4	
J. D. J. Kelley	do	22	4	
W. W. Mead	Lieut. U. S. N	21	6	
F. J. Drake	Ensign U. S. N	19	4	
J. C. Irvine	do	26	4	
E. K. Moore	do	22	4	
J. W. Carlin	do	26	8	
George S. Grimes	1st Lieut. U. S. A	28	9	
R. P. Leary	Lieut. Commander U. S. N	26	6	
F. H. Delano	Master U. S. N	27	5	Relieved before completing course.
Albert Ross	do	26	5	Do. do.
Allyn Capron	2d Lieut. 1st U. S. Art.	19	5	
R. Clover	Master U. S. N	26	6	
Charles M. Pyne	Captain U. S. A	22	5	
D. F. Heald	Master U. S. N	15	2	Relieved before completing course.
G. J. Mitchell	do	20	7	
J. P. Merrell	do	16	6	
C. H. West	do	20	7	
A. R. Couden	do	20	6	
G. W. Tyler	Ensign U. S. N	16	4	
J. W. Miller	Master U. S. N	20	6	
W. O. Sharrer	Ensign U. S. N	20	5	
J. F. Meigs	Master U. S. N	20	6	
G. Mallery	Captain U. S. A	12	4	

TABLE IV.—*Number of observer sergeants instructed.*

Name.	Instruction commenced—	Date of examination.	Remarks.
Theodore Smith	Aug. 9, 1870	Sept. 22, 1870	
George H. Witmer	Aug. 9, 1870	Sept. 23, 1870	
George C. Schaeffer, jr.	Aug. 9, 1870	Sept. 29, 1870	
Theodore Mosher	Aug. 9, 1870	Sept. 23, 1870	
M. G. Chew	Aug. 9, 1870	Sept. 23, 1770	
J. E. Evans	Aug. 11, 1870	Sept. 29, 1870	Examined Sept. 23, and sent back for further instruction.
John R. Allen	Aug. 16, 1870	Sept. 24, 1870	
James West	Aug. 18, 1870	Sept. 28, 1870	
William F. Slater	Aug. 23, 1870	Sept. 27, 1870	
W. B. Webster	Aug. 23, 1870	.....	Still under instruction.
A. R. Eastlake	Aug. 23, 1870	.....	Do.
F. B. Lloyd	Aug. 23, 1870	Sept. 28, 1870	
A. W. Cox	Aug. 25, 1870	Sept. 27, 1870	
William J. Faherty	Aug. 29, 1870	Sept. 24 1870	
B. F. Hough	Aug. 30, 1870	Oct. 1, 1870	Examined Sept. 26, and sent back for further instruction.
D. S. Pullen	Aug. 29, 1870	Sept. 24, 1870	
E. T. Upperman	Aug. 29, 1870	.....	Still under instruction.
F. H. Fletcher	Aug 29, 1870	Sept. 24, 1870	
A. C. Barclay	Aug. 31, 1870	Oct. 1, 1870	Examined Sept. 26, and sent back for further instruction.
James R. Allen	Aug. 31, 1870	Oct. 1, 1870	
C. R. Estabrook	Aug. 31, 1870	Sept. 28, 1870	
W. W. Craig	Sept. 1, 1870	Oct. 4, 1870	Examined Sept. 27, and sent back for further instruction.
J. Mackintosh	Aug. 31, 1870	Oct. 1, 1870	
F. M. M. Beall	Sept. 2, 1870	Sept. 27, 1870	
W. L. Elliott	Sept. 2, 1870	.....	Discharged.
M. Duval	Sept. 7, 1870	.....	Examined Sept. 28, and failed to pass; was recommended for discharge on account of incapacity.
J. McNabb	Sept. 7, 1870	.....	Still under instruction.
I. V. Munger	Sept. 7, 1870	Oct. 5, 1870	
C. E. Brinsmade	Sept. 8, 1870	.....	Do.
Henry Fenton	Sept. 7, 1870	Oct. 4, 1870	
A. B. Williams	Sept. 8, 1870	.....	Examined Oct. 7, and returned for further instruction.
A. C. Dobbins	Sept. 10, 1870	Oct. 7, 1870	
D. A. Daboll	Sept. 10, 1870	Oct. 14, 1870	
D. J. Gibbon	Sept. 12, 1870	Oct. 4, 1870	
C. A. Shaw	Sept. 14, 1870	.....	
A. Brimer	Sept. 15, 1870	Oct. 5, 1870	
A. Buell	Sept. 16, 1870	Oct. 4, 1870	
F. Meyer	Sept. 26, 1870	Oct. 14, 1870	
A. R. Thornett	Sept. 21, 1870		
J. E. Cowan	Sept. 23, 1870		
G. B. Crane	Sept. 29, 1870		
C. R. Daw	Oct. 9, 1870		
W. T. Blythe	Oct. 5, 1870	.....	Still under instruction.

A[2].

[General Orders No. 29.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 15, 1870.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following public resolution and orders are published for the information of all concerned:

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION No. 9.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to authorize the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations and other points in the interior of the continent, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and seaboard of the approach and force of storms.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations in the interior of the continent, and at other points in the States and Territories of the United States, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and on the seacoast, by magnetic telegraph and marine signals, of the approach and force of storms.

Approved February 9, 1870.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army is charged, subject to the directions of the Sec-

retary of War, with the special duties of the observation and giving notice, by telegraph and signal, of the approach and force of storms, under the provisions of this resolution.

The undertaking thus imposed upon the Secretary of War is for the benefit of the commerce of the United States. It is therefore expected that all commanding officers will afford every facility for its successful discharge; and all scientific establishments, commercial associations, and others are requested to aid, by their coöperation, in its accomplishment.

By command of General Sherman:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

B.

MEMORANDUM.

Preliminary plans for observation and report of storms by telegraph and signal for the benefit of commerce.

1. OBSERVATION AND REPORT OF ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA.

a. A series of meteorological observations and reports will be made by careful observers under military control, and supplied with the best attainable instruments. All instruments will be compared with a standard at Washington.

b. The observers will be stationed at points throughout the United States, selected by competent authority, as those from which reports of observation will be most useful, as indicating the general condition of the atmosphere, or the approach and force ot storms.

It has been in view to so locate these stations that the existence of a storm at one or more of them being determined, information of the facts may be had by the regular reports communicated by telegraph in advance of its probable movement.

c. Synchronous observations will be taken, and reports made from the stations three times a day, one about 8 a. m., one about 6 p. m., and one at midnight. These observations and reports will be timed by Washington time. The office is in a measure led to this selection of hours by the press of business at other times upon the telegraphic lines. Other observations will be made for record.

2. TRANSMISSION OF REPORTS.

a. The reports of observations are to be transmitted by telegraph, under a special arrangement with the telegraph companies whose lines connect the different points where stations will be established.

b. By a combination of telegraphic circuits, the reports of observations made at different points synchronously will be rapidly transmitted to the different cities at which they are to be published. They will also be concentrated at Washington. The whole time required to transmit, collate, and deliver the reports from the extreme points of observation to the points of publication will, it is hoped, not exceed one hour.

3. PUBLICATION OF REPORTS.

a. It is intended to give the widest publicity to these reports, in order to make them useful to the greatest number. Copies of all reports will be furnished to the different papers for publication, and each report will be bulletined in the board of trade rooms, merchants' exchanges, or other conspicuous places, immediately upon its receipt.

b. So soon as the necessary arrangements can be had, a meteorological map, on which the changes can be noted as each report is received, will be displayed at the board of trade rooms, or other business centers in each city receiving reports. Similar maps will be furnished the different scientific establishments coöperating with the Department.

c. The reports will be limited at the outset to the simple statement of meteorological facts existing at the stations of observations. These facts, together with such general laws as seem to have been determined by meteorological observations hitherto made and as may permit probable deductions to be made from the reports, will be published.

d. It is not deemed advisable to attempt at the outset further than in this way predictions which must often be erroneous.

e. Whenever experience has certainly determined what may be regarded for any section of country as premonitions of approaching storms, signal stations will be established as quickly as the necessary arrangements can be made, and signals will be displayed announcing the probable approach, with other information which may be possible.

f. The observer, when one is stationed in any city, will be constantly on duty during business hours, and every facility will be given to obtain copies of the bulletins, or other full and the latest information.

4. STATIONS.

The following have been designated as stations of observation and report, or of report alone, and will be occupied as rapidly as arrangements can be effected:

Plaister Cove, N. S.; St. John's, N. B.; Portland, Me.; Boston, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; New York City, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Augusta, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Lake City, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; Montgomery, Ala.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Jackson, Miss.; Memphis, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Knoxville, Tenn.; Albany, N. Y.; Oswego, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Toledo, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Du Luth, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Cheyenne, W. T.; Corinne, Utah; Santa Fé, N. M.; Fort Benton, Montana; San Francisco, Cal.; Pittsburg, Pa.

FORM 4.

WAR DEPARTMENT.—SIGNAL SERVICE UNITED STATES ARMY.

DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE.

Meteorological record for the —— ending ——————.

Date of observation.	Time of observation.	Height of barometer.	Height of attached thermometer.	Reduced barometer.	Thermometer, (open air.)		Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind in miles per hour.	Pressure of wind. (Lbs. per sq. foot.)	Amount of cloud.	Direction in which upper clouds move.	Rain or snow commenced, (time.)	Rain or snow end'd, (time.)	Am't of rain or melted snow.	Remarks.
					Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.									

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

FORM 1.

SIGNAL SERVICE UNITED STATES ARMY.

DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE.

Report of observations taken at Smithville, Va., July 19, at 9 p. m.

1	Nine	Eight	Seven	Two	One	98721
2	Seven	Six	Naught	Seven	Three	76073
3	One	Three	Naught	One	Two	13012
4	Four	Naught	Naught	Three	Five	40035

JAMES THOMPSON, *Observer.*

NOTE.—Operators will send the numeral *words* and not the figures, which are written as a *check* on the words.

The numbers must always consist of five figures each.

They will send only the matter inside the heavy lines, without address or signature

EXPLANATION OF THE ABOVE FORM.

1. This line gives height of barometer, (omitting the first figure of the height in inches,) and also the name of the station by number. As given, the barometer stands at Station 21 at 29.87. The two terminal figures indicate the station.

2. Gives height of dry bulb thermometer, with difference between it and the wet bulb, and also direction of wind indicated by numbers from one to eight, beginning at the *north*. A *calm* is indicated by *zero* or *naught*. The numbers given show the thermometer to stand at 76°, the wet bulb at 69°, and the direction of the wind to be due *east*.

3. Gives velocity of wind per hour in miles, with date of report, and amount of cloud indicated by a scale of numbers from *one* to *four*. The reading given shows a velocity of 13 miles per hour, and that the date is the *first* of the month, and that the sky was half covered with clouds.

4. First figure indicates state of weather, as follows: Clear, 1; fair, 2; rain, (light,) 3; rain, (heavy,) 4; snow, 5. Last three figures indicate rain-fall since last report, in inches and hundredths. The figures show that a heavy *rain* was falling and that 0.35 of an inch had fallen since last report.

FORM 5.

SIGNAL SERVICE UNITED STATES ARMY.

DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE.

Report of observations taken at Smithville, Va., August 19, at 8 p. m.

1	Nine	Eight	Seven	Two	One	D	98721
2	Three	Seven	Two	Six	Four	S	37264

JOHN THOMAS, *Observer.*

NOTE.—Operators will send the numeral *words* and not the figures, which are written as a *check* on the words.

The numbers must always consist of five figures each.

They will send only the matter inside the heavy lines, without address or signature.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABOVE FORM.

1. This line gives height of barometer, (omitting the first figure of the height in inches,) and also the number of the station. In the reading given the barometer stands at 29.87 at Station 21.

2. The first figure gives direction of wind, indicated by numbers from one to eight, beginning at the north and moving to the eastward. The second figure gives the *force* of the wind by the Beaufort scale. The third indicates state of the weather by a series of numbers from one to five. *One* being *clear; two*, cloudy and clear sky; *three*, light rain; *four*, heavy rain; and *five*, snow. The last two figures give the height of the thermometer. The reading given shows the wind to be east, blowing strongly, with a

fair sky, and a temperature of 64°. The letter "D" or "N" at the end of the *first* line will show whether the report is a day or a night report. The letter at the end of the *second* line corresponding by the number of its place in the alphabet to the date, thus **a** for the first, **b** for the second and so on, gives the date—the 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st are shown by **ab**, **ac**, **ad**, **ae**, and **af**, respectively.

TABLE A.

No. of stations.	Stations.	No. of reports.	Reporting stations.
1	Albany	39	San Francisco, Fort Benton, Santa Fé, Corinne, Omaha, Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cairo, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Nashville, Memphis, Jackson, New Orleans, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Oswego, Plaister Cove, St. John's, Portland, Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Wilmington, Knoxville, Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, Key West, Baltimore.
2	Syracuse	39	Same as above.
3	Oswego	39	Same as above.
4	Rochester	39	Same as above.
5	Buffalo	39	Same as above.
6	Cleveland	39	Same as above.
7	Toledo	39	Same as above.
8	Detroit	39	Same as above.
9	Chicago	39	Same as above.
10	Plaister Cove	16	New York, Washington, Wilmington, Charleston, Key West, St. Paul, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Knoxville, New Orleans, Portland, St. John's, Boston, New Haven.
11	St. Johns	16	New York, Washington, Wilmington, Charleston, Key West, St. Paul. Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Knoxville, New Orleans, Plaister Cove, Portland, Boston, New Haven.
12	Portla n	16	Plaister Cove, St. John's, Boston, New Haven, New York, Washington, Wilmington, Charleston, Key West, St. Paul, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Knoxville, New Orleans.
13	Boston	16	Plaister Cove, St. John's, Portland, New Haven, New York, Washington, Wilmington, Charleston, Key West, St. Paul, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Knoxville, New Orleans.
14	New Haven	16	Plaister Cove, St. John's, Portland, New Haven, New York, Washington, Wilmington, Charleston, Key West, St. Paul, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Knoxville, New Orleans.
15	New York	45	Plaister Cove, St. John's, Portland, Boston, New Haven, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Wilmington, Knoxville, Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, Key West, San Francisco, Fort Benton, Santa Fé, Corinne, Omaha, Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Nashville, Memphis, Jackson, New Orleans, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Oswego, Albany, Richmond, Cheyenne, Du Luth, Mobile, Montgomery, Lake City.
16	Philadelphia	45	Plaister Cove, St. John's, Portland, Boston, New Haven, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Wilmington, Knoxville, Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, Key West, San Francisco, Fort Benton, Santa Fé, Corinne, Omaha, Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Nashville, Memphis, Jackson, New Orleans, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Oswego, Albany, Richmond, Cheyenne, Du Luth, Mobile, Montgomery, Lake City.
17	Baltimore	45	Plaister Cove, St. Johns, Portland, Boston, New Haven, Philadelphia, Washington, Wilmington, Knoxville, Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, Key West, San Francisco, Fort Benton, Santa Fé, Corinne, Omaha, Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Nashville, Memphis, Jackson, New Orleans, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Oswego, Albany, Richmond, Cheyenne, Du Luth, Mobile, Montgomery, Lake City, New York City.
18	Washington	45	Same as above.
19	Wilmington	13	Key West, Lake City, New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Savannah, Augusta, Charleston, Plaister Cove, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington.
20	Charleston	13	Same as above.
21	Augusta	13	Same as above.
22	Savannah	13	Same as above.
23	Lake City.	13	Same as above.
24	Key West	13	Same as above.
25	Montgomery	13	Same as above.
26	Mobile	13	Same as above.
27	New Orleans	13	Same as above.
28	Jackson	6	New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianaplis.
29	Memphis	6	Same as above.
30	Nashville	6	Same as above.
31	Louisville	6	Same as above.
32	Cincinnati	6	Same as above.
33	Indianapolis	6	Same as above.

TABLE A—Continued.

No. of stations.	Stations.	No. of reports.	Reporting stations.
34	Knoxville	.....	
35	St. Louis	5	Omaha, St. Paul, Chicago, New Orleans, Memphis.
36	Milwaukee	1	St. Paul.
37	St. Paul	4	Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, New Orleans.
38	Du Luth	4	Same as above.
39	Omaha	4	San Francisco, Fort Benton, Santa Fé, Corinne.
40	Cheyenne	.....	
41	Corinne	3	San Francisco, Fort Benton, Santa Fé.
42	Santa Fé	.....	
43	Fort Benton	.....	
44	San Francisco	.....	

PAPER 2.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1870.

SERGEANT:

I. You will proceed with as little delay as practicable to ———, as observer at that station, reporting upon your arrival there, by letter, to this office.

II. Upon arriving at your station, you will immediately proceed to secure a room suitable for office purposes and the storage of instruments and other United States property in your charge. This room must be in the immediate vicinity of the telegraph office charged with the transmission and receipt of the weather reports, and should be in the upper story of a building, and contain at least one window facing the north. In all cases you will endeavor to get permission to occupy the roof of the (or a) building for the necessary exposure of your instruments, and the erection of an instrument room in accordance with the plans furnished by this office. When this cannot be done, an instrument shelter will be constructed similar to the one described on page 2 of the Smithsonian Directions for taking Meteorological Observations, a copy of which is furnished for your guidance. The building selected should be detached from other buildings, and where this cannot be found, should be higher than those surrounding it. Too much attention cannot be given to the proper setting up of the instruments and their protection from local influences.

III. As soon as practicable after arriving at your station, you will put yourself in communication with the board of trade, chamber of commerce, board of underwriters, or other committee, if any may be in coöperation with this office, and also with all colleges, scientific associations, and other institutions of learning in your vicinity which may desire coöperation. You will bear constantly in mind that it is expected you will use every effort in your power to render your office of the greatest public utility.

IV. The office furniture will be of the plainest kind, and will consist of such articles only as are absolutely necessary for the transaction of business, viz., one desk, one table, and two chairs, and a stove or other heating apparatus when required.

V. You will be notified by telegraph on what day the regular reports will commence, and from and after that date you will make three observations daily for transmission by telegraph, and three observations at different hours for transmission by mail.

VI. The observations for telegraphic transmission will be entered on Forms 1 and 5, supplied by this office, and made in time to be delivered in person to the operator charged with their transmission, in the order and at the times named below, viz: Report No. 1, (on Form No. 1, 20 words,) at ——— a. m.; report No. 2, (on Form 5, 10 words,) at ——— p. m.; report No. 3, (on Form 5, 10 words,) at ——— p. m. You will be at the telegraph office with the reports carefully and plainly written out, ten minutes before the hours named, in order that the operator may be notified in time to prepare for their transmission. You will also furnish the chief operator with a plainly written list of the stations (with their proper numbers) from which reports are to be received, and also of those to be sent from his office, with the names of the place or places to which they are to be sent over the wires. If reports are to be transferred or selected for transfer at your station, you must personally attend to such transfer or selection unless prevented by sickness or other extraordinary causes. To provide against such an event, you will so arrange with, and instruct, the chief operator that the regular transmission of reports will not be interrupted by your absence. You will follow the local time in carrying out these instructions.

VII. In addition to the above observations, three others will be taken daily at 7 a. m., 2 p. m., and 9 p. m., respectively, and entered upon forms provided by this office for that purpose. A copy of these records will be forwarded by mail weekly to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army at Washington, District of Columbia.

VIII. After delivering the reports from your station to the operator, you will remain in the telegraph office until they are sent, and until the reports from other points, intended for use at your station, are received, or until assured that their receipt has been prevented by some cause beyond the control of the operator. You will keep the operator supplied with Form 2, on which he is to receive the reports, and in all cases see that he fills in the time of delivery to you. You will also fill up in like manner Forms 1 and 5 before delivery.

IX. Immediately upon the receipt of the reports intended for use at your station, you will return to your office and translate them into their true reading, in accordance with the instructions furnished. You will then write out plainly a copy for each daily newspaper published in the city or town where you are stationed, and supply them promptly and regularly to such newspapers. You will also fill up, from the reports received, the bulletin, (Form No. 3,) and post this regularly in the rooms of the board of trade, and such other conspicuous places as may hereafter be designated. The local observations will always be entered upon the bulletin and in the press reports. In carrying out this portion of your duty, you will be required to act promptly and intelligently, bearing constantly in mind that the usefulness of these reports depends wholly upon the promptness with which they are laid before the public.

X. The following forms and books of record will be supplied by this office, viz: Journal, Daily Record of observations, Record of telegrams sent and received, Record of bulletins, Record of letters sent, Record of letters received; Forms from 1 to 6 inclusive; map of the United States.

Form No. 1 will be used for the morning report of 20 words, and will be filled up as follows: In the first line will be entered the height of the barometer, read to hundredths of an inch, (omitting the first figure of the height in inches,) and the number of the station, which will be shown by the two terminal figures.

In the second line the first two figures will show the height of the exposed thermometer, the next two the difference between the dry and wet-bulb thermometers, and the terminal figure the direction of the wind, indicated by a series of numbers from 1 to 8, beginning at the north and moving to the east. A *calm* will be indicated by zero or naught.

In the third line the first two figures will show the velocity of the wind per hour, in miles; the next two the date of the report; and the last figure the amount of cloudiness, indicated by a series of numbers from 1 to 4. Clear sky will be indicated by zero or naught.

In the fourth line the first figure will show the state of the weather as follows: 1 clear, 2 fair, 3 light rain, 4 heavy rain, 5 snow. The second space not being needed at present, will be filled by zero or naught, and the three terminal figures will show in inches and hundredths of an inch the amount of rain-fall since the last report. The form will always be dated, and time of observation given, and must be signed by the observer before delivery to the operator. The time of delivery to the operator must also be noted. The directions given in the printed note on each form must be strictly followed, and you must assure yourself that they are clearly understood by the telegraph operator.

Form 2 will be used by the operator in receiving the reports from other stations, and will be filled up in regular order, commencing at the upper left-hand space, and filling each space to the right in succession on the first line and then commencing at the left-hand space of the second line, and so on until each space is filled. You will see that he signs and dates the record before receiving it from him, and the time of receipt will also be carefully noted.

Form No. 3 is the bulletin for public information, and will be filled out promptly on the receipt of reports, in the following manner, viz:

In the first column will be given the names of places from which observations have been received. In column No. 2, the height of the barometer, and in the third column, the change since last report. If the barometer has *risen* since the previous report, the figures alone will be given, without additional sign; but if it has *fallen*, they will be preceded by the minus sign. The fourth column will show the height of the thermometer, (exposed,) and the fifth will show the change in the last twenty-four hours, and *not* since last report. When the current reading is *lower* than the preceding one, the minus sign will be used; if *higher*, the figures alone. In the sixth column, the direction of the wind will be given in initial letters. In the seventh column, the velocity of the wind will be given in miles per hour. In the eighth column, the pressure in pounds per square foot will be given; and in the ninth column, the force of the wind, deduced from the velocity and pressure, will be given in the Beaufort scale, expressing the kind of wind in words, and not by the figures. In column ten will be entered the amount of cloud; in column eleven the amount of rain-fall since last report in inches and hundredths of an inch, and in the twelfth column the state of the weather will be

shown. The bulletin will be dated and the hour of report given in the proper place at the head of the form, but will *not* be signed.

Form No. 4 will be filled out weekly, and transmitted to the Chief Signal Officer at Washington. It is divided into seven parts, in each one of which will be entered the three daily observations under the proper heading. It will be properly filled out as to date, and signed by the person making the report.

Form No. 5 will be used for the afternoon and midnight 10-word reports. The first line will show height of barometer and number of station, as in Form No. 1; the letter "D" or "N" at the end of the line will show whether the report is a day or night report. The first figure of the second line gives direction of the wind, indicated by numbers from 1 to 8, beginning at the north and moving to the eastward. The second figure gives the *force* of the wind by the Beaufort scale, as given in Loomis's Treatise on Meteorology, page 70, paragraph 123. The third figure indicates the state of the weather, by a series of numbers from 1 to 5, as in Form No. 1. The last two figures give the height of the exposed thermometer. A *letter* at the end of this line corresponding by the number of its place in the alphabet to the date—thus, **a** for the first, **b** for the second, and so on—gives the date; the 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st are shown by **ab**, **ac**, **ad**, **ae**, and **af**, respectively. The instructions given for dating, timing, and signing Form No. 1 will be followed in filling out this form.

In transmitting the readings of the thermometer below zero the word *minus* will be sent in the place occupied by the first figure of the readings when above ten. If the number of degrees should exceed ten, it can be written in one place, thus, "fourteen," "nineteen," &c.

In all readings above 100° the hundred figure should be omitted in sending, so as to keep the matter within two places. The receiver can readily supply it in the same manner that the first figure of the barometer reading is supplied.

Form No. 6 is a memorandum receipt for property, and will be filled up with the number of articles received, signed, dated, and transmitted to the property officer of the Signal Office in Washington, District of Columbia.

In the journal will be entered daily all matters of interest not provided for in the forms, such as meteoric and auroral displays and unusual atmospheric disturbances, giving, in all cases, time of commencement and duration of each. Note will also be made of any damage to the instruments, and the cause, and all such items as have a bearing upon the discharge of your duties. A monthly abstract of this journal will be made out and forwarded monthly to the Chief Signal Officer for his information. The book of daily record of observations will be an exact copy of Form No. 4, and will be kept for reference. This book will always be carried to the telegraph office, and the operator receiving the report be required to sign his name in the margin as an acknowledgment of its proper receipt.

The record of bulletins will also be an exact copy of all bulletins posted. In the record of letters sent and received will be entered all letters sent and received relating to the official business of the station.

The map of the United States will be hung up in the principal room of the Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce, or both, and the condition of the weather throughout the United States, as collated from the telegraphic weather reports, will be shown upon it as soon after the receipt of the morning report as is practicable, and in the following manner: The height of the barometer and thermometer and force of the wind at each station will be plainly written in figures upon a rectangular piece of pasteboard, and placed upon the metallic pin at that station; over this will be placed one of the pasteboard disks indicating the state of the weather, and upon this the metallic arrow will be placed, pointed in the direction toward which the wind is blowing; and the whole will be secured in position by the milled screw.

XI. INSTRUMENTS.

Each station will be supplied with the following instruments, viz.: 1 barometer, 1 thermometer, 1 hygrometer, 1 anemometer, 1 rain gauge, 1 clock.

1. *Barometer.*—In putting up and using the barometer, the instructions given in the Smithsonian pamphlet, pages 54–62, will be closely followed. The readings will be corrected for temperature by reducing them to the freezing point by the table given in Loomis's Treatise on Meteorology, pages 258, 259. They must also be reduced to the level of the sea by table VII, on page 257 of the same work. These reductions will, in all cases, be made before the observations are transmitted by telegraph or entered on the fifth column of Form 4.

In transporting a barometer, even across a room, it should be screwed up and carried with its cistern uppermost. For traveling, it is provided with a wooden case. On steamboats or railroads it should be hung up by a hook in the state-room or car. In wheeled vehicles it should be carried by hand, supported by a strap over the shoulder, or held upright between the legs; but it should *not* be allowed to rest on the floor of the carriage, for a sudden jolt might break the tube. If carried on horseback it should

be strapped over the shoulders of the rider, where it is not likely to be injured, unless the animal is subject to a sudden change of gait. When about to be used it should be taken from its case and, while screwed up, gently inverted and hung up, when it can be unscrewed. While it has its cistern uppermost the tube is full, is one solid mass of metal and glass, and not easily injured; but when hung up, a sudden jolt might send a bubble of air into the vacuum at the upper end of the tube, and the instrument would be useless until repaired.

If the cistern should become dirty it can be cleaned with safety, and without changing, in the slightest degree, the zero of the instrument. Everything used in the operation must be clean and dry. Avoid blowing upon any of the parts, as the moisture from the breath is injurious.

The instrument being placed upright, the cistern uppermost, unscrew and take off the brass casing which incloses the wooden and leather part of the cistern. This wooden part (which has the grain crosswise, and therefore is not air-tight) is made in two pieces, fastened together by four screws and four brass pieces, each in the form of the half of a circular ring. It will be necessary to take out two of these screws, and loosen the other two, when the brass pieces can be taken off. The upper wooden piece, to which the bag is attached, can then be lifted off, and the mercury will be exposed. By then inclining the instrument a little, a portion of the mercury in the cistern may be poured out into a clean vessel at hand to receive it, when the end of the tube will be uncovered. This is to be closed by the *gloved hand*, when the instrument can be inverted, the cistern emptied, and the tube brought again to its upright position. Great care must be taken not to permit any mercury to pass out of the tube. The long screws which fasten the glass portion of the cistern to the other parts can then be taken off, the various parts wiped with a clean cloth or handkerchief, and restored to their former positions. The mercury which had been taken out of the cistern must now be cleaned, or it must be replaced by other that is clean and pure. If the old mercury is merely dusty, or dimmed by a film of oxide, the cleaning may be effected by straining it through chamois leather, or through a funnel with a capillary hole at the end, of a size to admit of the passage of but a small thread of the metal. Such a funnel is conveniently made of letter paper. The dust will adhere to the skin or paper, and the filtered mercury will present a clean and bright appearance. If chemically impure, it should be rejected, and fresh, clean mercury used. With such clean mercury the cistern should be filled as nearly full as possible; the wooden portions put together and securely fastened by the screws and clamps; the brass casing screwed on, and the screw at its end screwed up. The instrument can then be hung up and readjusted. The tube and its contents having been undisturbed, the instrument should read the same as before. If a little mercury has been lost during the operation, and there is none at hand to replace it, no serious harm has been done; but if much is lost, the open end of the tube may become exposed in inverting the instrument, in which case air may enter.

2. *Thermometer.*—The Smithsonian instructions, pages 3, 4, will be followed in putting up and reading the exposed thermometer. Great care must be taken in making and recording the observations below zero, and the minus sign must *always* be prefixed to such readings.

3. *Hygrometer.*—In using this instrument follow so much of the Smithsonian instructions as applies to the form adopted by the signal service, in which the wet bulb is kept constantly moistened, so that the reading can be taken instantaneously.

4. *Anemometer.*—The Lind anemometer for determining the direction and pressure of the wind will be put up in an exposed position, where the wind can act freely upon it, and will be filled to the zero mark with water, except during the winter months, when, to prevent freezing, alcohol will be used. The tubes will be kept filled to the zero mark by daily additions to compensate the loss by evaporation. It must be firmly secured to a base on which is marked the *true meridian* of the locality as determined with a good compass, corrected for magnetic variation. In reading the scale the amount of depression in one limb must be added to the elevation in the other, the sum of the two giving the pressure. The following table will be used:

Table showing the force of wind per square foot for different heights of the column of water in Lind's wind gauge.

Inches.	Force in pounds.	Common designation of wind.	Inches.	Force in pounds.	Common designation of wind.
6	31.75	Hurricane.	1	5.21	High wind.
5	26.04	Violent storm.	.5	2.60	Brisk wind.
4	20.83	Great storm.	.1	.52	Fresh breeze.
3	15.62	Storm.	.05	.26	Gentle breeze.
2	10.42	Strong wind.	0.	0.	Calm.

To determine the velocity of the wind from the pressure thus obtained, table 8, on page 277 of Loomis's Treatise on Meteorology, will be used.

5. *Rain gauge.*—Whenever practicable this gauge will be placed with the top of the funnel, twelve inches above the surface of the ground, firmly fixed in a vertical position, and protected from interference of unauthorized persons. It will be examined at the hours named for reports, and the amount of water contained carefully measured with the graduated rod sent with it, and then emptied and returned to its position. When a position at the level of the ground cannot be found with a sufficiently clear exposure it will be exposed on the top of the instrument room or roof of building occupied by the observer, but in this case the height above the ground must be measured and reported to this office at once. The measuring rod is graduated in inches and tenths, so that ten inches upon the rod correspond with one inch of rain-fall, an inch on the rod to one-tenth of an inch of rain, and one-tenth on the rod to a hundredth of an inch of rain.

Clock.—The clock will be hung upon the interior wall of the room occupied, and will be corrected daily by time received from Washington, District of Columbia.

XII. Immediately after locating your instruments you will make to this office a full report in writing, showing the kind, size, and position of room selected, how each instrument is located, stating height of each from the ground, height of wind vane, and Lind anemometer above the roof and ground, and whether each instrument is freely and properly exposed. You will also state such other facts in relation to your station as will enable this office to judge of the manner in which you have performed your duty in this respect.

XIII. You will give close attention to the observation and record of all the local premonitory signs of storms or changes of weather, and report them promptly to this office. Note particularly the direction and force of the wind, the appearance and kind of clouds, the action of the barometer and thermometer before, during, and after the storm or change, and such purely local causes as appear to influence the results.

XIV. As soon after arriving at your station as is practicable, you will make arrangements with some person to perform your duties in case of sickness or disability. The person so selected must be carefully instructed in the use and care of the instruments, in the manner of making out and forwarding the weather reports, and the proper disposition of those received. His employment will be temporary only, and he will be paid from this office at the expiration of the month in which the services have been rendered. His name and the date at which he commenced performing the duty will be reported to this office by mail, and the date of his relief from duty, with number of days employed, will also be promptly reported. The rate of compensation will be fixed by this office.

In case of sickness or other disability, rendering you unable to perform your duties in person, you will report the fact at once to this office by telegraph.

* * * * * * * * *

XIX. You will bear in mind that you are expected to improve yourself in the duties of your position, and that at any time after one year's service you are liable to be called before a board of examiners for your second regular examination.

By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

_____ _____,

First Lieut. and Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., Acting Signal Officer and Assistant.

To _____ _____.

C.—WORKING FORMS OF CIRCUIT.

(*Circuit No.* 1.)

PLAISTER COVE TO NEW YORK CITY.

PLAISTER COVE TO NEW YORK CITY.							NEW YORK CITY TO PLAISTER COVE.			
At 7.45 a. m., Plaister Cove will send report through—	At 7.47 a. m., St. John's will send through—	At 7.45 a. m., Portland will send through—	At 7.51 a. m., Boston will send through—	At 7.55 a. m., New Haven will send through—	No. of words from each.	Time in minutes.	At — a. m., New York will send Plaister Cove reports from—	No. of words.	No. of minutes.	Total No. of words.	Total No. of minutes.
St. John's					20	1	New York	20	1		
Portland	Portland				20	1	Washington	20	1		
Boston	Boston	Boston			20	1	Wilmington	20	1		
New Haven	New Haven	New Haven	New Haven		20	1	Charleston	20	1		
to	to	to	to	to			Key West	20	1		
New York	New York	New York	New York	New York	20	1	St. Paul	20	1		
							Chicago	20	1		
							Detroit	20	1		
							Buffalo	20	1		
							Cincinnati	20	1		
							Knoxville	20	1		
							New Orleans	20	1		
Aggregate					100	5	Aggregate	240	12	340	17

NOTE.—Each station will take down the reports sent by the others in regular succession, so that when New Haven finishes all of them will have the full reports from the others.

NOTE.—Each intermediate station will take down the above reports as they pass over the line. Copies of these reports will be bulletined in the rooms of the different Boards of Trade and furnished to the local papers for publication.

D.—WORKING FORM OF CIRCUITS.

(*Circuit No.* 2.)

AUGUSTA TO NEW YORK CITY.

AUGUSTA TO NEW YORK CITY.									NEW YORK CITY TO AUGUSTA.				
At 7.45 a. m., Augusta will send through—	At — a. m., Charleston will send through—	At — a. m., Wilmington will send through—	At — a. m., Richmond will send through—	At — a. m., Washington will send through—	At — a. m., Baltimore will send through—	At 7.53 a. m., Philadelphia will send through—	Number of words.	Time in minutes.	At — a. m., New York will send to Augusta reports from—	Number of words.	Time in minutes.	Total number of words.	Whole time circuit will be needed.
*Charls'n							60	3	New York	20	1		
Wilm'gtn	Wilm'gtn						20	1	Pl'ster Cove	20	1		
Richm'd	Richm'd	Richm'd					20	1	Chicago	20	1		
Wash'gtn	Wash'gtn	Wash'gtn	Wash'gtn				20	1	Cincinnati	20	1		
Baltimore	Baltimore	Baltimore	Baltimore	Baltimore			20	1	New Orl'ns	20	1		
Philad'a	Philad'a	Philad'a	Philad'a	Philad'a	Philad'a		20	1					
to	to	to	to	to	to								
NewYork	NewYork	NewYork	NewYork	NewYork	NewYork	NewYork	20	1					
Agg'ate							180	9	Aggregate	100	5	280	14

* Including Savannah and Key West.

NOTE.—Same as No. 1 circuit.

E.—WORKING FORM OF CIRCUITS.

(*Circuit No.* 3.)

LAKE CITY TO AUGUSTA.

LAKE CITY TO AUGUSTA.				AUGUSTA TO LAKE CITY.				
At 7.41 a. m. Lake City will send through—	At — a. m. Savannah will send to—	Number of words.	Time in minutes.	At 8 a. m. Augusta will send to Lake City reports from—	Number of words.	Time in minutes.	Whole number of words sent over circuit.	Whole time circuit will be needed—minutes.
Savannah, (including Key West,) to Augusta.	Augusta	40 20	2 1	New York Chicago Cincinnati New Orleans Charleston Washington	20 20 20 20 20 20	1 1 1 1 1 1		
Aggregate		60	3	Aggregate	120	6	180	9

NOTE.—Same as No. 1 circuit.

F.—WORKING FORM OF CIRCUITS.

(*Circuit No.* 4.)

KEY WEST TO LAKE CITY.

KEY WEST TO LAKE CITY.			LAKE CITY TO KEY WEST.				
At 8 a. m. Key West will send to—	Number of words.	Time in minutes.	At — a. m. Lake City will send to Key West reports from—	Number of words.	Time in minutes.	Total number of words.	Total amount of time.
Lake City	20	1	New York Washington New Orleans Charleston Cincinnati Chicago	20 20 20 20 20 20	1 1 1 1 1 1		
Aggregate	20	1	Aggregate	120	6	140	7

NOTE.—Same as No. 1 circuit.

G.—WORKING FORM OF CIRCUIT.

(Circuit No. 5.)

CHICAGO TO NEW YORK.

CHICAGO TO NEW YORK.												NEW YORK TO CHICAGO.				
At—a. m. Chicago will send New York reports from—	Sending through—	At—a. m. Detroit will send through—	At—a. m. Toledo will send through—	At—a. m. Cleveland will send through—	At—a. m. Buffalo will send through—	At—a. m. Rochester will send through—	At—a. m. Syracuse will send through—	At—a. m. Oswego will send through—	At—a. m. Albany will send through—	No. of words.	No. of minutes.	At—a. m. New York will send Chicago reports from—	No. of words.	No. of minutes.	Total No. of words.	Total No. of minutes.
San Francisco												Plaister Cove	20	1		
Fort Benton												St. John's	20	1		
Santa Fe												Portland	20	1		
Corinne												Boston	20	1		
Omaha												New Haven	20	1		
Chicago												New York	20	1		
St. Paul												Philadelphia	20	1		
Milwaukee												Baltimore	20	1		
St Louis												Washington	20	1		
Cairo												Wilmington	20	1		
Louisville												Knoxville	20	1		
Indianapolis												Charleston	20	1		
Nashville												Augusta	20	1		
Memphis												Savannah	20	1		
Jackson												Key West	20	1		
New Orleans																
Cincinnati											340	17				
	Detroit										20	1				
	Toledo	Toledo									20	1				
	Cleveland	Cleveland	Cleveland								20	1				
	Buffalo	Buffalo	Buffalo	Buffalo							20	1				
	Rochester	Rochester	Rochester	Rochester	Rochester						20	1				
	Syracuse	Syracuse	Syracuse	Syracuse	Syracuse	Syracuse					20	1				
	Oswego	Oswego	Oswego	Oswego	Oswego	Oswego	Oswego				20	1				
	Albany	Albany to New York	Albany to New York	Albany to New York	Albany to New York	Albany to New York	Albany to New York	Albany to New York	New York		20	1				
Aggregate											520	26	Aggregate	300	15	820	41

NOTE.—Same as No. 1 circuit.

H.—WORKING FORM OF CIRCUITS.

(*Circuit No.* 6.)

NEW ORLEANS TO CHICAGO.

NEW ORLEANS TO CHICAGO.									CHICAGO TO NEW ORLEANS.				
At — a. m. New Orleans will report through—	At — a. m. Jackson will send through—	At — a. m. Memphis will send through—	At — a. m. Nashville will send through—	At — a.m. Louisville will send through—	At — a. m. Cincinnati will send through—	At — a. m. Indianapolis will send to—	Number of words.	Number of minutes.	At — a. m. Chicago will send to New Orleans reports from—	Number of words.	Number of minutes.	Total number of words.	Total number of minutes.
Jackson							20	1					
Memphis	Memphis						20	1					
Nashville	Nashville	Nashville					20	1					
Louisville	Louisville	Louisville	Louisville				20	1					
Cincinnati	Cincinnati	Cincinnati	Cincinnati	Cincinnati			20	1					
Indianapolis	Indianapolis	Indianapolis	Indianapolis	Indianapolis	Indianapolis		20	1					
to Chicago	to Chicago	to Chicago	to Chicago	to Chicago	to Chicago	Chicago	20	1					
Aggregate							140	7	Aggregate			140	7

NOTE.—Same as No. 1 circuit.

I.—WORKING FORM OF CIRCUITS.

(Circuit No. 7.)

AUGUSTA TO NEW ORLEANS.

AUGUSTA TO NEW ORLEANS.						NEW ORLEANS TO AUGUSTA.				
At — a. m. Augusta will send reports from—	Sending through—	At — a. m. Montgomery will send through—	At — a. m. Mobile will send to—	Number of words.	Number of minutes.	At — a. m. New Orleans will send to Augusta reports from—	Number of words.	Number of minutes.	Total number of words.	Total number of minutes.
Key West				20	1					
Savannah				20	1					
	Montgomery			20	1					
	Mobile	Mobile		20	1					
	to New Orleans	to New Orleans	New Orleans	20	1					
Aggregate				100	5	Aggregate			100	5

NOTE.—Same as No. 1 circuit.

J.—WORKING FORM OF CIRCUITS.

(*Circuit No.* 8.)

ST. PAUL TO CHICAGO.

ST. PAUL TO CHICAGO.				CHICAGO TO ST. PAUL.				
At — a. m. St. Paul will send through—	At — a. m. Milwaukee will send to—	Number of words.	Number of minutes.	At — a. m. Chicago will send to St. Paul reports from—	Number of words.	Number of minutes.	Total number of words.	Total number of minutes.
Milwaukee to Chicago.	Chicago.	20	1	Chicago	20	1		
				Omaha	20	1		
		20	1	St. Louis	20	1		
				New Orleans	20	1		
Aggregate		40	2	Aggregate	80	4	120	6

NOTE.—Same as No. 1 circuit.

K.—WORKING FORM OF CIRCUITS.

(*Circuit No.* 9.)

ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO.

ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO.			CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.				
At — a. m. St. Louis will report to—	Number of words.	Number of minutes.	At — a. m. Chicago will send to St. Louis reports from—	Number of words.	Number of minutes.	Total number of words.	Total number of minutes.
Chicago	20	1	Omaha	20	1		
			St. Paul	20	1		
			Chicago	20	1		
			New Orleans	20	1		
			Memphis	20	1		
Aggregate	20	1	Aggregate	100	5	120	6

NOTE.—Same as No. 1 circuit.

L.—WORKING FORM OF CIRCUITS.

(Circuit No. 10.)

NEW YORK TO WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK TO WASHINGTON.				WASHINGTON TO NEW YORK.				
At —— a. m. New York will send to Washington reports from—		No. of words.	No. of minutes.	At —— a. m. Washington will send to New York reports from—	No. of words.	No. of minutes.	Total number of words.	Total number of minutes.
Plaister Cove		20	1	Washington	20	1		
St. John's		20	1					
Portland		20	1					
Boston		20	1					
New Haven		20	1					
New York		20	1					
Albany		20	1					
Oswego		20	1					
Syracuse		20	1					
Rochester		20	1					
Buffalo		20	1					
Cleveland		20	1					
Toledo		20	1					
Detroit		20	1					
Chicago		20	1					
St Paul		20	1					
Milwaukee		20	1					
St. Louis		20	1					
Cairo		20	1					
Cincinnati		20	1					
Louisville		20	1					
Indianapolis		20	1					
Nashville		20	1					
Memphis		20	1					
Jackson		20	1					
New Orleans		20	1					
Knoxville		20	1					
Omaha		20	1					
Corinne		20	1					
Fort Benton		20	1					
Santa Fé		20	1					
San Francisco		20	1					
		640	32				660	33

NOTE.—Same as No. 1 circuit.

M.—WORKING FORM OF CIRCUITS.

(Circuit No. 11.)

KNOXVILLE TO NEW YORK.

KNOXVILLE TO NEW YORK.				NEW YORK TO KNOXVILLE.				
At —— a. m. Knoxville will send report to—		No. of words.	No. of minutes.	At —— a. m. New York will send to Knoxville reports from—	No. of words.	No. of minutes.	Total number of words.	Total number of minutes.
New York		20	1					
Aggregate		20	1	Aggregate			20	

NOTE.—Same as No. 1 circuit.

N.—WORKING FORM OF CIRCUITS.

(*Circuit No.* 12.)

OMAHA TO CHICAGO.

OMAHA TO CHICAGO.				CHICAGO TO OMAHA.				
At — a. m., Omaha will send Chicago reports from—	Sending through.	Number of words.	Number of minutes.				Total number of words.	Total number of minutes.
Omaha.....		20	1					
San Francisco.....		20	1					
Fort Benton		20	1					
Santa Fé.....		20	1					
Corinne		20	1					
Aggregate ...	.....	100	5	Aggregate	.....	.....	100	

NOTE.—Same as No. 1 circuit.

O.—WORKING FORM OF CIRCUITS.

(*Circuit No.* 13.)

CORINNE TO OMAHA.

CORINNE TO OMAHA.				OMAHA TO CORINNE.				
At — a. m., Corinne will send Omaha reports from—	Sending through.	Number of words.	Number of minutes.				Total number of words.	Total number of minutes.
San Francisco.....		20	1					
Fort Benton		20	1					
Santa Fé.....		20	1					
Corinne		20	1					
Aggregate ...	.....	80	4	Aggregate	.....	.....	80	4

NOTE.—Same as No. 1 circuit.

P.—WORKING FORM OF CIRCUITS.

(*Circuit No.* 14.)

FORT BENTON TO CORINNE.

FORT BENTON TO CORINNE.				CORINNE TO FORT BENTON.				
At — a. m., Fort Benton will send to—		Number of words.	Number of minutes.				Total number of words.	Total number of minutes.
Corinne		20	1					
Aggregate		20	1	Aggregate			20	1

NOTE.—Same as No. 1 circuit.

Q.—WORKING FORM OF CIRCUITS.

(*Circuit No.* 15.)

SANTA FÉ TO CORINNE.

SANTA FÉ TO CORINNE.				CORINNE TO SANTA FÉ.				
At — a. m., Santa Fé will send to—		Number of words.	Number of minutes.				Total number of words.	Total number of minutes.
Corinne		20	1					
Aggregate		20	1	Aggregate			20	1

NOTE.—Same as No. 1 circuit.

R.—WORKING FORM OF CIRCUITS.

(*Circuit No.* 16.)

SAN FRANCISCO TO CORINNE.

SAN FRANCISCO TO CORINNE.				CORINNE TO SAN FRANCISCO.				
At — a. m., San Francisco will send to—		Number of words.	Number of minutes.				Total number of words.	Total number of minutes.
Corinne		20	5					
Aggregate		20	5	Aggregate			20	5

NOTE. Same as No. 1 circuit.

S.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to present for the consideration of the company you represent, the accompanying working forms of telegraphic circuits, (papers A to P,) organizing the transmissions by telegraph of the weather reports, meteorological observations for the purpose of the observation and report of storms for the benefit of commerce, on the northern lakes and seaboard, as authorized by a recent act of Congress, together with the accompanying map of circuits (paper 2) and proposed forms of reports, and to request to be informed upon what terms or under what arrangement three reports daily—one of 20 words, at 8 a. m.; one of 10 words, at 6 p. m.; and one of 10 words, at midnight, 12 m., (New York time,) can be transmitted over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The reports to be of the character of those herewith, (papers R and S.) The working forms of circuits to be as nearly as practicable as exhibited upon the forms and on the map herewith. The reports to be furnished by the United States at the offices of the company, and their transmission over the wires and receipt in rough, on the part of the company's operators, being all that is to be required; the working forms of circuits to be so arranged that the transmission of reports shall be as nearly synchronous throughout the United States as is practicable; the midnight report to be from principal cities only, where night operators are employed, or as it may be especially arranged with the company.

In addition to the regular reports, it is contemplated that it may become necessary to communicate briefly to the different stations at different times from the War Department, at Washington. These communications will be brief, and will take the course of ordinary messages, unless when sent at the regular hours for reports. The privilege to be reserved to the United States of reducing the amount of matter sent, and of altering the hours of reports if experience shall so suggest—such alterations to be concerted with the officers of the company.

It may not be in the power of the United States to bring fully into action immediately all the circuits herewith described; but it is in the view of the War Department to do so as rapidly as possible. It is assumed that a brief experimental service will enable the officers of the company to establish some fixed rate per word for the telegraphic transmission of these reports, without regard to distance. It is in every way desirable

that such a mode of computation be arrived at, permitting, as it will, the further increase or diminution of the service, or its variation within reasonable limits at any time, without an especial contract in each instance. In submitting this communication, I invite attention to the fact that the estimate of work is very greatly reduced from that proposed on the 7th of July, to enable some basis of valuation to be arrived at.

While I am aware of the difficulties of computation still to be met by the officers of the company in providing for a duty heretofore never attempted in the United States, I entertain the hope that some of them are removed by the concise form in which the subject has been placed, and I am confident of the liberal spirit in which it will be considered by the company,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. MYER,
Brevet Brigadier General, Chief Signal Officer U. S. A.

Hon. W. ORTON,
President Western Union Telegraph Company, New York.

T1.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D. C., September 6, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to present for the consideration of the company you represent the accompanying working form of telegraphic circuits, (paper A,) organizing the transmission by telegraph of the weather reports, meteorological observations for the purpose of the observation and report of storms for the benefit of commerce on the northern lakes and seaboard, as authorized by a recent act of Congress, together with the accompanying map of circuits, (paper B,) and proposed forms of reports, and to request to be informed upon what terms or under what arrangement three reports daily, one of 20 words, at 8 a. m., one of 10 words, at 6 p. m., and one of 10 words at midnight, 12 m., (New York time,) can be transmitted over the wires of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, the reports to be of the character of those herewith, (papers R and S,) the working forms of circuits to be as nearly as practicable as exhibited upon the forms and on the map herewith, the reports to be furnished by the United States at the offices of the company, and their transmission over the wires and receipt in rough, on the part of the company's operators, being all that is required; the working forms of circuits to be so arranged that the transmission of reports shall be as nearly synchronous throughout the United States as is practicable; the midnight reports to be from principal points only where night operators are employed, or as it may be especially arranged with the company.

In addition to the regular reports, it is contemplated that it may become necessary to communicate briefly to the different stations at different times from the War Department at Washington. These communications will be brief, and will take the course of ordinary messages, unless when sent at the regular hours for reports. The privilege to be reserved to the United States of reducing the amount of matter sent, and of altering the hours of reports, if experience shall so suggest, such alteration to be concerted with the officers of the company.

It may not be in the power of the United States to bring fully into action immediately the circuits herewith described, but it is in the view of the War Department to do so as rapidly as possible. It is assumed that a brief experimental service will enable the officers of the company to establish some fixed rate per word for the telegraphic transmission of these reports, without regard to distance. It is in every way desirable that such a mode of computation be arrived at, permitting, as it will, the further increase or diminution of the service, or its variation within reasonable limits at any time, without an especial contract in each instance.

While I am aware of the difficulties of computation to be met by the company in providing for a duty heretofore never attempted in the United States, I entertain the hope that some of them are removed by the concise form in which the subject has been placed, and I am confident of the liberal spirit in which it will be considered by the company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. MYER,
Brevet Brigadier General, and Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

General WILLIAM F. SMITH,
President International Ocean Telegraph Company,
No. 88 *Liberty street, New York City.*

U1.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to present for the consideration of the company you represent, the accompanying working form of telegraphic circuits (paper A) organizing the transmission by telegraph of the weather reports—meteorological observations for the purpose of the observations and report of storms for the benefit of commerce on the northern lakes and seaboard, as authorized by a recent act of Congress, together with the accompanying map of circuits (paper B) and proposed forms of reports, and to request to be informed upon what terms or under what arrangement three reports daily, one of 20 words at 8 a. m., one of 10 words at 6 p. m., and one of 10 words at midnight, 12 m., (New York time,) can be transmitted over the wires of the Northwestern Telegraph Company. The reports to be of the character of those herewith, (papers R and S.) The working forms of circuits to be as nearly as practicable as exhibited upon the forms and on the map herewith. The reports to be furnished by the United States at the offices of the company, and their transmission over the wires and receipt in rough on the part of the company's operators, being all that is to be required. The working forms of circuits to be so arranged that the transmission of reports shall be as nearly synchronous throughout the United States as is practicable. The midnight reports to be from principal points only, where night operators are employed, or as it may be especially arranged with the company.

In addition to the regular reports, it is contemplated that it may become necessary to communicate briefly to the different stations at different times from the War Department at Washington. These communications will be brief, and will take the course of ordinary messages, unless when sent at the regular hours for reports. The privilege to be reserved to the United States of reducing the amount of matter sent, and of altering the hours of reports, if experience should so suggest, such alteration to be concerted with the officers of the company. It may not be in the power of the United States to bring fully into action immediately the circuits herewith described, but it is the view of the War Department to do so as rapidly as possible.

It is assumed that a brief experimental service will enable the officers of the company to establish some fixed rate per word for the telegraphic transmission of these reports without regard to distance. It is in every way desirable that such a mode of computation be arrived at, permitting, as it will, the further increase or diminution of the service or its variations within reasonable limits at any time, without an especial contract in each instance.

While I am aware of the difficulties of computation to be met by the company in providing for a duty heretofore never attempted in the United States, I entertain the hope that some of them are removed by the concise form in which the subject has been placed, and I am confident of the liberal spirit in which it will be received by the company.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. MYER,
Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Hon. Z. G. SIMMONS,
President Northwestern Telegraph Company, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

S2.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
145 *Broadway, New York, September* 3, 1870.

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your communication under date 1st instant, and in reply thereto, have to say:

After full consideration of the subject, and of the various estimates and plans submitted by you on behalf of the War Department, the company is not yet able to fix definitely the rates at which it will be in its power to transmit the weather reports required by the United States.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has, however, made it a practice to be always first in extending a liberal use of its lines and facilities for every attempted advance in the cause of science, or of hoped-for utility to the people of the United States, and I am instructed to say that its facilities will be placed at the service of the United States, and the weather reports proposed to be furnished for the benefit of commerce will be transmitted over its wires upon the circuits, and at the times set forth, in so far as is practicable, with every exertion upon the part of the company and its officers, together with such brief telegrams as may be needed to and from the central office at Washington, for a period of four months from the date at which the service may com-

mence. An accurate account of work actually done, and of the expenditures and commercial value to the company, will be kept during this time, with a view to its consideration as a basis for future negotiation. No remuneration will be asked for this service from the United States, except such as the Secretary of War may, at the termination of this experimental test, approve, and which shall be such part of the appropriation for this branch as may then be decided by him as properly applicable to the payment for the telegraphic transmission of the reports, without rendering impracticable that discharge of the duty for the ensuing year which Congress has authorized and required.

I have further to inform you that, subject to the same conditions as above, the company will be pleased to modify the service as experience may approve, and as may be agreed upon by its officers and those representing the War Department. Its efforts will further be given to establish a fair fixed rate per word at which messages of this description may be charged. The sole object of the company I represent in adopting this plan, is to determine by the fullest coöperation with the officers of the United States the most economical, prompt, and satisfactory manner in which the needed reports may be transmitted over its lines. The company has ordered this course from enlarged views of what it has deemed its part in forwarding a public duty to be of benefit to the whole commercial interests of the United States.

I am confident, in conveying its proposition to you and the Department you represent, the fairness of these views and of the action based upon them will be appreciated.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

WM. ORTON, *President.*

Brevet Brigadier General A. J. MYER,
Chief Signal Officer United States Army, Washington, D. C.

T_2.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
No. 88 *Liberty street, New York, September* 7, 1870.
(P. O. boxNo. 62.)

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and beg to state that the subject has been brought before the board of directors, and after full consideration, I am requested to inform you that this company, existing by a grant conferred by Congress, has always been most anxious in every way to do far more for the Government than is called for by the conditions of its franchise. In addition to that, the company is anxious to aid to the extent of its ability in carrying out a plan which bids fair to be of such great benefit to commerce.

The work to be done being so different from any other presented at our stations, it is very difficult to arrive at an estimate of what would be a fair compensation to the company. We would suggest that the work be done as indicated in your letter, for a period of, say four months, and we shall then be able to ascertain the precise cost, and arrange with you upon terms acceptable to both the Government and ourselves. For the four months we shall rely upon the War Department for such remuneration as may be proper and possible in view of all circumstances. Any variations in the manner of doing the work, or in amount of work done, may be made during the four months, by giving us timely notice. The service dispatches between Washington and the stations on our line will be forwarded upon the same understanding. With reference to the midnight dispatches, our offices are closed at 10 o'clock p. m., and it will be necessary for you to make some special arrangements with our operators, which can readily be done. No charge will be made by this company for such midnight dispatches.

Upon these terms, and subject to these conditions, the company I represent is ready to undertake the work in the manner and upon the plans proposed by you.

Trusting that you will be able successfully to carry out your great work, and assuring you at all times of the hearty coöperation of this company, I remain, as ever, yours sincerely,

WM. F. SMITH, *President.*

Brevet Brigadier General A. J. MYER,
Chief Signal Officer United States Army, Washington, D. C.

U_2.

NEW YORK, *October* 10, 1870.

SIR: Referring to your communication of October 10, 1870, I have the honor to state that, in view of the heretofore untried character of this service in the United States, the Northwestern Telegraph Company cannot definitely fix at this time the terms at which it will be able to transmit the telegrams required.

The company, however, desires to contribute its share in an undertaking promising

to be for the public benefit, and will transmit for the period of four months from the date of commencement, at the times and in the manner stated in your letter, the weather reports therein referred to. For this service no charge will be made the United States other than such sum as may then be held by the Secretary of War to be such portion of the appropriation in his hands for the purpose as he may deem proper to set aside, as in his view proportional to the service rendered, as compared with the sum allowed the Western Union Telegraph Company for their more extensive service.

The efforts of the company will be given to establish a fair fixed rate per word, at which hereafter reports of this description may be transmitted over its wires without regard to distance.

Very respectfully, &c.,

Z. G. SIMMONS,
President Northwestern Telegraph Company.

Brevet Brigadier General A. J. MYER,
Chief Signal Officer United States Army, Washington, D. C.

FORM 3.—DAILY BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE UNITED STATES ARMY.

DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE.

Meteorological record, ————, 187 , ——*m.*

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Change since last report.	Thermometer.	Change in last 24 hours.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind. *Miles per hour.*	Pressure of wind. *Pounds per square foot.*	Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale. (Approximately.)	Amount of cloud.	Rain fall since last report. *Inches and hundredths.*	State of weather.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: Under a joint resolution of Congress, of which a copy is herewith inclosed, the undertaking has been imposed upon the Secretary of War of causing meteorological observations to be taken, and of giving notice by telegraph and signal of the approach and force of storms upon the northern lakes and seaboard. By order of the Secretary of War, the Chief Signal Officer of the Army is placed in immediate supervision of these duties. The care with which this office is thus charged is, in the intention of Congress, proposed almost wholly for the benefit of commerce and of the other interests represented by the association of which you are members. The success which will be most satisfactory to the Department is to be had in so conducting the service as to best advance these interests. A memorandum of the plans contemplated, and as it has been possible to organize them in the short time since the passage of the act, is herewith. The preliminary arrangements have been made, and the service is about to commence. The development of a work of this description must necessarily be slow. In the view of this office, its duty is executive only, and is to announce meteorological facts by an organized system of reports, and to apply for practical use, without any

theories of its own, the results already had by meteorological investigations, and those to be gained hereafter. The opinions of the wisest physicists are concurrent that the undertaking inaugurated by Congress can be entered upon in another country with circumstances more favorable than those which are found in the extent and location of the territory and in the net-work of telegraphs existing in our own. Attempts to accomplish similar ends have been sufficiently beneficial to be maintained by the principal governments of Europe.

In all of the steps tending to an equal success here, or to any discharge of the duty, the cordial coöperation of the Boards of Trade, commercial associations, and others throughout the United States, as requested by the Secretary of War in the order herewith, can be of important usefulness.

The city of ——— has been designated as a station of observation and report, and I respectfully suggest that practical form be given the coöperation invited by the appointment, on the part of your board, of a permanent committee to confer, from time to time, with the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and to take, in conjunction with him, such steps, or to recommend for the consideration of the board such action, as may be deemed desirable.

The Secretary of War has advanced this service by every legal method in his power, in his desire to give full effect to the intention of Congress, and there is every wish on the part of this office to render its results beneficial to the commerce for which it is especially provided, and of utility to the country.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

_____ _____,

Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

To the BOARD OF TRADE.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

REPORT

OF

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 11, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of operations of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870:

On July 1, 1869, the balance of appropriations to the credit of the Quartermaster's Department in the Treasury undrawn was, by report of last year.....		$6,806,234 99
Appropriation for fire-proof building at Jeffersonville, Indiana, the recommendation to carry which to the surplus fund was withdrawn.....		150,000 00
Appropriation for survey of site for military post in the valley of the Red River of the North, not included in any former report of this office.....		5,000 00
Appropriation for construction of military post in the valley of the Red River of the North, not included in any former report from this office.....		50,000 00
Balance to credit of appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department from cases ascertained to have been passed at the War Department without action by this office, and principally prior to the fiscal year just closed.....		860,633 64
		7,871,868 63
Appropriation for fiscal year 1870, act of Congress March 3, 1869.....		14,465,000 00
Amount to credit of appropriations from deposits, derived principally from sales of public property during the year.....		1,039,264 96
Add sums which having been expended by this Department, have been refunded by other Bureaus during the fiscal year.....		905,040 32
Also, amount of requisitions issued prior to, and canceled within, the fiscal year.....		9,928 64
		24,291,102 55
Remittances to officers for disbursement.....	$20,599,392 22	
Requisitions on account of settlements made at the Treasury of claims and accounts.....	2,409,237 11	

Total drafts on Treasury during the fiscal year	$23,008,629 33
Balance of appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department in the Treasury undrawn on July 1, 1870..	1,282,473 22

In addition to this sum, the amount of balances in hands of officers, or money in public depositories subject to their drafts, is estimated at about $1,500,000.

This Department is charged with the duty of providing means of transportation by land and water for all troops and for all the material of war. It furnishes the horses for artillery and cavalry, and the horses and mules for the wagon trains. It provides and distributes tents, camp and garrison equipage, forage, lumber, and all materials for camps and for shelter of the troops and stores. It builds barracks, hospitals, and storehouses; provides wagons and ambulances, harness, except for cavalry and artillery horses; builds or charters ships and steamers, docks, and wharves; constructs and repairs roads, railways, and their bridges; clothes the Army, and is charged generally with the payment of all expenses of the movements and operations of the Army not expressly assigned by law and regulation to any other Department. Arms, ammunition, medical and hospital stores, and subsistence stores are purchased and issued by other Departments, but the Quartermaster's Department transports them all to the place of issue in camp, garrison, or in the field, and on the field of battle. These duties have been efficiently performed during the year.

The corps of quartermasters is not large enough to afford officers for the smaller military posts. The nature of our military service requires a great number of posts garrisoned each by a few companies, and the work of the Department at these posts is generally done by lieutenants of the line, detailed as acting assistant quartermasters. Their work is responsible and onerous. They incur responsibility for large quantities of property, and sometimes a heavy money responsibility, occasionally involving them in severe losses. For this duty they receive no special compensation beyond the pay of their lineal rank. Under these circumstances the duty is not desirable, and it is avoided rather than sought. The number of line officers who, during the fiscal year have been on duty as acting assistant quartermasters is reported at 433. Through their hands large amounts of public money pass. They are charged with operations in the erection of quarters, barracks, and storehouses, involving very heavy expenditures. They have charge of the stables and of the public animals, on whose condition depends the success of military operations, and that regularity of supply and transportation which is essential to the comfort, health, and efficiency of the troops. So important a duty should be sought, not imposed, and the allowance of some moderate sum to cover the responsibility, and compensate the officer for the losses to which he is exposed, such as is allowed to acting assistant commissaries, is very desirable. The difference in the cost of all military structures, and in the length of service and condition of animals, wagons, and all materials of transportation, which would be made by the selection of the most intelligent and efficient business men among the lieutenants of the line for the duty of acting assistant quartermasters would amply repay the small amount required to pay this allowance.

The average number of line officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters during the past fiscal year was 150; the total number who so

acted, 433, showing that they are frequently changed. The amount of an allowance of $100 per year to each would be $15,000. The amount to be saved by making the service desirable, one to be sought by intelligent officers desirous of remaining on duty, instead of being relieved from it, is many thousand dollars per annum.

The officers of the establishment are stationed at the principal purchasing and distributing centers as purchasing and disbursing officers. They are not as numerous as economy requires, and several have resigned since my last annual report was rendered, whose places, under the laws as they now stand, it is not possible to fill.

The interests of the military service require the removal of the restriction upon appointments to the Quartermaster's Department, and the treasury would be benefited still more than the Army by its repeal.

This office remains in the building on Fifteenth street, a building not fire-proof, and, therefore, not a fit depository for its records, the value of which appears from the statement of accounts which remain in it. It is too distant from the War Department for the convenient dispatch of business, and it is very desirable that shelter, fire-proof and safe, for this, as well as all the branches of the War Department, should be provided at an early date. The extension of Winder's building appears to be the speediest mode of accomplishing this, and during the last session this matter engaged the attention of Congress, but no appropriation was made.

EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS.

A statement of the work of that branch of the office charged with the examination of accounts accompanies this report.

One thousand seven hundred and fifty-four accounts for disbursements have passed the official examination of this office, prior to transmission to the Third Auditor for final settlement. They cover the expenditure of $11,132,157 02.

On the 5th October, 1870, there were in the office 6,088 accounts yet to be examined. Four thousand five hundred and twenty-two relate to disbursements prior to the fiscal year commencing 30th June, 1869; 1,199 relate to that fiscal year; and 367 to the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing 1st July, 1870. These accounts, whose examination is not yet completed, exhibit disbursements of $58,186,707 82. They contain acknowledgments of remittances from the treasury of $40,214,617 44, and from other sources of $2,202,212 34.

The last year's work is nearly double that of the previous year. This gain is due to the detail of a large number of clerks to this branch of the office. But it appears that the settlement of accounts is still much in arrears.

CLERKS.

The experience of another year shows that the clerical force of the office has been reduced below what the public service requires. The current business of correspondence relating to the supply of troops, payment of accounts, and settlement of claims, replies to questions from Congress and from the War Department, orders and instructions to officers, must be kept up. The number of clerks employed in this business does not leave enough for the speedy examination of the accounts for disbursements of money and for the issue and care of property. The only portion of the business which can be deferred without immediate inconvenience and complaint is the examination of accounts and returns, and this suffers accordingly. The employment of fifty experienced clerks

for a year would probably enable the office to bring this work up to date; after which thirty of them could be discharged. I am of opinion that the permanent retention of eighteen or twenty of them, however, would be necessary to prevent the business again falling into arrears.

The records kept by the Department should be very complete. There is scarcely a purchase or an operation of the Department, all over the United States, which is not liable to become the subject of a claim against the treasury or an inquiry by Congress. No letter or voucher is ever addressed to this office to which it may not be necessary, at some future time, to refer promptly, in order to protect the treasury against unjust claims, or to enable the treasury to do justice to some honest creditor. The records, therefore, must be minute and perfect, and this requires the services of many writers. I brought this subject to the attention of the War Department in my last annual report, but Congress did not see fit to grant the request for greater clerical force, and the business continues in arrears.

PUBLIC ANIMALS.

There were purchased during the fiscal year 1,781 cavalry horses, 9 artillery horses, and 168 mules, at an aggregate cost of $237,928 88; 1,252 horses and 779 mules were sold during tne fiscal year. The average price paid for artillery horses which were purchased in the Department of Washington was $208 33. Cavalry horses bought in the Department of the East cost $198; in the Department of Missouri, $124 32. The mules purchased were bought in California, at the price of $143 43. There were in service on 1st July, 1869, 8,232 horses, 16,670 mules, and 161 work oxen. On 30th June, 1870, the number was 8,225 horses, 14,968 mules, and 155 work oxen. Early in May last orders were given to reduce the number of animals for transportation in service with troops to 1,500, and those at the various depots and in supply trains to 9,000; total, 10,500. This reduction required sales of 6,345 animals. Sales already reported produced $248,134, which amount has been deposited in the treasury, and reported by the officers conducting the sales. The order issuing in May, the selection and collection of the animals, and the thirty days' advertisement, deferred the sales till after the end of the fiscal year.

FORAGE AND STRAW.

The issues of forage and straw have been as follows: Corn, 1,013,830 bushels; oats, 953,953 bushels; barley, 164,905 bushels; hay, 67,198 tons; straw, 9,550 tons. Barley is used to a small extent in the Department of the Platte. In the Department of Dakota and on the Pacific coast its use is as common as that of corn, and in the Department of the Columbia it takes the place of corn. Oats are largely used in every military department.

FUEL.

The issues of fuel have been: Wood, 125,762 cords; coal, 27,118 tons.

The estimates for the supply of the military posts in the western plains and mountains have been carefully examined in this office, and the supplies remaining in the arsenals from the stock accumulated under the contracts for the war have been drawn upon as far as possible, so as to avoid expense of new purchases. Grain has been purchased in the nearest available markets. Contracts have been made, when pos-

sible, for grain in the region defended or occupied by the posts. When the supply to be had in this way has not been sufficient, the grain has been purchased and forwarded from the great markets of the Mississippi Valley. Wood and hay are generally procured by the labor of the troops near the posts. When the garrisons are not strong enough to be employed in this labor, or when they are occupied with scouting or with the erection of the posts, local contracts provide for these necessary supplies.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

The severe losses by fire to which this Department is exposed will, it is hoped, be in some degree lessened hereafter by the introduction of the fire extinguisher. Ninety-four of these implements have been distributed to the military posts, and in one case a fire has been prevented from spreading and destroying the greater part of the quarters by their use.

INSTRUCTION IN HORSE-SHOEING.

Under the joint resolution of 28th July 1866, the Secretary of War contracted with Alexander Dunbar for one year's services in teaching his mode of treatment of the horse's foot to the farriers of the Army. Mr. Dunbar traveled extensively, visiting and teaching at many military posts from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to the frontier of Texas. His year's service was completed on the 24th August, 1869, and he was paid the sum of $25,000, besides his traveling expenses, in accordance with the terms of his contract. A report of his operations, based upon such incomplete information as was transmitted to this office, was submitted to the War Department on the 27th August, 1869. Those officers who have taken an interest in the subject report very favorably of the result. At Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, the depot of the cavalry of the Army, a school for instruction of smiths, under this system, has sent some thirty farriers to the cavalry regiments competent to apply the system. The commanding officer at Carlisle, General J. P. Hatch, reports the system entirely successful, and that a large number of contracted and otherwise diseased feet have been successfully treated, and that the proportion of horses on the sick report unfit for service is reduced to one-half what it was before Mr. Dunbar's instructions were given at that place.

CONTRACTS.

Seven hundred and fifty-four contracts were examined and approved in the branch of this office which has charge of general supplies.

CLAIMS.

There were on file in that division of the office, 1st July 1869, 2,649 claims on account of regular and miscellaneous supplies, horses, mules, and services, amounting to	$1,521,367 05
There were received during the year 1,148 such claims, for	972,816 95
Making 3,799 claims, for	2,494,184 00

Six hundred and twenty of these claims, amounting to $503,124 44, were approved for settlement, being reduced to $334,364 95—a reduction

of $168,759 49. Five hundred and seventeen claims, for $359,321 70, were rejected. One thousand one hundred and twenty-six, calling for $685,807 04, having been examined during the year, were suspended, awaiting further proof. One thousand two hundred and nine, on file and suspended at the beginning of the year, still remain suspended. Three hundred and twenty-five, amounting to $208,228 43, have not, as yet, been acted on.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

No appropriation for the clothing and camp equipage of the Army has been made since the war. The large appropriation made early in 1865 and the proceeds of sales of surplus and of damaged clothing have sufficed for the settlement of contracts in existence at the termination of hostilities, the care and preservation of the stock on hand, and for the purchase or manufacture of such articles as were not in store and have been needed for issue for the past five years.

The law of 12th July, 1870, forbidding the use of balances of appropriations, except for the payment of obligations incurred during the year for which the appropriations themselves were made, has now deprived the Department of this resource.

At the last session, depending on the estimated balances of appropriations, no estimate was presented and no appropriation was asked for either clothing or equipage, or for purchase of horses for the cavalry or artillery. There is, therefore, for the service of the year ending 30th June 1871, the present fiscal year, no money available for supplying the Army with such articles of clothing and equipage as are not in store, and no means of purchasing horses to replace those disabled or dead in the cavalry or artillery services. An estimate for each of these objects has been laid before you.

The stock of some sizes of trousers, boots, bootees, and hats has been exhausted. The large sizes of clothing and the small sizes of boots and shoes and hats are first exhausted. Men make requisition for garments larger than they actually wear in order to have them refitted by the company tailors. As the hats and shoes cannot be refitted, of these they draw the sizes they actually wear. This office has done all in its power to confine this practice within proper limits, but without full success, and we have now a large stock of some sizes, while others are exhausted. The stock manufactured during the war and on hand at its close was divided in proper proportions among the four sizes used, so that there was never any difficulty in clothing a brigade, or an army of 100,000 men, with clothing assorted in packages according to the established scale, and shipped in bulk to the camp. But since the Army has been distributed into small garrisons, with leisure to indulge individual taste, the universal demand for large sizes and rejection of small sizes of clothing have resulted as noted.

A very large stock of knapsacks and haversacks in store has become unfit for use. They are made of cloth, painted black in order to be water-proof, and some chemical change takes place in the black paint or varnish, which, in course of years, renders them sticky and unfit for use. All attempts to remedy this evil have failed. It will be necessary, therefore, to purchase a new stock of these articles.

The serviceable cotton tents are exhausted. An appropriation for the purchase of these is required.

Some officers desire to see a change in the Army unform. I think that, while so large a stock of clothing still remains on hand, such a change is unadvisable. It would involve an unnecessary expenditure

of public money. The uniform in which the people of the country fought the battles and made the campaigns of the war is endeared to them by the recollection of many a hard-fought field and many a bivouac. It is simple, inexpensive, serviceable, and military. Those who lead lives, like that of the soldier, in the forest or in the wilderness, seek to purchase the surplus articles of Army clothing as the most durable and serviceable they can obtain. The armies of Europe tend to the use of materials like ours. The dark blue coat and blouse, the light blue trousers, form a uniform unsurpassed in any service for actual duty in the field.

For detailed information as to the quantity of clothing and camp and garrison equipage in store at the commencement and expiration of the fiscal year; of the issues, sales, &c., I refer to tabular statements accompanying the report of Major J. D. Bingham, quartermaster, the officer in charge of this branch of this office, herewith.

The expenditures on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, during the fiscal year were $334,148 47. The proceeds of sales of such property, surplus or damaged, were $311,451 24.

INDEBTED RAILROADS.

At the close of the war, under executive orders, a large quantity of rolling stock and other materials for railroads was in possession of the United States. Most of that in the Eastern Departments, Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, and North Carolina, was, under authority of the Secretary of War, disposed of at public sale. This generally realized fair prices, and the money was paid into the treasury and the accounts closed. In Tennessee and the Southwest a different course was pursued under executive orders of 8th August and 14th October, 1865.

The railroad property of the United States, collected mostly at Nashville, was distributed among the southwestern railroads. The attempt was made to prevent any one road from taking more than its proportionate share. For the value of the property sold to each road, ascertained by a board of appraisers, the bonds of the company were taken. The total appraised value of the property thus sold was $7,569,950 80. The debt, by the terms of sale, bears interest at $7\frac{3}{10}$ per cent.

Twenty-three railroads had by 30th June, 1870, paid off the principal and interest of their debt to the United States:

Principal	$2,177,546 38
Interest	201,457 66
Total payments by the roads which have paid up in full.	2,379,004 04

Twenty-eight roads are still indebted to the United States.

The value of property originally purchased by them was	$5,392,404 42
Interest thereon to 30th June, 1870	1,501,717 23
Expenses of attempts to collect the debt	17,985 32
Total debt, interest, and expenses	6,912,106 97
Total payments made by these roads to 30th June, 1870.	2,265,584 29
Total unpaid 30th June, 1870	4,646,522 68

The total amount paid by the roads which purchased on credit under executive orders, to 30th June, 1870, is, including principal and interest, $4,644,588 33. During the fiscal year the collections on this account have been $365,820 45, which, owing to the accruing interest and the expenses of suits against the defaulting railroads, has reduced the sum total of the debt only $58,128 04.

Accompanying this report is a statement in detail of the debt, interest, and expenses in tabular form, which will be useful for reference, as the defaulting roads, having failed in their attempts to be relieved from payment of the debt voluntarily incurred, have appealed to Congress for legislative relief. All the companies in the Atlantic States have now paid their debts in full, except the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire, and the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown. A receiver having been appointed, the debt of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire road has been so far reduced that it is probable that it will be extinguished during the present fiscal year. That of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad is small, and the company claims that it now holds transportation accounts for services rendered the United States sufficient to cover the balance still unsettled. The Tennessee railroads were the largest purchasers, and have shown the least disposition to fulfill their promises. Some of them obtained executive orders to suspend all attempts to collect what they owed the United States, and since the present administration has revoked those orders, and directed that "measures be taken to speedily collect and secure the amount due from them," suits have been commenced in the circuit courts of the United States against the Nashville and Chattanooga, Nashville and Northwestern, East Tennessee and Virginia, and East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Companies.

At a preliminary hearing before Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in chambers, in this city, in November, 1869, an order was made by the court that each company give bond in $100,000 to properly account to the court, from term to term, for all moneys received by them, said bond to be in force until the further order of the court, unless the companies, within six months from the date of the order filed, as additional security, the bonds of the State of Tennessee, or bonds of the companies guaranteed by the State of Tennessee in amount equal to the amount of their indebtedness respectively. A further hearing is hoped for at the next term of the court.

Preliminary steps have been taken also for commencement of suits against the Nashville and Decatur, the McMinnville and Manchester, and the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad Companies.

The question of bringing suit against the State of Tennessee for the amount due for purchases made for the benefit of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, has also been submitted by the War Department to the honorable Attorney General.

The War Department has constantly sought not to be oppressive to these railroads in collection of their debt to the United States, and has granted extension of time to every company showing a disposition to meet its just obligations which has assigned good cause for asking such extension. Some of the roads, however, show no disposition to attempt to pay their debts. They set up claims for use of the roads captured by the United States from the public enemy, which they aided and abetted in rebellion and in making war against the United States. Various bills relating to this matter have been introduced and referred to the committees of Congress, which had not reported thereon at the close of last

session. The Hon. A. F. Perry, of counsel for the War Department in the suits against the companies, at the request of the Secretary of War, appeared before the committees in order to lay before them an outline of the facts in the case in controversy. The efforts of these companies will doubtless be renewed at the approaching session of Congress. If they are relieved from the payment of the debt justly due to the United States for military property sold on their application, and which enabled them to reopen and operate their roads, it will be a question whether the moneys paid by other roads for similar property shall not be refunded to them. Their honesty in payment of their debt to the United States should not be allowed by the United States to put their stockholders in a worse condition than that of those who have refused or avoided payment. Much of the debt has been paid in services—transportation of troops, of military stores, and of mails, the just cost of which, when the accounts are rendered, is credited to the companies and thus reduces their debt. For full details of the work of collecting this indebtedness, I refer to the report of Colonel Ludington, the officer in charge of the transportation branch of this office, which accompanies this report.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

There were moved by railroad during the fiscal year, so far as reported, 35,387 persons; 5,298 animals, and 30,959 tons of freight, at a cost of $1,671,517 05. Of this movement, the following was upon the railroads designated as Pacific railroads:

Over the Union Pacific Railroad:		
6,512 persons, at cost of		$317,346 74
9,559 tons of supplies		240,191 18
		557,537 92
Over the Central Pacific Railroad of California, and its branches:		
2,512 persons	$63,444 79	
1,059 tons of supplies	24,513 11	
		87,957 90
Over the Kansas Pacific Railroad:		
4,618 persons	75,013 13	
6,854 tons of supplies	161,726 97	
		236,740 10
Total cost of service		882,235 92

Total service on Pacific railroads: 13,642 persons; 17,472 tons.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

Six steamers, four schooners, and one brig have been chartered during the fiscal year, at a cost of $33,306 33. Five steamers, eight schooners, sloops, and barges, owned by the Department, have been employed, at a cost of $132,565 75. Two of the steamers and three of the sailing vessels have been sold during the year for $11,310.

The steamer Illinois, under a joint resolution of Congress, has been transferred for an indefinite term to the quarantine commissioners of New York. One barge has been condemned and broken up.

The steamer Newbern, which kept up communication with Alaska,

has, since the end of the fiscal year, on the withdrawal of troops from that coast, been ordered for sale.

The movement of transportation by water during the fiscal year was: of persons, 39,101; of animals, 2,161; tons of freight, 43,949. Expended on water transportation during the year, $1,257,994 59.

WAGON AND STAGE TRANSPORTATION.

The contracts for this service appear to have been unusually successful during the past year. No complaints of failure of duty on the part of the contractors have reached this office.

This service is confined to the States and Territories west of the Mississippi, where the rail and steamboat do not yet penetrate. The rates are lower than heretofore.

On route No. 2, which extends from points on Kansas Pacific Railroad to posts in State of Kansas, Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, and in Indian Territory and State of Texas, north of Red River, and west of longitude 97°, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, the average rates per 100 pounds per 100 miles were, for the six working months of the fiscal year 1867–'68, $1 28; for 1868–'69, $1 29; 1869–'70, $1 15½; 1870–'71, $1 08.

On route No. 3, which extends from Fort Union and other points in New Mexico to posts in New Mexico, Arizona Territory, and State of Texas, west of longitude 105°, in the same time, the rates, formerly $1 50, have declined to $1.

On route No. 4, which extends from St. Paul, St. Cloud, Minnesota, or Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, to points north and east of Missouri River, in State of Minnesota, and Dakota Territory, the rates of the working season of 1868–'69 were $1 50$\frac{1}{6}$; for the year 1869–'70, $1 36$\frac{3}{8}$; for the year 1870–'71, $1 37½.

This transportation moved during the fiscal year, by contract, 1,934 persons and 19,441 tons of supplies, at a total cost of $1,036,803 54.

A very heavy expenditure, not included in the above, is involved in the maintenance of trains of wagons for the military transportation, which does the detailed service of the military posts, and which accompanies the troops on military expeditions. For its extent I refer to the report of the public animals kept in service. In Texas, New Mexico, in the Rocky Mountains, and in Arizona, much of this transportation is by pack mules. Our troops are not as skillful as Mexicans in the management of pack trains, and this transportation is very costly. The animals suffer from sore backs and are ruined. This appears to be unavoidable, however. The marauding Indians cannot be reached in any other way, and the Mexicans cannot be enlisted in the Army.

For stage transportation of 820 persons and 56 tons of freight, there was paid during the year $49,192 49.

The total transportation service by land and water during the year, not included in the work and maintenance of the military trains, the property of the United States, has been to move 77,242 passengers, 7,459 animals, and 94,405 tons, at a cost of $4,015,507 67.

BARRACKS, QUARTERS, AND STOREHOUSES.—MILITARY BUILDINGS.

Few of the western and southwestern posts are permanent, and the frequent changes of stations in the wilderness involve a heavy annual expense for the erection of shelter for the troops, trains, and stores.

A large part of our Indian territory is deficient in materials for build-

ings. The Army now occupies the central plateau of the continent, removed from the abundant forests of the coasts. Fuel itself is, for some military posts, dug from the ground in the shape of mesquite roots, the remains of forests now extinct. The cost of hauling timber fit for building to some of these posts is very great. There are lines of wagon and cart transportation in Texas over 800 miles in length.

One hundred and thirty-six buildings, barracks, hospitals, guard-houses, storehouses, and stables have been constructed during the fiscal year, at a cost of $294,289. They are in twenty-three different States and Territories—Connecticut, New York, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, the Indian Territory, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Dakota, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington.

In addition to the $294,289 above indicated, the Secretary of War authorized the expenditure of $50,000 in the erection of the new post at Pembina, on the Red River of the North, established under the act of March 2, 1861, (12 U. S. Stat., p. 203.) A new post has also been established by proper authority in Utah, of which the plans have not yet reached this office.

A new post, to be garrisoned by two companies of cavalry and two of infantry, has also been authorized at the Ojo del Oso, or New Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

In repairs of buildings and wharves, and in construction of cisterns, wells, &c., at military posts, there has been an expenditure during the year of $144,270.

The reports in this office show the occupation of 4,985 buildings of various kinds, in connection with the military service, for which this Department is responsible. Many of them are of the rudest construction, hastily thrown up by the labor of the troops to secure shelter from the weather, on the first establishment of a military post, and a large part of the officers and men of the Army are compelled to pass a large portion of their time in such unwholesome and uncomfortable quarters.

This office has constantly endeavored to improve the condition of the quarters and accommodations of the Army, but frequent changes of station, and incapacity and inexperience of many officers to whom the details of the work are committed, in the present condition of the service, have delayed the work of improvement and added much to its cost.

The sale of 243 buildings has been ordered during the year. Forty-one buildings have been transferred to various parties at their appraised value.

The buildings erected by this Department early in the war for a hospital, on Judiciary Square, in this city, occupied since the war as storehouses by the Medical Department, have, under the act of February 15, 1870, been transferred to the "Women's Christian Association," for their use and benefit, until otherwise ordered by the President of the United States.

The erection of a fire-proof storehouse at Jeffersonville, Indiana, for which Congress made an appropriation March 2, 1867, was delayed for want of provision for the purchase of a site, and in consequence of reports that the property there stored would be soon consumed in the supply of the Army.

In December 1869 I made a personal inspection of the depot, and finding that it still contained about fourteen millions of dollars of military stores, many of which would not for a long time be consumed, and that the watching and guarding from destruction by fire of this immense amount of valuable property, scattered among a large number of decay-

ing temporary storehouses, involved a great risk and a great expense, I recommended to you that the money should not be permitted to lapse, but be used in erecting a suitable storehouse upon land which the city of Jeffersonville had indicated its willingness to give to the United States for this purpose. This recommendation was approved, and the city authorities have been so informed. The gift has not yet been completed, and the erection of the storehouse is still delayed. The cost of the buildings will, in a few years, be saved in the reduction in the expense of watching and guarding the property, and of repairs of the wooden sheds which have so long sheltered it.

The city of San Antonio has presented to the United States a site for the military establishment or depot near it. The title has not yet passed the scrutiny of the Department of Justice, and the erection of the storehouse is, therefore, not yet commenced. San Antonio is the natural center of interior commerce of Texas, and the proper point for the supply of the posts on the Indian and Mexican frontiers of that State. In Texas one-sixth of the Army is stationed, and the long distances over which supplies must be hauled, and the deficiency in production of every military supply, make its service a very expensive part of the duty of the Quartermaster's Department.

CLAIMS RELATING TO TRANSPORTATION, TO INCIDENTAL ALLOWANCES, AND TO MILITARY BUILDINGS.

There were on file, July 1, 1869, 2,326 claims under these heads, calling for	$1,117,993 95
There were received during the year 1,102 such claims, for	550,143 00
Total	1,668,136 95

Of these there were referred to the Treasury or to disbursing officers for payment, during the year, 872 claims, on which the sum allowed was $275,014; 423 were rejected, amounting to $480,039; 28 claims, pertaining to other branches of the service, were appropriately referred; they amounted to $6,067.

A large number of claims for a large amount are still unsettled.

Claims and accounts for transportation acted on during the fiscal year:

1,319 such claims and accounts were on file on the 1st July 1869, amounting to	$2,053,385 31
1,442 were received during the year, amounting to	2,915,016 31
	4,968,401 62

One thousand three hundred and twenty of these have been allowed and referred for payment to the Treasury or to the disbursing officers. Their amount as corrected and allowed is $1,361,556 93. Two hundred and thirty four have been rejected. Their amount was $2,341,147 80. The large amount of these claims rejected shows the importance of the examination which they receive in this office, and justifies the request that a larger clerical force be allowed in order to the more speedy completion of the examination of such claims before the evidence is lost.

Under the provisions of the act of July 12, 1870, and the opinion of the Attorney General thereon, there is now no fund available for the settlement of claims arising under the act of 4th July 1864, which it is the duty of the Quartermaster General to examine, and, when convinced of the justice of the claim and the loyalty of the claimant, to recommend to the Third Auditor for settlement.

The balance remaining in the treasury from former appropriations will not be sufficient to pay the bills to be presented for all services and liabilities incurred before the 1st of July 1870, which are justly due, though not within the scope of the law of 4th July 1864.

The appropriations for the present fiscal year and the estimates for the next year are based upon estimates of the cost of the service of those years, and include no items for payment of such bills. I think, therefore, that it will be proper to call the attention of Congress to the propriety of making some provision to meet these old liabilities.

The experience of the past years leads me to the conclusion that a sum of about $1,000,000 will suffice for this purpose. Some of these bills, lately proved to be just and allowed, date from before the rebellion.

NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

The collection of the remains of soldiers into their final resting places is nearly completed. Information is still occasionally received by the Quartermaster General of burials in remote places, and such are removed, as discovered, to the nearest national cemetery. About 500 are known and will be removed. Most of the cemeteries are inclosed by wooden fences, which, as they decay, will be gradually replaced, as the laws require, with walls or iron railings. The permanent headblocks required by the act of February 22, 1867, have not yet been provided. As the importance of confining the expenditures of the year within the smallest limits consistent with the public good was well understood, and as it was supposed that the appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of the cemeteries, if not expended, would still remain available, the work of erecting permanent inclosures was not urged during the fiscal year. Contracts for walls and railings were made only where decay of the original wooden inclosures made them immediately necessary.

Thus there remained undrawn in treasury at the end of the year a balance of about $170,000. This, it is probable, will in great part revert to the surplus fund. The appropriation for the present year, granted by Congress, is $300,000, all of which will be necessary, and can be conveniently expended, in perfecting the cemeteries and maintaining them in good order.

In order to carry out the desire of Congress, by planting and cultivating trees and shrubs within the cemeteries, advertisements were published inviting from greenhouses and nurseries lists of prices. The invitation was very generally responded to, and the price lists thus obtained will enable the Department to purchase in the most advantageous markets for each cemetery. Hedges will be planted within the inclosures, in order to give greater protection and to adorn the cemeteries, wherever this can be done without too much interference with walks and ditches and other improvements already executed.

The erection of walls around the Arlington and other national cemeteries in this District has already been contracted for. Permanent lodges are being erected at many of them. Walls have been com-

menced or ordered at Mobile and Marietta; iron railings at the Soldiers' Home cemetery, D. C., and at Keokuk and Rock Island cemeteries.

The cemetery at Vicksburg, as heretofore reported, was very unfortunately located. It is on a bluff of the Mississippi River, and the terraces become saturated by land springs and slip, throwing the broken coffins to the surface. Much damage has been done, and a great expense incurred in repairs and in measures of prevention. A thorough system of under-draining is now being carried out, which it is intended to complete during the present fiscal year.

There are 73 national cemeteries, and the records show interments in 316 local, private, or post cemeteries. The titles to 75 tracts occupied as cemeteries have been pronounced valid by the honorable the Attorney General, in accordance with law. The rolls of those interred by the United States fill 24 volumes, and they are not yet complete. It is estimated that three more volumes will complete the list of 333,000 graves. There are 61 superintendents, veteran soldiers, appointed under the law, in charge of cemeteries. The sum of $300,000 is asked for this service during the next fiscal year. For full details relating to the cemeteries, I refer to the report thereon by Major J. D. Bingham, in charge of that branch of this office.

INSPECTION.

One branch of the Quartermaster General's Office keeps a careful record of the stations, and changes of station and duties of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, and of the line officers assigned to duty therein. It also records and prepares for official action the reports of boards of survey, correspondence relating to assignment of officers, filing and distributing of orders and general instructions, and prepares the monthly return of officers for the Adjutant General's Office. During the year about 150,000 papers, letters, orders, reports, &c., were received and distributed by this branch of the office. A list of officers assigned to duty in the service of the Quartermaster's Department, and a report of the stations and duties of the regular members of the corps accompanies this report.

During the winter of 1869–'70 I made a personal inspection of the Quartermaster's Department at many posts in the Southwest. I visited the depot at Jeffersonville, the military cemeteries at Nashville, Chattanooga, and Marietta, the posts of Atlanta, Mobile, and New Orleans, and extended my tour to the principal seaports of Texas, visiting also Austin, San Antonio, and passing over the lines of transportation from the coast to the Indian frontier and the Rio Grande. This inspection has enabled me to recommend measures which have already effected considerable economies, and which tend, also, to the benefit of the troops and officers stationed in remote and desolate regions. The officers who assisted me in the business of the office during the early part of the fiscal year were all relieved in the course of the spring and summer of 1870, and ordered to western posts, and their places supplied by officers who had made their tour of western duty. To those officers, Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Ekin, Major A. J. Perry, and Major J. J. Dana, and to their successors, Colonel Robert Allen, Major J. D. Bingham, and Major M. I. Ludington, I am indebted for zealous and intelligent assistance in the discharge of the multifarious duties of this office. During my absence in the Southwest, which continued from the 5th of November to the 2d of March, Lieutenant Colonel J. C. McFerran, by assignment of

the President, carried on the business of this office with his usual ability and discretion.

The reports of the officers now at the head of the several branches of the office accompany this report, and to these I respectfully refer for more detailed information. The tables attached to these reports give full statements of the supplies and material of war under charge of the Department, of its operations, and of the stations and duties of its officers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

Hon. WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

List of papers accompanying the annual report of the Quartermaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

Report of Colonel Robert Allen, assistant quartermaster general, United States Army.

Report of stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department on the 1st October, 1870.

Report of the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

Report of stations and duties of officers acting as assistant quartermasters for the fiscal year.

Report of Major J. D. Bingham, quartermaster United States Army, in charge of the Accounting Branch of the Quartermaster General's Office, enclosing statement of the financial operations of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

Tabular statements of requisitions for remittances for disbursement during the fiscal year.

Statement of requisitions issued on Treasury settlements of claims and officers' accounts during the fiscal year.

Statement of accounts for disbursements examined during the fiscal year.

Report of Major J. D. Bingham, quartermaster United States Army, in charge of regular supplies' branch, Quartermaster General's Office.

Report of Major J. D. Bingham, quartermaster United States Army, in charge of clothing and equipage branch, Quartermaster General's Office.

Statement of clothing and equipage on hand 30th June, 1869.

Statement of clothing and equipage on hand 30th June, 1870.

Statement of clothing and equipage issued and expended during the fiscal year.

Statement of surplus serviceable clothing and equipage sold during the fiscal year.

Statement of surplus serviceable material sold during the fiscal year.

Statement of unserviceable, damaged, and irregular clothing, &c., sold during the fiscal year.

Statement of unserviceable material sold during the fiscal year.

Statement of amounts received from sales of clothing, &c., during the fiscal year.

Statement of clothing and equipage purchased and manufactured during the fiscal year.

Statement of materials purchased during the fiscal year.

Statement of expenditures on account of clothing and equipage during the fiscal year.

Statement showing expenditures on account of clothing and equipage at Philadelphia during the fiscal year.

Statement of clothing and equipage sold to the National Asylum during the fiscal year.

Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage furnished the Darien surveying expedition during the fiscal year.

Statement of clothing and equipage sold to Hon. J. J. Roberts, envoy extraordinary of the republic of Liberia, during the fiscal year.

Statement of condemned and irregular articles of clothing and equipage issued for distribution to the destitute people of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year.

Statement of claims for property purchased and seized received during the fiscal year.

Statement of returns of clothing and equipage received, examined, &c., during the fiscal year.

Report of Major J. D. Bingham, quartermaster United States Army, in charge of cemeteries.

Statement showing the cemeteries in the United States in which United States soldiers are buried.

Tabular record of titles to land occupied as national cemeteries.

Statement showing permanent improvements at cemeteries.

List of national military cemeteries.

Schedule of rolls of honor published.

List of national and incorporate cemeteries in the third quartermaster's district, Department of the East.

Statement showing the work to be performed and the number of employés required to complete the national cemeteries in the Department of the South.

Report of Major M. I. Ludington, quartermaster United States Army, in charge of transportation, barracks, and quarters.

Statement of indebtedness of certain railroads.

Statement of public funds in possession of Major M. I. Ludington, quartermaster United States Army, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

Abstract of contracts for water transportation entered into by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year.

Statement of vessels owned or purchased by the Government during the fiscal year.

Statement of vessels chartered, impressed, or employed during the fiscal year.

Abstract of contracts for wagon and stage transportation during the fiscal year.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 4, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to submit a report of the operations of the inspection branch of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

The principal duties of this branch may be defined as follows:

1. Continuation of narrative records, showing successive stations and duties, not only of the regular officers of the Department, but also of all other officers assigned to duty therein.

2. Keeping a station book, arranged alphabetically by stations, showing the successive officers on duty at each depot and post.

3. Recording, and preparing for such action as may be requisite, boards of survey, annual reports, communications relative to assignments of officers, and those concerning miscellaneous subjects not specially assigned to other branches of the office.

4. Filing and distributing orders and circulars.

5. Preparing monthly roster of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the Adjutant General's Office.

6. Recording and preparing for action all papers relative to the distribution of civilian employés in the several military divisions and departments.

Considerable labor was also expended during the last fiscal year in furnishing distances for the payment of mileage, and in preparing an enlarged table of the same. This table was sent to the War Department in April 1870, but was not published until July 28, 1870, when it was not authoritative, on account of the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, by which the basis of computation was changed and the payment of mileage transferred to the Pay Department.

The current business of this branch is never allowed to be materially in arrears, and is usually kept up to the hour. The roster of officers, however, it appears, was not furnished to the Adjutant Generals for the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, while that of 1864 is somewhat erroneous and incomplete by reason, as is supposed, of the imperfectness of the data then obtainable. The duty of supplying and amending these rosters devolved on the inspection division at its organization in the fall of 1864; and, so far as more pressing and important duties permitted, the work has been prosecuted, but the reductions made, from time to time, in the clerical force have not left a sufficiency of clerks available for its rapid completion. To finish it would probably require the services of two clerks for three or four months.

The station book mentioned in the last annual report as completed from January 1861 to December 1867, inclusive, though complete as to matter, is but a draft, and needs transcribing. In connection with the settlement of old claims it is very frequently consulted, greatly facilitating the labor of examination. It would be desirable to compile one on the same plan from January 1868 continuously, but more pressing duties have hitherto prevented this long-entertained purpose from being carried into effect.

The following is an approximate statement of the number of orders and circulars received and distributed by this branch during the past fiscal year:

	Received.	Distributed.
General orders, Quartermaster General's Office	2,000	15,000
General orders, Adjutant General's Office	74,200	53,000
General court-martial orders, Adjutant General's Office	41,400	27,600

	Received.	Distributed.
Circulars	27,675	18,000
Rolls of honor	10,900	7,027
Miscellaneous	3,380	2,500
Total	159,555	123,127

During the fiscal year, 1,664 inventory and inspection reports, 296 reports of boards of survey, and 1,094 communications pertaining to other business of the branch have been received, recorded, examined, and submitted for the requisite action. About 750 letters have been written, and about 150 indorsements made in referring communications and extracts to other branches of the office.

These estimates do not include personal reports of officers, annual reports, communications received, and letters written pertaining to the receipt and distribution of orders, &c.

At the commencement of the fiscal year there were six clerks on duty in this branch, and, notwithstanding reinstatements made in July 1869, by reason of details and reductions afterwards made, the working force has not averaged more than seven throughout the year.

I respectfully inclose herewith lists of officers on duty in the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year, including acting assistant quartermasters, and comprising a general outline of their respective duties; also, stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for October 1, 1870.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT ALLEN,
Assistant Quartermaster General.

Brigadier General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

Stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, 1st October, 1870.

I.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Meigs, Brevet Major General M. C., Washington, D. C.

COLONELS AND ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS GENERAL.

Allen, Brevet Major General Robert, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

Rucker, Brevet Major General D. H., chief quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

Ingalls, Brevet Major General Rufus, chief quartermaster Department of the East, and in charge of depot, New York City.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS AND DEPUTY QUARTERMASTERS GENERAL.

Easton, Brevet Major General L. C., chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Van Vliet, Brevet Major General Stewart, chief quartermaster Military Division of the Atlantic, in charge of depot and Schuylkill arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

McFerran, Brevet Brigadier General J. C., chief quartermaster Military Division of the South, Louisville, Ky.

Holabird, Brevet Brigadier General S. B., chief quartermaster Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.

Tyler, Brevet Major General R. O., chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.
Tompkins, Brevet Brigadier General C. H., under orders for duty as chief quartermaster Department of Arizona, at Prescott, A. T.
Ekin, Brevet Brigadier General J. A., chief quartermaster Department of Texas, Austin, Texas.
Myers, Brevet Brigadier General Frederick, in charge of depot, New Orleans, La.

MAJORS AND QUARTERMASTERS.

Montgomery, Major A., Buffalo, N. Y.
Moore, Brevet Brigadier General T., Fort Adams, R. I.
Ransom, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. C., on temporary duty at Louisville, Ky.
Eddy, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. R., chief quartermaster Department of the South, Atlanta, Ga.
Saxton, Brevet Brigadier General Rufus, chief quartermaster Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oregon.
Bingham, Brevet Brigadier General J. D., Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.
Perry, Brevet Brigadier General A. J., chief quartermaster Department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb.
Hodges, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. C., chief quartermaster third quartermasters' district, Department of the East, and assistant to depot quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. G., chief quartermaster second quartermaster's district, Department of the East, Boston, Mass.
Sawtelle, Brevet Brigadier General C. G., chief quartermaster Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.
Dana, Brevet Brigadier General J. J., chief quartermaster Department of the Lakes, Detroit, Mich.
Potter, Brevet Brigadier General J. A., chief quartermaster District of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. M.
Batchelder, Brevet Colonel R. N., chief quartermaster first quartermaster's district, Department of the East, and assistant to depot quartermaster, New York City.
Ludington, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel M. I., Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.
Moore, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. M., in charge of depot, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

CAPTAINS AND ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS.

Myers, Brevet Brigadier General William, in charge of depot, Washington, D. C.
Thomas, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. W., Fort Monroe, Va.
Enos, Brevet Colonel H. M., on sick leave.
Card, Brevet Brigadier General B. C., in charge of depot, San Antonio, Texas.
Reynolds, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. A., Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.
Dandy, Brevet Brigadier General G. B., on leave of absence.
Weeks, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. H., in charge of depot, St. Louis, Mo.
Carling, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. B., quartermaster District Montana, and post quartermaster, Fort Shaw, M. T.
Hughes, Captain W. B., in charge of depot, San Francisco, Cal.
Robinson, Brevet Major A. G., under orders for duty at Fort Hays, Kans.
Baker, Captain E. D., Fort Vancouver, Wash. T.
Janes, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. W., under orders for duty in the Department of the Columbia.
Inman, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Henry, Fort Abercrombie, D. T.
Lee, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. G. C., Tucson, A. T.
Gillis, Captain James, Chicago, Ill.
Eckerson, Brevet Major T. J., Waco, Texas.
McGonnigle, Brevet Colonel A. J., in charge of depot, Fort Union, N. M.
Grimes, Brevet Major E. B., Fort Wingate, N. M.
Scully, Brevet Colonel J. W., Ringgold Barracks, Texas.
Howell, Brevet Major W. T., Camp Griffin, Texas.
Foster, Brevet Colonel C. W., Fort Whipple, A. T.
Bradley, Captain G. W., in charge of depot, Charleston, S. C.
Alden, Brevet Major George E., Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Barstow, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. F., on duty as aide-de-camp, headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, Philadelphia, Pa.
Belcher, Brevet Major J. H., in charge of depot, Omaha, Neb.
Kirk, Captain E. B., Camp Supply, I. T.
Kimball, Captain A. S., awaiting orders, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Rockwell, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. F., Fort Sill, I. T.
Smith, Captain G. C., under orders for duty in the Department of the Platte.
Hunt, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. B., in charge of depot, Austin, Texas.
Strang, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. J., New Orleans, La.
Porter, Captain D. W., engaged in the purchase of cavalry horses, San Antonio, Texas.
Constable, Captain N. S., Fort Buford, D. T.
Lauffer, Captain S. B., on sick leave.
Furey, John V., Sioux City, Iowa.
Forsyth, Brevet Major L. C., settling accounts, Washington, D. C.
Hoyt, Captain C. H., in charge of depot, Jeffersonville, Ind.
Blunt, Brevet Colonel A. P., on special duty in the Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.

CAPTAINS AND MILITARY STOREKEEPERS.

Potter, Captain R. M., acting assistant quartermaster, Pittsburg, Pa.
Gill, Captain W. H., transferring property, &c., to his successor, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas, Captain D. G., acting assistant quartermaster, Camp Douglas, U. T.
Alligood, Captain C. A., Baltimore, Md.
Rodgers, Captain John F., Jeffersonville, Ind.
Hull, Captain S. A., Jeffersonville, Ind., transferring property, &c., to his successor.
Dimpfel, Captain G. H. A., Sitka, Alaska, under orders to report to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific for assignment.
Hodges, Captain W. G., Galveston, Texas.
Craig, Captain John, acting assistant quartermaster, New San Diego, Cal.
Sawyer, Captain N. D. A., acting assistant quartermaster, Indianola, Texas.
Livers, Captain John, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
Lieber, Captain Hamilton, Fort Snelling, Minn.
Van Antwerp, Captain V., Philadelphia, Pa.
Barrett, Captain Addison, Charleston, S. C.
Martin, Captain W. P., under orders for duty at Charleston, S. C.

II.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Meigs, Brevet Major General M. C., Quartermaster General; Allen, Brevet Major General Robert, Assistant Quartermaster General; Bingham, Brevet Brigadier General I. D., quartermaster; Ludington, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel M. I., quartermaster.

GENERAL DEPOTS, ESTABLISHED BY GENERAL ORDERS 32, H. Q. A., APRIL 8, 1869.

New York.—Ingalls, Brevet Major General Rufus, assistant quartermaster general, in charge.
Philadelphia and Schuylkill Arsenal.—Van Vliet, Brevet Major General Stewart, deputy quartermaster general, in charge; Van Antwerp, Captain V., military storekeeper.
Washington, D. C.—Myers, Brevet Brigadier General William, assistant quartermaster, in charge.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Hoyt, Captain C. H., assistant quartermaster, in charge; Rodgers, Captain John F., military storekeeper.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Headquarters Philadelphia, Pa.—Van Vliet, Brevet Brigadier General Stewart, deputy quartermaster general, chief quartermaster.
Department of the East, headquarters New York City.—Ingalls, Brevet Major General Rufus, assistant quartermaster general, chief quartermaster; Moore, Brevet Brigadier General Tredwell, quartermaster, Fort Adams, R. I.; Hodges, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. C., quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chandler, Brevet Colonel J. G., quartermaster, Boston, Mass.; Batchelder, Brevet Colonel R. N., quartermaster, New York City; Thomas, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. W., assistant quartermaster, Fort Monroe, Va.; Potter, Captain R. M., military storekeeper, Pittsburg, Pa.; Alligood, Captain C. A., military storekeeper, Baltimore, Md.
Department of the Lakes, headquarters Detroit, Mich.—Dana, Brevet Brigadier General J. J., quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Montgomery, Major A., quartermaster, Buffalo, N. Y.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Headquarters Louisville, Ky.—McFerran, Brevet Brigadier General J. C., deputy quartermaster general, chief quartermaster.

Department of the South, headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.—Eddy, Brevet Colonel A. R., quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Bradley, Captain G. W., assistant quartermaster, Charleston, S. C.; Barrett, Captain A., military storekeeper, Charleston, S. C.

Department of Texas, headquarters Austin, Texas.—Ekin, Brevet Brigadier General J. A., deputy quartermaster general, chief quartermaster; Myers, Brevet Brigadier General Fred., deputy quartermaster general, New Orleans, La.; Card, Brevet Brigadier General B. C., assistant quartermaster, in charge of depot, San Antonio, Texas; Eckerson, Brevet Major T. J., assistant quartermaster, Waco, Texas; Scully, Brevet Colonel J. W., assistant quartermaster, Ringgold Barracks, Texas; Howell, Brevet Major W. T., assistant quartermaster, Camp Griffin, Texas; Alden, Brevet Major George E., assistant quartermaster, Fort McIntosh, Texas; Hunt, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. B., assistant quartermaster, in charge of depot, Austin, Texas; Strang, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. J., assistant quartermaster, New Orleans, La; Porter, Captain D. W., assistant quartermaster, San Antonio, Texas; Hodges, Captain W. G., military storekeeper, Galveston, Texas; Sawyer, Captain N. D. A., military storekeeper, Indianola, Texas.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI

Headquarters Chicago, Ill.—Rucker, Brevet Major General D. H., assistant quartermaster general, chief quartermaster; Gillis, Captain James, assistant quartermaster, Chicago, Ill.

Department of the Missouri, headquarters Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.—Easton, Brevet Major General L. C., deputy quartermaster general, chief quartermaster; Potter, Brevet Brigadier General J. A., quartermaster, chief quartermaster district of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. M.; Moore, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M., quartermaster, in charge of depot, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Weeks, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George H., assistant quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.; Robinson, Brevet Major A. G., assistant quartermaster, Fort Hays, Kansas; McGonnigle, Brevet Colonel A. J., assistant quartermaster, Fort Union, N. M.; Grimes, Brevet Major E. B., assistant quartermaster, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Kirk, Captain E. B., assistant quartermaster, Camp Supply, I, T.; Kimball, Captain A. S., assistant quartermaster, awaiting orders, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Rockwell, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. F., assistant quartermaster, Fort Sill, I, T.; Livers, Captain John, military storekeeper, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Department of the Platte, headquarters Omaha, Neb.—Perry, Brevet Brigadier General A. J., quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Reynolds, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. A., assistant quartermaster, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; Belcher, Brevet Major J. H., assistant quartermaster, Omaha, Neb.; Smith, Captain G. C., assistant quartermaster, under orders for duty in the Department of the Platte; Thomas, Captain D. G., military storekeeper, acting assistant quartermaster, Camp Douglas, U. T.

Department of Dakota, headquarters St. Paul, Minn.—Holabird, Brevet Brigadier General S. B., deputy quartermaster general, chief quartermaster; Carling, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. B., assistant quartermaster, Fort Shaw, M. T.; Inman, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Henry, assistant quartermaster, Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; Constable, Captain N. S., assistant quartermaster, Fort Buford, D. T.; Furey, Captain John V., assistant quartermaster, Sioux City, Iowa; Blunt, Brevet Colonel A. P., assistant quartermaster, on special duty in the Department of Dakota; Lieber, Captain H., military storekeeper, Fort Snelling, Minn.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.—Tyler, Brevet Major General R. O., deputy quartermaster general, chief quartermaster.

Department of California, headquarters San Francisco, Cal.—Sawtelle, Brevet Brigadier General C. G., quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Hughes, Captain William B., assistant quartermaster, in charge of depot, San Francisco, Cal.

Department of Arizona, headquarters Prescott, A. T.—Tompkins, Brevet Brigadier General C. H., deputy quartermaster general, under orders for duty as chief quartermaster of Department of Arizona; Lee, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. G. C., assistant quartermaster, Tucson, A. T.; Foster, Brevet Colonel C. W., assistant quartermaster, Fort Whipple, A. T.; Craig, Captain John, military storekeeper, acting assistant quartermaster, San Diego, Cal.

Department of the Columbia, headquarters Portland, Oregon.—Saxton, Brevet Brigadier General Rufus, quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Baker, Captain E. D., assistant

quartermaster, Fort Vancouver, W. T.; Janes, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. W., assistant quartermaster, under orders for duty in Department of the Columbia; Dimpfel, Captain G. H. A., military storekeeper, Sitka, Alaska.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ransom, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. C., quartermaster, on temporary duty at Louisville, Ky.; Enos, Brevet Colonel H. M., assistant quartermaster, on leave of absence—address Waukesha, Wis.; Dandy, Brevet Brigadier General G. B., assistant quartermaster, on leave of absence—address care of chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.; Barstow, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. F., assistant quartermaster, on duty as acting assistant adjutant general, headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lauffer, Captain S. B., assistant quartermaster, on sick leave—address care of Quartermaster General; Forsyth, Brevet Major L. C., assistant quartermaster, settling his accounts, Washington, D. C.; Gill, Captain W. H., military storekeeper, Philadelphia, Pa., under orders for duty at Fort Union, N. M.; Hull, Captain G. A., military storekeeper, Jeffersonville, Ind., under orders to report to the quartermaster general; Martin, Captain W. P., military storekeeper, Fort Snelling, Minn., under orders for duty at Charleston, S. C.

No.	Name and grade.	Rank.	Duties, &c.
	QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.		
1	Montgomery C. Meigs	Brigadier general and brevet major general	At Washington, D. C., in charge of the Quartermaster's Department to November 8, 1869; from which date, absent on inspection duty to March 9, 1870, when he resumed his duties in Washington.
	ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERALS.		
1	Robert Allen	Colonel and brevet major general	Chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific to April 21, 1870; thenceforward to May 26, settling accounts, and en route to Washington, D. C.; from May 27 on duty in the Quartermaster General's Office.
2	Daniel H. Rucker	Colonel and brevet major general	Chief quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, at Chicago, Ill.
3	Rufus Ingalls	Colonel and brevet major general	Chief quartermaster Department of the East and in charge of depot at New York City.
	DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERALS.		
1	Morris S. Miller	Lieutenant colonel and brevet brigadier general	Chief quartermaster Fifth Military District at Austin, Texas, to February 28, 1870; from March 1 to 11, 1870, en route to and at New Orleans, La., where he died on the latter date.
2	Langdon C. Easton	Lieutenant colonel and brevet major general	Chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri; stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to September 30, 1869; thenceforward at St. Louis, Mo.
3	Stewart Van Vliet	Lieutenant colonel and brevet major general	Chief quartermaster Military Division of the Atlantic, in charge of Philadelphia depot and of the clothing depot at Schuylkill arsenal.
4	Ralph W. Kirkham	Lieutenant colonel and brevet brigadier general	On leave of absence to December 4, 1869; awaiting orders, awaiting action on tender of resignation, &c., at San Francisco, Cal., to February 10, 1870, when his resignation took effect.
5	John C. McFerran	Lieutenant colonel and brevet brigadier general	In charge of depot at Washington, D. C., to March 31, 1870; also, acting quartermaster general from November 8, 1869, to March 9, 1870; from April 4, 1870, chief quartermaster Military Division of the South, at Louisville, Ky.
6	Samuel B. Holabird	Lieutenant colonel and brevet brigadier general	Chief quartermaster Department of Dakota, at St. Paul, Minn.
7	Robert O. Tyler	Lieutenant colonel and brevet major general	Chief quartermaster Military Division of the South, at Louisville, Ky., to April 3, 1870; chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific, at San Francisco, Cal., from April 21, 1870.
8	Charles H. Tompkins	Lieutenant colonel and brevet brigadier general	Chief quartermaster Department of Alaska, at Sitka, Alaska.
9	James A. Ekin	Lieutenant colonel and brevet brigadier general	On duty in the Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C., to March 31, 1870; from April 23, 1870, chief quartermaster Department of Texas, at Austin, Texas.
10	Frederick Myers	Lieutenant colonel and brevet brigadier general	Chief quartermaster Department of Louisiana, at New Orleans, La., to April 22, 1870; thenceforward in charge of the depot at that place.
	QUARTERMASTERS.		
1	Alexander Montgomery	Major	Chief quartermaster of the second quartermaster's district, Department of the East, to June 1, 1870; thenceforward in charge of the posts included in said district, which posts were transferred to the Department of the Lakes; stationed at Buffalo, N. Y., throughout the year.

Annual report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870—Continued.

No.	Name and grade.	Rank.	Duties, &c.
	QUARTERMASTERS—Continued.		
2	Tredwell Moore	Major and brevet brigadier general	Awaiting orders in Georgetown, D. C., to February 13, 1870; from February 17, 1870, post quartermaster at Fort Adams, R. I.
3	Hyatt C. Ransom	Major and brevet lieutenant colonel	Chief quartermaster Department of the Cumberland at Louisville, Ky., to May 4, 1870; settling accounts, &c., at Louisville, to June 27, 1870; thenceforward on leave of absence
4	Asher R. Eddy	Major and brevet colonel	Chief quartermaster Department of the South, at Alanta, Ga.
5	Rufus Saxton	Major and brevet brigadier general	Chief quartermaster Department of the Columbia, at Portland, Oregon.
6	Judson D. Bingham	Major and brevet brigadier general	At Detroit, Mich., as chief quartermaster Department of the Lakes, to March 31, 1870; from April 3, 1870, on duty in the Quartermaster General's Office.
7	Alexander J. Perry	Major and brevet brigadier general	On duty in the Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C., to March 31, 1870; from April 18, 1870, chief quartermaster Department of the Platte at Omaha, Neb.
8	Henry C. Hodges	Major and brevet lieutenant colonel	Chief quartermaster of the third quartermaster's district, Department of the East, and assistant to the depot quartermaster at Philadelphia.
9	John G. Chandler	Major and brevet colonel	To January 31, 1870, chief quartermaster of the First Military District, at Richmond, Va.; from February 1 to May 7, 1870, chief quartermaster of the Department of Virginia at that place; thenceforward to June 28, 1870, closing business at Richmond, Va.
10	Charles G. Sawtelle	Major and brevet brigadier general	Chief quartermaster Department of California, at San Francisco, Cal.
11	James J. Dana	Major and brevet brigadier general	To May 9, 1870, on duty in the Quartermaster General's Office at Washington, D. C.; from May 13, 1870, chief quartermaster Department of the Lakes, at Detroit, Mich.
12	Joseph A. Potter	Major and brevet brigadier general	Depot quartermaster at Jeffersonville, Ind., to June 1, 1870; making transfers, &c., to June 27, 1870; thenceforward en route and on leave of absence.
13	Richard N. Batchelder	Major and brevet colonel	To March 4, 1870, chief quartermaster of the Fourth Military District, at Jackson, Miss.; closing business, &c., March 5 to April 4; thenceforward on leave of absence to June 12, 1870; from June 13, 1870, on duty in New York City under the chief quartermaster Department of the East; from June 25, chief quartermaster first quartermaster's district, Department of the East, &c.
14	Marshall I. Ludington	Major and brevet lieutenant colonel	To April 22, 1870, chief quartermaster District of New Mexico, at Santa Fé; thence to May 8, 1870, en route to Washington, D. C., where assigned to duty in the Quartermaster General's Office.
15	James M. Moore	Major and brevet lieutenant colonel	To July 25, 1869, on sick leave; en route, awaiting orders, &c., to August 16, 1869; from September 1, 1869, depot quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
	ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS.		
1	William Myers	Captain and brevet brigadier general	To April 18, 1870, chief quartermaster Department of the Platte, at Omaha, Neb.; from May 7, 1870, in charge of depot at Washington, D. C.
2	Charles W. Thomas	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel	To February 1, 1870, in charge of depot at St. Louis, Mo.; from March 1, 1870, in charge of depot at Fortress Monroe, Va.

3	Herbert M. Enos	Captain and brevet colonel	At Chicago, Ill., on no specific duty, to August 26, 1869; on sick leave to December, 169; at Boston, Mass., from December 23, 1869, and from December 31, 1869. as chief quartermaster fourth quartermaster's district, Department of the East.
4	Benjamin C. Card	Captain and brevet brigadier general	Depot quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to August 31, 1869; closing accounts, &c., at Fort Leavenworth, to October 23, 1869; thenceforward to November 16, 1869, en route to Montana and Fort Ellis; from November 17, 1869, to March 31, 1870, post quartermaster at Fort Ellis, Montana; en route from April 1 to May 20, 1870; from June 1, 1870, depot quartermaster at San Antonio, Texas.
5	Charles A. Reynolds	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel	On leave to January 10, 1870; from January 21 to April, 1870, post quartermaster at Fort Sanders, Dakota Territory; from April 11, 1870, depot quartermaster at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory.
6	George B. Dandy	Captain and brevet brigadier general	Depot quartermaster at Fort Yuma, Cal.
7	George H. Weeks	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel	Chief quartermaster Department of Alaska, at Sitka, to July 3–22, 1869; en route, settling accounts, &c., to January 28, 1870; from February 1, 1870, depot quartermaster at St. Louis, Mo.
8	Elias B. Carling	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel	Depot quartermaster at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, to April 11, 1870; closing up at that post to June 5, 1870; thenceforward en route to Montana.
9	William B. Hughes	Captain	Depot quartermaster and in charge of clothing, &c., at San Francisco, Cal.
10	Augustus G. Robinson	Captain and brevet major	Disbursing and post quartermaster and assistant to chief quartermaster Department of Dakota, at St. Paul, Min., to April 17, 1870; from April 30, 1870, chief quartermaster Department of New Mexico, at Santa Fé.
11	Edward D. Baker	Captain	Post quartermaster at Prescott, Arizona Territory, and chief quartermaster of District of Prescott and District of Upper Arizona, to December 31, 1869; thenceforward closing business, en route, in arrest, on leave of absence, &c., to close of fiscal year.
12	Henry W. Janes	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel	Depot quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, Va., to March 1, 1870; from March 9, 1870, settling accounts in Washington, D. C.
13	Henry Inman	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel	Settling accounts at Fort Harker, Kansas, to July 15, 1869; on leave and en route to September 19, 1869; from September 21 to November 30, 1869, post quartermaster at Fort Fred. Steele, Wyoming Territory; from December 1, 1869, to April 11, 1870, on leave; April 11 to 19, 1870, on temporary duty in office of chief quartermaster Department of Dakota, at St. Paul, Minn.; April 20 to May 5, 1870, en route from St. Paul to Corinne, Utah, and back; May 6 to July, 1870, in arrest, at Fort Snelling, Minn.
14	James G. C. Lee	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel	Awaiting orders at San Antonio, Texas, to October 21, 1869; from that date to February 9, 1870, absent, on delay and en route to Tucson, Arizona; from February 10, 1870, depot quartermaster at Tucson, and chief quartermaster District of Southern Arizona, which district was discontinued on June 21, 1870.
15	James Gilliss	Captain	Depot quartermaster at Sioux City, Iowa, to April 21, 1870; from April 28, 1870, depot quartermaster at Chicago, Ill.
16	Theodore J. Eckerson	Captain and brevet major	On leave and delay to September 1, 1869; depot quartermaster at Jefferson, Texas, to May 25, 1870; on leave to June 29, 1870, resuming duties at Jefferson on June 30.
17	Andrew J. McGonnigle	Captain and brevet colonel	Depot quartermaster at Chicago, Ill., to April 28, 1870; closing business, en route, &c., to June 19, 1870; from June 20, depot quartermaster at Fort Union, N. M.
18	Edward B. Grimes	Captain and brevet major	To October, 1869, on special duty under Brevet Major General W. S. Harney

Annual report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870—Continued.

No.	Name and grade.	Rank.	Duties, &c.
	ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS—Cont'd.		
			at Sioux City; from November 1, 1869, to March 19, 1870, post quartermaster at Fort Wallace, Kansas; transferring, en route, &c., to May 24, 1870; thenceforward post quartermaster at Fort Wingate, N. M.
19	James W. Scully	Captain and brevet colonel	Awaiting orders and en route to July 30, 1869; from August 1, 1869, depot quartermaster at Corpus Christi, Texas; and from August 3, 1869, also post quartermaster.
20	William T. Howell	Captain and brevet major	On duty in New York City as assistant to the depot quartermaster, and from July 17, 1869, chief quartermaster first quartermaster's district, Department of the East; also, in charge of cemeterial operations in that department; from June 26, 1870, en route to Texas.
21	Charles W. Foster	Captain and brevet colonel	Depot quartermaster at Wilmington, Cal., and post quartermaster at Drum Barracks, Cal., to December 1, 1869; transferring, en route, &c., to December 31, 1869; from January 1, 1870, depot quartermaster at Fort Whipple, Arizona, and, until June 14, 1870, chief quartermaster sub-district of Arizona and sub-district of Northern Arizona.
22	George W. Bradley	Captain	To February 20, 1870, depot and post quartermaster at Fort Union, N. M.; on leave, en route, &c., from February 21, 1870, to May 31, 1870; from June 1, 1870, depot quartermaster at Charleston, S. C.
23	George E. Alden	Captain and brevet major	On special duty in San Antonio, Texas, to July 21, 1869; from July 23, 1869, to May 8, 1870, on duty in office of the chief quartermaster fifth military district and of Department of Texas, at Austin, Texas, acting as chief quartermaster from February 22 to April 22, 1870; from May 8, 1870, on special duty, on leave of absence, and en route.
24	Simon F. Barstow	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel	Aide-de-camp at headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, Philadelphia, Pa.
25	John H. Belcher	Captain and brevet major	Post quartermaster at Fort Bridger, Utah, to March 26, 1870; from April 1, 1870, depot quartermaster at Omaha, Neb.
26	Ezra B. Kirk	Captain	Quartermaster of battalion of Tenth United States Cavalry at Camp Supply, I. T., to August 23, 1869; August 23 to October 17, 1869, post quartermaster at Camp Supply; en route, on special duty, and leave of absence to February 26, 1870, when he resumed duties at Camp Supply, so continuing to end of fiscal year.
27	Amos S. Kimball	Captain	Post quartermaster at Fort Hays, Kans., to June 7, 1870; thenceforward on leave of absence.
28	Almon F. Rockwell	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel	Post quartermaster at Fort Gibson, C. N., and supervisory duties at Forts Smith, Gibson, and Medicine Bluffs, to December 12, 1869; en route on official duties from Fort Gibson to Fort Sill and back, and from Fort Gibson to St. Louis and back, then to Fort Sill, to February 23, 1870; from March 1, 1870, post quartermaster at Fort Sill, I. T.
29	Gilbert C. Smith	Captain	Depot quartermaster and chief quartermaster sub-district of Tucson, at Tucson, A. T., to February 10, 1870; closing business at Tucson to March 24, 1870; en route to Washington, D. C., from that date to May 12, 1870; thenceforward settling accounts at Washington, D. C.

30	Thomas B. Hunt	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel	Depot quartermaster at Austin, Texas.
31	Edward J. Strang	Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel	Depot quartermaster at New Orleans.
32	David W. Porter	Captain	Depot quartermaster at San Antonio, Texas, to May 20–31, 1870; on duty, in connection with purchase of cavalry horses, from May 26, 1870.
33	William A. Wainwright	Captain	Post quartermaster at Brownsville, Texas, to May 31, 1870; transferring and on leave of absence to end of fiscal year.
34	Nathaniel S. Constable	Captain	Post quartermaster at Fort Shaw, Montana, to April 11, 1870; then in arrest at that post to May 15, 1870; awaiting boat and en route to Fort Buford, D. T., from that date to June 7, 1870; thenceforward post quartermaster at Fort Buford.
35	Samuel B. Lauffer	Captain	Post quartermaster at Fort Wingate, N. M., to October 22, 1869; en route, in arrest, and on sick leave to close of fiscal year.
36	John V. Furey	Captain	At St. Cloud, Minn., in charge of transportation on "route No. 4," and supplying materials for construction at Fort Totten, D. T., &c., to September 11, 1869; post quartermaster at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., from September 24, 1869, to April 7, 1870; from April 24, 1870, depot quartermaster at Sioux City, Iowa; from May 23, 1870, also disbursing officer for posts on the Missouri River.
37	Lewis C. Forsyth	Captain and brevet major	Post quartermaster at Fort Sill, I. T., to March 1, 1870; post quartermaster at Fort Arbuckle, I. T., from April 1 to 30, 1870; making transfers, en route to Van Buren, Ark., and back, &c., to June 2, when he left Fort Arbuckle for Washington, D. C., arriving about June 25; thenceforward setting accounts.
38	Charles H. Hoyt	Captain	To September 1, 1869, depot quartermaster at Jefferson, Texas; on leave of absence to October 20, 1870; from October 22, 1869, to April 1, 1870, on inspection duty, stationed at Baltimore, Md.; from April 1 to May 7, 1870, depot quartermaster at Washington, D. C.; from June 1, 1870, depot quartermaster at Jeffersonville, Ind.
39	Asa P. Blunt	Captain and brevet colonel	To June 1, 1870, depot quartermaster at Charleston, S. C.; from June 8, 1870, on leave of absence.
	MILITARY STOREKEEPERS.		
1	Reuben M. Potter	Captain	Acting assistant quartermaster at Pittsburg, Pa.
2	William H. Gill	Captain	Schuylkill arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.
3	Daniel G. Thomas	Captain	In charge of clothing depot at Washington, D. C., to April 18, 1870; also, acting depot quartermaster from August 16 to September 20, 1869, from November 8, 1869, to March 9, 1870, and from March 31 to April 18, 1870; acting assistant quartermaster at Camp Douglas, Utah, from May 10 to June 30, 1870.
4	Charles A. Alligood	Captain	Fortress Monroe, Va.
5	John F. Rodgers	Captain	To August 31, 1869, post quartermaster at Fort Dodge, Kans.; from September 13, 1869, acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Harker, Kans.
6	Gustavus A. Hull	Captain	Jeffersonville, Ind.
7	George H. A. Dimpfel	Captain	Sitka, Alaska.
8	William G. Hodges	Captain	New Orleans, La.
9	John Craig	Captain	On sick leave to October 23, 1869; awaiting orders and on temporary duty at Fort Vancouver, Wash. T., to January 1, 1870; from January 16, 1870, acting assistant quartermaster at San Diego, Cal.
10	Nathan D. A. Sawyer	Captain	Acting assistant quartermaster at Camp McDowell, A. T., to August 2, 1869; on special duty there to September 5, 1869; en route and awaiting orders for the remainder of the fiscal year.
11	John Livers	Captain	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Annual report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870—Continued.

No.	Name and grade.	Rank.	Duties, &c.
	ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS—Cont'd.		
12	Hamilton Lieber	Captain	At Fort Union, N. M., to April 18, 1870; thenceforward on sick leave.
13	Verplanck Van Antwerp	Captain	At San Antonio, Texas, to May 1, 1870; thenceforward on leave of absence.
14	Addison Barrett	Captain	Charleston, S. C.
15	William P. Martin	Captain	Fort Snelling, Minn.
16	John E. Blaine	Captain	At Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T., to November 15, 1869; on leave of absence, &c., to May 1, 1870, when his resignation took effect.

RECAPITULATION.

Grade.	In service at commencement of fiscal year.	Resigned.	Died.	In service at end of fiscal year.
Quartermaster General, with rank of brigadier general	1			1
Assistant quartermaster generals, with rank of colonel	3			3
Deputy quartermaster generals, with rank of lieutenant colonel	10	1	1	8
Quartermasters, with rank of major	15			15
Assistant quartermasters, with rank of captain	39			39
Military storekeepers, with rank of captain	16	1		15
Total	85	2	1	82

Annual report of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, comprising the time during which, and the stations at which, they have so served.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Stations, &c.
Abbott, A. T	2d Lt. 3d Art	1st Lieut	Fort Jefferson, Fla., Feb. 28 to June 30, 1870.
Abbott, L. A	2d Lt. 6th Cav		Shreveport, La., to Feb. 18, 1870. Fort Richardson, Texas, June 1 to 30, 1870.
Abeel, J. S	Capt. and M. S. K. of Ord.		Rome Arsenal, N. Y., to Feb. 28, 1870.
Aldrich, Bishop	1st Lt. 8th Inf		Charleston, S. C., to Oct. 19, 1869.
Allanson, John S	1st Lt. 20th Inf		Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter., to Dec. 6, 1869.
Almy, Allen	1st Lt. 16th Inf		Corinth, Miss., to Aug. 19, 1869.
Ames, L. S	2d Lt. 2d Inf		Montgomery, Ala., to Nov. 30, 1869.
Arthur, William	1st Lt. 3d Art	Major	Fort Pulaski, Ga., to Aug. 7, 1869.
Asbury, George	1st Lt. 1st Art		Fort Riley, Kans., to Aug. 13, 1869. Fort Niagara, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Atwood, E. B	2d Lt. 2d Inf	Major	Guntersville, Ala., to Aug. 31, 1869,
Auman, William	1st Lt. 13th Inf		Camp Cooke, Mont. Ter., to Jan. 23, 1870. Fort Shaw, Mont. Ter., April to June 8, 1870.
Bacon, George R	2d Lt. 1st Cav		Camp Grant, Ariz. Ter., March 11 to June 30, 1870.
Bailey, Edward L	2d Lt. 4th Inf	Lt. Colonel	Fort Laramie, Wyom. Ter., April 5 to May 7, 1870, (during absence of A. A. Q. M.)
Baker, Stephen	1st Lt. 6th Inf		Fort Scott, Kans., Aug. 24 to Oct. 1, 1869.
Baldwin, F. D	1st Lt. 5th Inf		Fort Hays, Kans., April 12 to June 30, 1870.
Baldwin, J. H	1st Lt. 18th Inf		Atlanta, Ga., throughout the year.
Bancroft, E. A	1st Lt. 4th Art	Captain	Fort McHenry, Md., throughout the year. Baltimore, Md., from Aug. 1, 1859, to June 30, 1870.
Bandy, W. M	2d Lt. 19th Inf		Baton Rouge, La., throughout the year.
Barrett, W. W	1st Lt. 16th Inf	Lt. Colonel	Vicksburg, Miss., to Sept. 1, 1869. Natchez, Miss., Oct. 5, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Bates, James A	Capt. U. S. A	Lt. Colonel	Acting chief quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, at Detroit, Mich., April 1 to May 14, 1870.
Bean, John W	2d Lt. 15th Inf	Captain	Fort Concho, Texas, to Aug., 1869. Fort Garland, Colo. Ter., Nov. 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Beck, W. B	1st Lt. 5th Art	Lt. Colonel	Fort Adams, R. I., to Feb. 15, 1870.
Bell, James E	2d Lt. 1st Art		Fort Niagara, N. Y., to Dec. 31, 1869.
Bell, James M	1st Lt. 7th Cav	Major	Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Oct. 26, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Bendire, Charles	1st Lt. 1st Cav		Fort Lapwai, Idaho Ter., Nov. 22, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Bennett, A. S	Capt. U. S. A		Waco, Texas, Jan. 31 to June 30, 1870.
Bennett, C. E	Capt. 17th Inf	Major	Winchester, Va., Dec. 31. 1869, to Jan. 31, 1870.
Bird, Charles	1st Lt. 23d Inf	Lt. Colonel	Camp San Juan Island, Wash. Ter., Sept. 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Bishop, John S	2d Lt. 13th Inf		Camp Cooke, Mont. Ter., Jan. 31 to June 12, 1870.
Bodfish, S. H	2d Lt. 6th Cav		Tyler, Texas, Sept. 1 to Dec. 29, 1869.
Bonsall, S. W	1st Lt. 3d Inf		Fort Lyon, Col. Ter., June 29 and 30, 1870.
Bothwell, John R	1st Lt. 5th Inf		Fort Lyon, Col. Ter., to June 29, 1870.
Bower, William H	2d Lt. 14th Inf		Jeffersonville, Ind., to July 27, 1869; also, from Aug. 31, 1869, to March 31, 1870.
Bowker, H. D	1st Lt. 13th Inf		Humboldt, Tenn., to July 27, 1869. Fort Benton, Mont. Ter., Dec. 27, 1869, to June 19, 1870.
Bowman, A. H	1st Lt. 9th Inf		North Platte, Neb. Ter., throughout the year.
Boyd, O. B	1st Lt. 8th Cav		Camp Date Creek, Ariz. Ter.; to Aug. 31, 1869.
Bradford, R. E	1st Lt. 15th Inf		Fort Craig, N. Mex., Sept. 5, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Bradford, T. C	Capt. of ord	Major	Columbus arsenal, Ohio, July 1 to 13, 1869.
Bradley, C. O	1st Lt. 20th Inf		Fort Ransom, Dak. Ter., to Sept. 1, 1869.
Bradley, James H	1st Lt. 18th Inf		Darien, Ga., Jan. 10 to June 15, 1870.
Brady, E. W	2d Lt. 6th Cav		Greenville, Texas, Dec. 20, 1869. to April 30, 1870.
Breyfogle, R. C	2d Lt. 12th Inf	1st Lieut	Camp Gaston, Cal., to Nov. 4, 1869.
Brinkerhoff, H. R	1st Lt. 15th Inf		Fort Wingate, N. Mex. Ter., Feb. 28 to May 31, 1870.
Brown, A. B	1st Lt. 1st Inf	Captain	Fort Wilkins, Mich., Sept. 3 to 20, 1869, and April 5 to June 30, 1870.
Bubb, John W	1st Lt. 4th Inf		Fort Sanders, Wyom. Ter., to Jan. 12, 1870, and from April 3 to June 30, 1870.
Buchanan, James A	2d Lt. 14th Inf		Camp Colorado, Ariz. Ter., to Aug. 12, 1869.
Buffum, M. P	1st Lt. 15th Inf	Major	Fort McRae, N. Mex., Oct. 3, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Burbank, J. B	1st Lt. 3d Art	Captain	Barrancas, Fla., to April 21, 1870.
Burnett, Levi F	2d Lt. 7th Inf		Shoshone Agency, afterwards designated Camp Brown, Wyom. Ter., Jan. 31 to April 4, 1870. Fort Benton, Mont. Ter., June 19 to 30, 1870.
Burns, J. M	2d Lt. 17th Inf		Petersburg, Va., to August 1, 1869.
Burns, William	1st Lt. 17th Inf		Big Cheyenne, Dak. Ter., May 17 to June 30, 1870.
Calhoun, James	2d Lt. 21st Inf		Camp Grant, Ariz. Ter., to Feb. 5, 1870.
Callahan, C. M	1st Lt. 3d Art	Captain	Savannah, Ga., April 12 to June 30, 1870.
Callinan, D. F	1st Lt. 1st Inf		Fort Brady, Mich., throughout the year.
Cameron, W. A	1st Lt. 5th Art		Fort Warren, Mass., to June 26, 1870.
Campbell, Charles H	1st Lt. 6th Cav		Greenville, Texas, Aug. 16 to Dec. 20, 1869.
Campbell, John A	2d Lt. 2d Art		Fort Kodiak, Alas. Ter., throughout the year.
Campbell, Quentin	2d Lt. 5th Inf		Fort Wallace, Kans., March 19 to June 30, 1870.
Carland, John	1st Lt. 6th Inf		Fort Arbuckle, Ind. Ter., to July 31, 1869. Fort Scott, Kans., Oct. 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870.

Annual report of acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Stations, &c.
Carolin, Denis	1st Lt. 19th Inf.		Shreveport, La., May 24 to June 30, 1870.
Carpenter, G. S	Capt. 14th Inf.		Union, W. Va., to Nov. 1869.
Carpenter, Wm. L	2d Lt. 9th Inf.		Camp Ruby, Nevada, to Sept. 20, 1869.
Carr, C. C. C	Capt. 1st Cav.		Camp Winfield Scott, Nevada, March 31 to June 30, 1870.
Catley, Henry	1st Lt. 2d Inf.		Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 21, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Chester, E. N	2d Lt. 4th Art		Charlestown, W. Va., March 19 to June 25, 1870.
Clapp, William H	1st Lt. 16th Inf.	Major	Jackson, Miss., to March 30, 1870. Corinth, Miss., April 1 to June 30, 1870.
Clark, Charles E	Capt. 38th Inf.	Major	Fort Bayard, N. Mex., to Aug. 31, 1869.
Clark, E. R	2d Lt. 10th Inf.		Austin, Texas, May 9, to June 30, 1870.
Cleghorn, John F	1st Lt. U. S. A.		Nashville, Tenn., to August 5, 1869.
Cluley John F	1st Lt. 21st Inf.		Camp Date Creek, Ariz. Ter., Sept. 21, 1869, to Feb. 6, 1870.
Coale, John H	2d Lt. 9th Inf.		Omaha Barracks, Neb., to July 15, 1869. Camp Douglas, Utah, April 18 to May 8, 1870.
Colby, Edward P	1st Lt. 11th Inf.		Greenville, Texas, to August 16, 1869.
Collins, Patrick	Capt. 21st Inf.	Major	Camp Reno, Ariz. Ter., August 1 to 31, 1869.
Conrad, Casper H	1st Lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Stanton, N. Mex. Ter., Nov. 13, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Cooke, Henry C	Capt. 2d Inf.		Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, Florida, to Aug. 1869.
Cortelyou, D. H	1st Lt. 9th Cav.		Fort Concho, Texas, Aug. 21, 1869, to March 21 1870.
Cory, William O	1st Lt. U. S. A.		Galveston, Texas, May 31 to June 30, 1870.
Cotton, G. P	2d Lt. 1st Art.		Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, March 29 to June 30, 1870.
Counselman, T. H. B.	1st Lt. 18th Inf.		Warrenton, Ga., to August 9, 1869.
Courtney, M. L	1st Lt. 25th Inf.	Major	Ship Island, Miss., to Oct. 31, 1869.
Craig, Robert	2d Lt. 4th Art.		Fort Foote, Md., April 7 to June 30, 1870.
Craig. Samuel	1st Lt. 8th Inf.		Brunswick, Ga., March 26 to June 30, 1870.
Craigie, D. J	1st Lt. 12th Inf.	Captain	Fort Yuma, Cal., Nov. 30, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Crawford, M., jr	2d Lt. 2d Art.		Fort Kenay, Alaska, throughout the year.
Cusack, John	Capt. U. S. A.	Major	Indianola, Texas, to Nov. 1, 1869.
Dakin, George K	1st Lt. 3d Art.	Captain	Key West, Fla., to Nov. 28, 1869.
Davidson, F. S	1st Lt. 9th Cav.		Fort Clark, Texas, to Dec. 13, 1869,
Davidson, James	2d Lt. 11th Inf.		Clarksville, Texas, to March 17, 1870.
Davies, F. L	2d Lt. 22d Inf.		Fort Randall, Dak. Ter., throughout the year.
De Courcy, F. E	Capt. 13th Inf.		Fort Buford, Dak. Ter., Sept. 30, 1869, to June 8,
De Lany, C. M	2d Lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Sumner, N. Mex., March 21 to June 30, 1870. 1870.
De Rudio, Charles C.	2d Lt. 7th Cav.		Camp on Solomon River, Kansas, April 25 to June 8, 1870.
De Russy, R. E	1st Lt. 2d Art.		Point San José, Cal., throughout the year.
Ditch, William T	2d Lt. 1st Cav.		Camp Winfield Scott, Nev., Oct. 8, 1869, to Jan. 12, 1870.
Dixon, James W	1st Lt. 4th Art.	Captain	Camp Grant, Va., April 26 to May —, 1870.
Doane, G. C	2d Lt. 2d Cav.		Fort Ellis, Mont. Ter., Sept. 9 to Nov. 17, 1869.
Dost, George W	Capt. U. S. A.		Fort Fetterman, Wy. Ter., throughout the year.
Dove, William E	1st Lt. 12th Inf.		Camp Independence, Cal., throughout the year.
Drew, George A	1st Lt. U. S. A.	Captain	Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Jan. 17, 1870.
Drum, John	1st Lt. U. S. A.		Taylor Barracks, Louisville, Ky., July 27, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Driscoll, John J	1st Lt. 1st Art.		Madison Barracks, N. Y., Jan. 1 to April 1, 1870.
Dudley, James S	1st Lt. 2d Art.	Major	Fort Stevens, Oreg., to March 5, 1870.
Duffy, John M	Capt. 22d Inf.	Lt. Colonel	Fort Dakota, Dak. Ter., July, 1869.
DuPont, H. O	Capt. 5th Art.	Lt. Colonel	Sedgwick Barracks, D. C., to June, 1870.
Durham, Cass	1st Lt. 18th Inf.		Warrenton, Ga., August 9 to 25, 1869. Union Point, Ga., Aug. 30 to Nov. 30, 1869. Barnett Station, Ga., Jan. 13 to June 30, 1870.
Eakin, C. P	1st Lt. 1st Art.	Major	Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, to March 31, 1870.
Eakin, H. P	2d Lt. 6th Cav.		Nacogdoches, Texas, to March 7, 1870.
Eastman, James E	1st Lt. 2d Art.		Alcatraz Island, Cal., Feb. 15 to June 30, 1870.
Ebbetts, George A	1st Lt. U. S. A.		Fort McIntosh, Texas, to Feb. 28, 1870.
Ebstein, F. H. E	2d Lt. 21st Inf.		Camp Date Creek, Ariz. Ter., Feb. 6 to June 30,
Eckles, John W	1st Lt. 15th Inf.	Major	1870. Fort Bayard, N. Mex., Oct. 3, 1869, to June, 30, 1870.
Elting, Oscar	2d Lt. 3d Cav.		Fort Selden, N. Mex. Ter., July 1 to Dec. 31, 1869.
Elliott, Thomas I	1st Lt. 20th Inf.		Fort Ransom, Dak. Ter., Sept. 1, 1869, to March 17, 1870.
Ellsworth, E. D	Capt. and M. S. K. of Ord.		Champlain arsenal, Vergennes, Vt., throughout the year.
Eskridge, R. I	1st Lt. and R. Q. M. 23d Inf.	Captain	Camp Harney, Oreg., July 1 to October 31, 1869.
Fechet, E. G	1st Lt. 8th Cav.	Captain	Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to Sept. 27, 1869. Fort Selden, N. Mex. Ter., April 6 to June 30, 1870.
Fenno, D. G	2d Lt. 17th Inf.		Winchester, Va., to Dec. 1, 1869, and Jan. 31 to Feb. 28, 1870.
Fitch, J. R	1st Lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Selden, N. Mex. Ter., Feb. 6 to April 6, 1870.
Fitzgerald, John	1st Lt. 2d Art.	Captain	Alcatraz Island, Cal., to Feb. 15, 1870.
Flagler, D. W	Capt. of Ord.	Lt. Colonel	Augusta arsenal, Ga., throughout the year.

Annual report of acting assistant quartermasters, &c—Continued.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Stations, &c.
Foote, George F.....	1st Lt. 9th Inf	Captain.....	Churchill Barracks, Nev., to Sept. 30, 1869.
Forse, Albert G.....	1st Lt. 1st Cav., R. Q. M.	.....	Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., to Dec. 23, 1869.
Gallagher, M. F.....	2d Lt. 2d Inf., R. Q. M.	Captain.....	Huntsville, Ala., throughout the year.
Gardner, William F..	2d Lt. 24th Inf	.....	Fort Bliss, Texas. Jan. 1 to June 30, 1870.
Garvey, Thomas	2d Lt. 1st Cav	.....	Camp Bidwell, Cal., March 31 to June 30, 1870.
Gedd-s, Andrew.....	1st Lt. 25th Inf	.....	Fort Pike, La., Nov. 30, 1869, to April 30, 1870.
Gerlach, William	2d Lt. 3d Inf...	.....	Fort Stanton, N. Mex. Ter., July 1 to 13, 1869.
Gibbs, E. B.....	1st Lt. U. S. A.	.....	Office of chief quartermaster, Department of the South, at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 22, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Gibson, E. O.....	1st Lt. 10th Inf	.....	Ringgold Barracks, Texas, January 19 to June 15, 1870.
Godfrey, E. S.....	1st Lt. 7th Cav	.....	Camp on Wolf Creek, Feb. 14 to June 30, 1870.
Goodloe, A. H.....	1st Lt. and R. Q. M. 22d Inf.	.....	Fort Sully, Dak. Ter., July 31, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Gordon, Charles G...	2d Lt. 6th Cav.	.....	Mount Pleasant, Tex., Dec. 22, 1869, to April 30, 1870.
Graham, John C.....	2d Lt. 3d Cav..	.....	Fort Wingate, N. Mex. Ter., Oct. 22, 1869, to Mar. 1, 1870.
Grealish, M. J.....	Captain and M. S. K. of Ord.	.....	Pikesville Arsenal, Md., throughout the year.
Grant, Alexander....	1st Lt. 1st Cav .	.....	Camp Winfield Scott, Nev., Jan. 12 to March 31, 1870. Camp McDermit, Nev., April 1 to June 30, 1870.
Greene, Charles H...	1st Lt. 17th Inf.	.....	Norfolk, Va., to Feb. 28, 1870.
Gregg, Thomas J....	1st Lt. and R. C. S. 2d Cav.	.....	Miner's Delight, Wyo. Ter., April 19 to May 31, 1870. Atlantic City, Wyo. Ter., June 1 to June 30, 1870.
Gregory, James F....	1st Lt. Engin'rs	.....	Yerba Buena, (Island,) Nov. 30, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Grier, M. C.....	1st Lt. 4th Art	.....	Fort Foote, Md., July 1, 1869, to April 7, 1870.
Groesbeck, S. W.....	2d Lt. 6th Inf..	.....	Little Rock, Ark., May 16 to June 30, 1870.
Grugan, F. C.....	1st Lt. and R. Q. M. 2d Cav.	.....	Omaha Barracks, Nebr., July 15, 1869, to May 31, 1870.
Gunther, S.....	1st Lt. 4th Cav.	Captain.....	Fort Griffin, Tex., Aug. 1, 1869, to April 1, 1870.
Guthrie, John B.....	1st Lt. 11th Inf.	.....	Jefferson, Tex., July 1 to Aug. 17, 1869.
Haines, Abner, jr....	2d Lt. 2d Inf ..	.....	Summerville, Ga., Jan.— to Feb. 14, 1870.
Hall, R. M.....	1st Lt. 1st Art	Colonel	Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, throughout the year.
Halloran, James	2d Lt. 12th Inf.	.....	Camp Cady, Cal., all the year.
Hamilton, John.....	1st Lt. 1st Inf..	.....	Fort Gratiot, Mich., throughout the year.
Hamilton, S. T.....	1st Lt. 2d Cav.	.....	Fort Ellis, Mont. Ter., March 31 to June 30, 1870.
Hamner, William H..	1st Lt. 20th Inf.	.....	Fort Totten, Dak. Ter., July 1 to Nov. 30, 1869.
Hardenbergh, John R.	1st Lt. 9th Inf	.....	Sidney Barracks, Nebr., Nov. 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Hardie, John H.....	1st Lt. 9th Inf	.....	Sidney Barracks, Nebr., Sept. 30 to Nov. 1, 1869.
Harper, William, jr..	1st Lt. 6th Cav.	.....	Livingston, Tex., to Sept. 2, 1869.
Harris, George M....	2d Lt. 4th Art	.....	Livingston, Tex., Sept. 2, 1869, to Feb. 5, 1870.
Harris, Moses.....	1st Lt. 1st Cav.	Captain.....	Camp Grant, Ariz. Ter., Feb. 5 to March 11, 1870. New post in White Mountains, Ariz. Ter., May 12 to June 30, 1870.
Harold, John.....	1st Lt. 19th Inf.	.....	Fort Pike, La., May 31 to June 30, 1870.
Harrold, C. W	1st Lt. 3d Art.	.....	St. Augustine, Fla., to Aug. 7, 1869. Fort Pulaski, Ga., Aug. 7, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Hart, Daniel.....	1st Lt. 25th Inf.	Major.....	Fort Jackson, La., to Dec. 6, 1869, and from Jan. 24 to May 18, 1870.
Hartz, W. T.....	1st Lt. 15th Inf.	Major.....	Fort Bascom, N. Mex. Ter., Oct. 30, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Harwood, Paul.....	1st Lt. 20th Inf.	.....	Fort Ellis, Mont. Ter., to Sept. 9, 1869. Fort George H. Thomas, Dak. Ter., May and June, 1870.
Hasson, Patrick.....	2d Lt. 14th Inf.	.....	Whetstone Agency, Dak. Ter., May 21 to June 30, 1870.
Hawley, William	1st Lt. 20th Inf.	.....	Fort Abercrombie, Dak. Ter., to Sept. 24, 1869.
Hayes, E. M.....	1st Lt. and R. Q.M., 5th Cav.	.....	Fort McPherson, Nebr., Aug. 31, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Hazelton, James B...	1st Lt. 4th Art.	Captain.....	Charlestown, W. Va., June 25 to June 30, 1870.
Heath, Frank.....	2d Lt. 3d Art..	.....	Fort Pulaski, Ga., May 27 to June 30, 1870.
Hick, William H....	1st Lt. 4th Cav.	.....	Austin, Tex., to Dec. 15, 1869.
Hitt, R. M.....	Capt. of Ord ..	Major.....	Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., Aug. 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Hobbs, Charles W ...	2d Lt. 3d Art..	Captain.....	Savannah, Ga., to April 12, 1870.
Hoffman, W	1st Lt. 11th Inf	.....	Columbia, Tex., Feb. 1 to June 1, 1870.
Hogarty, William P .	2d Lt. U. S. A.	1st Lieut ...	Union, W. Va., July 1 to 31, 1869.
Horton, William E...	1st Lt. 24th Inf	.....	Fort Griffin, Tex., April 1 to June 30, 1870.
Howard, C. O.....	2d Lt. 2d Art .	.....	Cape Disappointment, W. Ter., throughout the year.
Howe, Walter	2d Lt. 4th Art.	.....	Fort Macon, N. C., Feb. 25 to June 30, 1870.
Hubbard, E. B.....	1st Lt. U. S. A.	.....	Camp Toll Gate, Ariz. Ter., Dec. 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870.

Annual report of acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Stations, &c.
Hudson, Charles L...	1st Lt. U. S. A.	Captain.....	Fort Clarke, Tex., Dec. 13, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Huggins, E. L	1st Lt. 2d Art.	.....	St. Paul Island. Alas. Ter., June 13 to 30, 1870.
Humfreville, J. L....	1st Lt. and R. Q.M. 9th Cav.	.....	Fort Stockton, Tex., to Jan. 19, 1870.
Hunt, James L	2d Lt. 21st Inf.	.....	Camp Wallen, Ariz. Ter., to Sept. 11, 1869.
Hurst, Joseph H.....	2d Lt. 12th Inf.	Captain.....	Camp Wright, Cal., July 14 to Aug. 31, 1869.
Hyde, John McE	2d Lt. 8th Inf	.....	Fort Macon, N. C., to Feb. 28, 1870.
Ingersoll, Edward ...	Maj., P. M. and M. S. K. of Ord.	.....	Springfield Armory, Mass., throughout the year.
Irwin, D. A.....	1st Lt. 4th Cav. R. C. S.	.....	Austin, Tex., Jan. 18 to April 18, 1870; Indianola, Tex., May 24 to June 30, 1870.
Irwin, John A	Capt. 6th Cav	.....	Fort Richardson, Tex., to Jan. 1, 1870.
Ingalls, James M.....	1st Lt. 12th Inf	.....	Jacksonville, Ala., March 25 to June 30, 1870.
Jackson, James	Capt. U. S. A..	Major.....	Fort Fred Steele, Wyo. Ter., July 1 to Sept. 21, 1869, and Nov. 29, 1869, to June 1, 1870.
Jacobs, J. W.....	1st Lt. and R. Q. M. 7th Inf.	.....	Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., to April 18, 1870; Fort Shaw, Mon. Ter., June 8 to 30, 1870.
Jerome, A. B	2d Lt. 8th Cav.	Captain.....	Camp Willow Grove, Ariz. Ter., July 7 to Aug. 30, 1869.
Jewett, Charles E....	1st Lt. 10th Inf	Captain.....	San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 2, 1869, to May 17, 1870.
Johnson, H. C	2d Lt. U. S. A	.....	Taylor Barracks, Louisville, Ky., to Aug. 2, 1869.
Johnson, Hugh	1st Lt. 5th Inf	.....	Fort Wallace, Kans., to Sept. 30, 1869.
Johnson, John B	1st Lt. U. S. A.	.....	Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870.
Johnson, John L.....	1st Lt. and R. Q. M. 21st Inf	.....	Camp McDowell, Ariz. Ter., Aug. 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Jocelyn, S. P.....	1st Lt. 6th Inf.	.....	Fort Arbuckle, Ida. Ter., to Oct. 1, 1869.
Jones, E. P	Capt. and M. S. K. of Ord.	.....	Columbus Arsenal, Ohio, July 13, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Jones, F. B	1st Lt. and R. Q. M. 3d Inf.	.....	Fort Marcy, New Mex., throughout the year.
Jones, James H.....	2d Lt. 4th Cav	.....	Lampasas, Tex., to Sept. 30, 1869.
Jones, Samuel R	1st Lt. 4th Art.	.....	Fort Delaware, Del., to Sept. 1, 1869.
Karge, Joseph	1st Lt. 8th Cav	.....	Camp Winfield Scott, Nev., July 31 to Oct. 8, 1869.
Kauffman, A. B.	Capt. 8th Cav	.....	Camp Winfield Scott, Nev., July 1 to 31, 1869.
Keeffe, Joseph.....	1st Lt. 5th Art.	Captain.....	Plattsburg Arsenal, N. Y., July 31, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Keller, Charles.....	1st Lt. 2d Inf..	.....	Corinth, Miss., Dec. 27, 1869, to Feb. 3. 1870; Summerville, Ga., Feb. 14, to June 30, 1870.
Kendall, H. M.....	2d Lt. 6th Cav.	.....	Fort Griffin, Tex., to July 31, 1869; Corsicana, Tex., April 4 to 30, 1870.
Kingsbury, William E	1st Lt. 11th Inf	.....	Cameron, Tex., Jan. 3 to June 30, 1870.
Kistler, A. C	Capt. 23d Inf..	.....	Camp Warner, Oreg., throughout the year.
Kirkman, J. T.....	1st Lt. 10th Inf	.....	Helena, Tex., Dec. 31, 1869, to April 30, 1870.
Krebs, William H. W.	1st Lt. 17th Inf	.....	Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 30, 1869, to Feb. 28, 1870.
Kress, John A	1st Lt. of Ord .	Major.....	Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., throughout the year.
Lambert, John J.....	2d Lt. 5th Inf .	.....	Fort Reynolds, Cola., throughout the year.
Larrabee, Charles F..	1st Lt. 7th Inf.	Captain.....	Shoshone Agency, (Camp Brown,) Wyo. Ter., to Jan. 31, 1870.
Latchford, Thomas...	1st Lt. & R. Q. M. 20th Inf.	.....	Fort Snelling, Minn., throughout the year.
Lawton, H. W.....	1st Lt. 24th Inf	.....	Fort McKavett, Tex., throughout the year.
Leahy, M	1st Lt. 18th Inf	Captain.....	Warrenton, Ga., Aug. 25 to Oct. 31, 1869.
Leefe, John G.....	1st Lt. 19th Inf and R. Q. M.	Captain.....	Little Rock, Ark., to May 16, 1870.
Leonard, John	1st Lt. 1st Inf	Major.....	Fort Mackenac, Mich., throughout the year.
Lewis, John F	1st Lt. 21st Inf	.....	Camp Crittenden, Arizona, throughout the year.
Lewis, John W	1st Lt. 23d Inf	Captain.....	Camp Harney, Oreg., Oct. 31, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Liedtke, F. W.....	2d Lt. 1st Inf..	.....	Fort Wilkins, Mich., July 1 to Sept. 3, 1869, and Sept. 20, 1869, to April 5, 1870.
Lincoln, S. H.....	1st Lt. 10th Inf	Lieut. Col ..	Brazos Santiago, Tex., July 29, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Logan, Thomas H....	1st Lt. U. S. A.	Major.....	Corinth, Miss., Aug. 19 to Oct. 2, 1869.
Lord, James H.....	1st Lt. 2d Art .	Major.....	Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., throughout the year.
Loshe, Charles F.....	1st Lt. 8th Inf.	.....	Charleston, S. C., Oct. 19 to Dec. 20, 1869; Tallahassee, Fla., Dec. 28, 1869, to May 2, 1870.
Lott, George G.....	1st Lt. 11th Inf	.....	Jefferson, Tex., (camp of 11th Inf.,) Aug. 17 to Nov. 9, 1869.
Loucks, M. R	1st Lt. 2d Art	.....	Fort Wrangell, Alaska, to May 10, 1870.
Love, George M.....	2d Lt. 16th Inf	Lieut. Col...	Natchez, Miss., to Dec. 22, 1869.
Luhn, G. L.....	1st Lt. & R. Q. M. 4th Inf.	Captain.....	Fort Laramie, Wyo. Ter., to April 15, 1870, and from May 7 to June 30, 1870.
Lynch, Edward	2d Lt. 8th Inf .	.....	Charleston, S. C., Dec. 20, 1869. to June 30, 1870.
Lyle, D. A	2d Lt. 2d Art .	.....	Fort Wrangell, Alaska, May 10 to June 30, 1870.
MacGowan, A. B....	1st Lt. 12th Inf.	.....	Camp Wright, Cal., July 1 to 14, 1869; Aug. 31, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
MacMurray, J. W ...	1st Lt. 1st Art.	Major.....	Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, July 1, 1869, to March 31, 1870.
Macomber, George...	1st Lt. 32d Inf.	Major.....	Camp Bowie, Ariz. Ter., to Sept. 15, 1869.
Madden, Frank	2d Lt. U. S. A .	.....	Carlisle Barracks, Pa., April 30, to June 30 1870.

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Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Stations, &c.
Maize, W. R.....	1st Lt. U. S. A.	Major.....	Carlisle Barracks, Pa,, Sept. 27, 1869, to April 30, 1870.
Marcotte, Henry.....	1st Lt. 17th Inf	Captain.....	Petersburg, Va., Aug. 1, 1869, to Feb. 28, 1870.
Mast, James L.....	1st Lt. 2d Art.	.....	St. Paul Island, Alaska, Aug. 1, 1869, to June 13, 1870.
Matson, W. S.....	1st Lt. 9th Inf.	.....	North Platte, Neb., July 1 to 31, 1869.
Mangan, Michael....	2d Lt. U. S. A..	.....	Chattanooga, Tenn., July 1 to Aug. 23, 1869.
May, James H	1st Lt. 12th Inf.	Captain.....	Fort Hall, Idaho Ter., May 10 to June 30, 1870.
McCaskey, William S	1st Lt. 22d Inf	.....	Fort Sully, Dak. Ter., July 1 to 31, 1869. Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter., Dec. 6, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
McCaullay, E. L.....	1st Lt. 9th Inf.	.....	Fort Kearny, Neb., July 1 to Oct. 31, 1869, and Jan. 31 to April 30, 1870.
McClellan, Ely.....	Capt. & Ass't Surgeon.	Major.....	Fort Garland, Colo. Ter., July 1 to Nov. 1, 1869.
McComas, D. H.....	2d Lt. U. S. A..	.....	Lebanon, Ky., to Feb. 5, 1870.
McConihe, Samuel...	1st Lt. 14th Inf.	Lt. Colonel..	Lebanon Ky., Feb. 5, 1870, to May 7, 1870.
McCrea, Tully	Capt. U. S. A..	Major.....	West Point, N. Y., throughout the year.
McDermott, George..	1st Lt. 5th Inf.	.....	Kit Carson, Colo. Ter., May 22 to June 30, 1870.
McDermott, George B	2d Lt. 23d Inf..	.....	Three Forks, Idaho Ter., throughout the year.
McDonald, Robert ...	1st Lt. 5th Inf.	.....	Fort Harker, Kans., to Sept. 15, 1869.
McDougall, George P.	2d Lt. 6th Inf .	.....	Fort Gibson, C. N., Dec. 11, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
McIntyre, A.....	2d Lt. 2d Inf ..	.....	Chattanooga, Tenn., June 20 to 30, 1870.
McKee, George W ...	1st Lt. of Ord..	Major.....	Benicia Arsenal, Cal., throughout the year.
McKeever, Samuel...	1st Lt. 2d Inf ..	Captain.....	Mobile, Ala., throughout the year.
McLaughlin, Wm. H.	Capt. U. S. A ..	.....	Fort McIntosh, Texas, Feb. 28 to June 30, 1870
McTaggart, C. P.....	2d Lt. 17th Inf.	1st Lieut....	Farmville, Va., Sept. 15, 1869, to Feb. 28, 1870; Graham, N. C., March, 1870.
Michaelis, O. E	1st Lt. Ord	Captain.....	Detroit Arsenal, Mich., to Nov. 1869.
Mittimore, A. E.....	1st Lt. 1st Art.	.....	Madison Barracks, N. Y., to Jan. 1, 1870, and from April 1 to June 30, 1870.
Mitchell, O. M.....	1st Lt. 4th Art	.....	Fort Johnson, N. C., Feb. 20 to June 30, 1870.
Mitchell, William....	1st Lt. & R. Q. M., 3d Inf.	Captain.....	Camp Supply, Ind. Ter., to Aug. 31, 1869; Fort Larned, Kans., Dec. 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Moale, Edward.....	Capt. 37th Inf	Lt. Colonel..	Fort Lowell, N. Mex. Ter., July 1 to 27, 1869.
Moore, Francis.....	1st Lt. 9th Cav.	.....	Fort Gibson, C. N., Dec. 11, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Morgan, Jos. N	1st Lt. 24th Inf.	Major.....	Fort Bliss, Tex., Oct. 31, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870.
Morrison, T. W.....	2d Lt. 16th Inf.	.....	Vicksburg, Miss., throughout the year.
Morton, Alfred.....	1st Lt. & R. Q. M., 9th Inf.	.....	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Ter., Aug. 1, 1869, to May 20, 1870.
Morton, Charles.....	2d Lt. 3d Cav..	.....	Camp Rawlins, Ariz. Ter., April 24 to June 30, 1870.
Morton, A. L	2d Lt. 5th Art.	.....	Fort Independence, Mass., March 30 to June 30, 1870.
Moss, Henry N	2d Lt. 1st Cav.	.....	Fort Lapwai, Idaho. Ter., to Nov. 22, 1869; Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., Dec. 23, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Murphy, E. P.....	2d Lt. 2d Art..	.....	Fort Tongass, Alaska, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1869, and Nov. 12, 1869. to March 1, 1870.
Neely, Robert.....	1st Lt. 24th Inf.	.....	Fort Quitman, Tex., March 14 to June 30, 1870.
Nichols, F. C.....	1st Lt. U. S. A .	.....	Humboldt, Tenn., July 27, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Nixon, John B.....	1st Lt. 24th Inf.	Captain.....	Fort McRae, N. Mex. Ter., to Oct. 3, 1869; Fort Concho, Tex., March 1 to June 30, 1870,
Nolan, Nicholas.....	Capt. 10th Cav	Lt. Colonel..	Fort Zarah, Kans., to Dec. 4, 1869.
Nolen, Lewis	1st Lt. 12th Inf.	.....	Camp Colorado, Ariz. Ter., Aug, 12, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Nordstrom, C. E	1st Lt. 10th Cav	.....	Fort Arbuckle, Ind. Ter., April 30 to June 30, 1870.
Norton, Henry.....	1st Lt. 17th Inf.	.....	Farmville, Va., Aug. 15 to Sept. 15, 1869.
O'Brien, Michael.....	1st Lt. 1st Art.	.....	Fort Riley, Kans., Aug. 13, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
O'Connell, John.....	2d Lt. 8th Inf..	.....	Brunswick, Ga., March 22 to March 26, 1870.
O'Connor, L. L.....	1st Lt. 3d Cav.	.....	Fort Selden, N. Mex. Ter., Jan. 1 to Feb. 6, 1870.
Oliver, R. S.....	1st Lt. 8th Cav	.....	Camp Halleck, Nev., July 1 to 31, 1869.
Ord, Placidus	1st Lt. U. S. A.	Major.....	Corinth, Miss., Oct. 2 to Dec. 27, 1869, and from Feb. 7 to April 1, 1870.
Osgood, H. B.....	2d Lt. 3d Art..	.....	Barrancas, Fla., April 21 to June 30, 1870.
Owen, William McK.	1st Lt. 21st Inf	.....	Camp Verde, Ariz. Ter,, throughout the year.
Palmer, A. D	Capt. U. S. A ..	.....	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Ter., to Aug. 1, 1869.
Parker, F. H.....	Capt. of Ord...	Major.....	Detroit Arsenal, Mich., Nov. 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Parker, R. C	Capt. 12th Inf	.....	Fort Yuma, Cal., to Aug. 31, 1869.
Parks, E. R	1st Lt. 13th Inf.	.....	Fort Benton, Mon. Ter., Nov. to Dec. 27, 1869; Camp Baker, Mon. Ter., March 8 to June 3, 1870.
Parsons, F. E	1st Lt. 22d Inf.	.....	Fort Stevenson, Dak. Ter., throughout the year.
Paul, Charles R.....	1st Lt. 18th Inf.	Captain.....	Warrenton, Ga., June 17 to 30, 1870.
Pepoon, Silas.....	2d Lt. 10th Cav.	.....	Camp Supply, Ind. Ter., Oct. 17, 1869, to March 1, 1870.
Peterson, John P	2d Lt. 23d Inf .	.....	Camp San Juan Island, Wash. Ter., to Sept. 1, 1869.

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Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Stations, &c.
Phipps, F. H	1st Lt. of Ord.	Captain	Washington Arsenal, D. C., throughout the year.
Pickett, George B	2d Lt. 16th Inf.		Lebanon, Ky., May 7, 1870, to June 30, 1870.
Pierce, F. E	1st Lt. 1st Inf.		Fort Porter, N. Y., to March 12, 1870.
Pike, A. F	1st Lt. 3d Art.		Fort Jefferson, Fla., to Feb. 28, 1870.
Poland, M. L	1st Lt. of Ord.	Captain	Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., throughout the year.
Pollack, Robert	1st Lt. 21st Inf.		Camp Goodwin, Ariz. Ter., throughout the year.
Porter, Charles	1st Lt. 5th Inf.		Fort Wallace, Kan., Sept. 30 to Oct. 31, 1869.
Porter, Samuel A	1st Lt. 17th Inf.	Major	Camp Grant, Va., to April 26, 1870.
Powell, Charles F	2d Lt. Eng'rs.		Willett's Point, New York Harbor, throughout the year.
Pratt, James, jr	1st Lt. U. S. A		Fort Duncan, Texas, throughout the year.
Price, Philip M., jr	2d Lt. 2d Art.		Camp on Sabine River, Kansas, June 3 to 30, 1870.
Prince, William	1st Lt. Ord'nce	Captain	Frankford Arsenal, Pa., throughout the year.
Quentin, J. E	1st Lt. 14th Inf		Ponco Agency, Dak. Ter., May 24 to June 30, 1870.
Quimby, H. B	1st Lt. & R. Q. M. 25th Inf.		Jackson Barracks, La., to May 31, 1870.
Quimby, William M.	Capt. U. S. A., (retired.)	Major	Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to July 31, '69.
Quinby, Ira	1st Lt. 11th Inf.		Galveston, Texas, to May 31, 1870.
Quinn, James B	1st Lt. Eng'rs		Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Nov. 30, 1869.
Rafferty, Wm. A	Capt. 6th Cav		Tyler, Texas, Dec. 29, 1869, to May 16, 1870.
Randall, E. L	1st Lt. 5th Inf		Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Oct. 26, 1869.
Rankin, W. G	Capt. 31st Inf	Lt. Colonel	David's Island, New York Harbor, to July 20, 1869.
Raulston, George F	1st Lt. 10th Cav	Captain	Camp Beecher, Kans., to Oct. 31, 1869.
Ray, P. H	2d Lt. 8th Inf.		Fort Johnson, N. C., to Feb. 20, 1870; Raleigh, N. C., May 1 to June 30, 1870.
Reed, Thomas B	2d Lt. U. S. A		Jefferson, Texas, (camp of 11th Inf.,) to July 31, '69.
Reedy, William J	1st Lt. 22d Inf		Fort Rice, Dakota Ter., throughout the year.
Reilly, James W	1st Lt. Ord'nce	Captain	Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., throughout the year.
Remak, Stanislaus	2d Lt. 5th Art.		Fort Sullivan, Me., July 1 to Nov. 30, 1869, and Jan. 31 to June 30, 1870.
Reese, William I	2d Lt. 6th Cav		Livingston, Texas, Feb. 5 to June 1, 1870.
Rexford, William H	Capt. and M.S. K. Ordnance.		Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala., throughout the year.
Rice, Frank R	1st Lt. U. S. A	Captain	Newport Barracks, Ky., Nov. 21, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Rice, William F	1st Lt. 23d Inf	Captain	Fort Colville, W. Ter., to May 31, 1870.
Richards, William V	1st Lt. 16th Inf.	Captain	Grenada, Miss., throughout the year.
Ring, F. M	1st Lt. 2d Art		Fort Tongass, Alaska, Sept. 30 to Nov. 12, 1869, and March 1 to June 30, 1870.
Rittenhouse, B. F	1st Lt. 5th Art	Major	Fort Sullivan, Me., Nov. 30, 1869, to Jan. 31, 1870.
Roberts, C. S	1st Lt. 17th Inf.	Captain	Lynchburg, Va., to Dec. 30, 1869.
Roberts, Thaddeus	1st Lt. 23d Inf		Camp C. F. Smith, Oreg., to Dec. 31, 1869.
Roberts, B. K	1st Lt. 5th Art.		Fort Preble, Me., throughout the year.
Robinson, Fred	1st Lt. 5th Art.	Captain	Fort Independence, Mass., to March 30, 1870.
Rodman, John B	2d Lt. 20th Inf		Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Ter., April 1 to June 30, 1870.
Roe, Charles F	1st Lt. U. S. A		Brazos Santiago, Texas, July 1 to 29, 1869; Jefferson, Texas, Dec. 28, 1869, to Feb. 28, 1870, and May 23 to June 30, 1870; Clarksville, Texas, March 17 to May 12, 1870.
Rogers, William W	1st Lt. 14th Inf.	Captain	Camp near Crow Creek Agency, Dakota Ter., May 14 to June 30, 1870.
Ropes, James M	1st Lt. 8th Cav.		Camp McDermit, Nev., to March 30, 1870.
Ross, John M	2d Lt. 21st Inf		Camp Reno, Arizona Ter., Aug. 31, 1869, to March 31, 1870.
Ross, William J	2d Lt. 21st Inf		Camp Wallen, Arizona Ter., Sept. 11, 1869, to Oct. 31, 1869.
Rucker, L. H	1st Lt. 9th Cav.	Captain	Fort Davis, Texas, to Jan. 27, 1870.
Russell, E. K	1st Lt. 1st Art.		Fort Trumbull, Conn., to Feb. 18, 1870; Fort Delaware, Del., Feb. 21 to June 30, 1870.
Russell, Samuel	Capt. 7th Inf.	Major	Camp Brown, (formerly Shoshone Agency,) Wyo. Ter., April 4 to 18, 1870.
Rutherford, R. G	2d Lt. U. S. A.	Captain	Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, Aug. 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Ryan, E. T	2d Lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Cummings, N. Mex. Ter., Oct. 2, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Sage, William N	1st Lt. 11th Inf.		Sulphur Springs, Texas, to April 30, 1870.
Sanderson, George K	Capt. U. S. A		Atlanta, Ga., (headquarters Department of the South,) to Oct. 22, 1869.
Sands, James H	1st Lt. 6th Cav.		Waco, Texas, to Jan. 31, 1870; Shreveport, La., Feb. 18 to May 24, 1870.
Sarson, Horace B	2d Lt. 2d Inf		Eutaw, Ala., April 25 to June 30, 1870.
Sawyer, J. E	2d Lt. 5th Art.		Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., to July 31, 1869.
Scantling, John C	1st Lt. U. S. A.		Goldsboro, N. C., to Nov. 1, 1869.
Schultz, Thilo	1st Lt. U. S. A.		Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1869, to June 28, 1870.
Schwan, Theodore	Capt. U. S. A.	Major	Jefferson, Texas, Nov. 9 to Dec. 28, 1869.
Scott, John	2d Lt. 4th Inf		Camp Brown, Wyo. Ter., April 18 to June 30, 1870.
Seeley, Erwin	1st Lt. 4th Art.		Fort Washington, Md., to Feb. 1, 1870.

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Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Stations, &c.
Shelby, Isaac O	2d Lt. 16th Inf.		Jackson, Miss., March 30 to June 30, 1870.
Shepherd, C. H	1st Lt. 9th Inf.		Fort Bridger, Utah Ter., April 1 to June 30, 1870.
Shepheard, J. J	1st Lt. 12th Inf.		Camp Gaston, Cal., Nov. 4, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Simpson, James F	2d Lt. 25th Inf		Ship Island, Miss., Oct. 31, 1869, to March 21, 1870.
Slade, C. E	2d Lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Stanton, N. Mex. Ter., Oct. 11 to Nov. 13, 1869.
Sloan, William H	2d Lt. 12th Inf.		Fort Yuma, Cal., Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, 1869.
Smead, A. D. B	2d Lt. 3d Cav		Fort Bascom, N. Mex. Ter., Aug. 26 to Oct. 31, 1869.
Smith, A. Sidney	2d Lt. 3d Cav		Fort Bayard, N. Mex. Ter., Aug. 31 to Oct. 3, 1869.
Smith, Charles S	1st Lt. 4th Art.		Fort Delaware, Del., Sept. 1, 1869, to Feb. 21, 1870.
Smith, George W	1st Lt. U. S. A		Helena, Texas, to Dec. 31, 1869.
Smith, Lewis	1st Lt. & R. Q. M. 3d Art.		Key West, Fla., Nov. 28, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Smith, T. M. K	Capt. U. S. A		Corpus Christi, Texas, to Aug. 3, 1869.
Snow, Charles L	2d Lt. 11th Inf.		Columbus, Texas, to Oct. 31, 1869.
Spencer, George K	2d Lt. 19th Inf.	Captain	Winnsborough, La., to Oct. 31, 1869.
Stacy, May H	Capt. 12th Inf.	Lt. Colonel	Camp Mojave, Arizona Ter., to Oct. 30, 1869.
Stanly, William	Capt. U. S. A		Livingston, Texas, June 1 to 30, 1870.
Starr, A. W	1st Lt. 8th Cav.		Camp Halleck, Nev., Aug. 1, 1869, to April 28, 1870.
Starr, Irwin M	2d Lt. 9th Cav		Fort Quitman, Texas, to Feb. 21, 1870.
Steele, George W	1st Lt., R. Q. M. 14th Inf.		Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 5, 1869, to April 30, 1870.
Steele, James W	1st Lt. 38th Inf.		Fort Cummings, N. Mex., to Oct. 2, 1869.
Stembel, J. McB	2d Lt. 9th Inf		Sidney Barracks, Nebr., to Sept. 30, 1869.
Stephenson, William	1st Lt. U. S. A		Fort Kearny, Nebr., Oct. 31, 1869, to Jan. 31, 1870, and April 30 to June 30. 1870.
Stevenson, J. D	1st Lt. 8th Cav		Camp Willow Grove, Arizona, to July 7, 1869; Fort Union, N. Mex., May 19 to June 30, 1870.
Stivers, E. J	1st Lt. 25th Inf.		Fort Pike, La., to Nov. 30, 1869.
Stouch, G. W. H	1st Lt. 3d Inf		Fort Dodge, Kan., Sept. 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Sullivan, J. K	2d Lt. 37th Inf		Fort Bascom, N. Mex., to Aug. 26, 1869; Arapahoe and Cheyenne Agency, April 23 to June, 1870.
Summerhayes, J. W	1st Lt. 8th Inf		Columbia, S. C., Sept. 22 to Oct. 31, 1869.
Summers, Richard	2d Lt. 9th Inf		Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Ter., May 20 to June 30, 1870.
Sunderland, Jas. W	2d Lt. 11th Inf		Brenham, Tex., to May 1, 1870.
Sweeney, Henry	1st Lt. U. S. A		Lampasas, Tex., Sept. 30, 1869, to June 1, 1870.
Sweet, Owen J	2d Lt. 25th Inf		Fort Jackson, La., Dec. 6, 1869, to Jan. 24, 1870.
Sweet, William E	1st Lt. 38th Inf.	Major	Fort Craig, N. Mex., to Sept. 5, 1869.
Swift, Joseph G	1st Lt. 5th Art		Fort Trumbull, Conn., Feb. 18 to June 30, 1870.
Taylor, A. B	1st Lt. & R. Q M. 5th Cav.	Captain	Fort McPherson, Nebr., to Aug. 31, 1869.
Taylor, A. H. M	1st Lt. 17th Inf.		Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 18 to May 1, 1870.
Taylor, Daniel M	2d Lt. 1st Art		Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, March 25 to June 30, 1870.
Taylor, Frank	2d Lt. 14th Inf		Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 18 to 31, 1870.
Taylor, Geo. McM	1st Lt. 23d Inf		Fort Boisé, Idaho, throughout the year.
Thibaut, F. W	1st Lt. 6th Inf		Fort Smith, Ark., throughout the year.
Thoburn, S. B	2d Lt. 23d Inf		Fort Klamath, Oregon, throughout the year.
Thompson, E. F	Capt. U. S. A		Fort Sedgwick, Colo., throughout the year.
Thompson, John C	1st Lt. & R. Q. M. 3d Cav		Fort Union, N. Mex., Feb. 18 to May 19, 1870.
Thompson, William A.	2d Lt. 4th Cav		Helena, Tex., to July 31, 1869.
Thornburgh, Thos. T	2d Lt. 2d Art		San Diego, Cal., Dec. 15, 1869, to March 31, 1870.
Thorne, P. M	1st Lt. 22d Inf		Fort Totten, Dakota, Nov. 30. 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Todd, John H	2d Lt. 18th Inf		Warrenton, Ga., Oct. 31, 1869, to June 17, 1870.
Townsend, E. H	1st Lt. 22d Inf		Fort Buford, Dakota, to Sept. 30, 1869.
Trotter, F. E	Capt. 14th Inf	Lt. Colonel	Jeffersonville, Ind., July 27 to August 31, 1869.
Troxel, Thomas G	1st Lt. 17th Inf.		Farmville, Va., to August 15, 1869.
Tully, Redmond	1st Lt. 12th Inf.	Captain	Fort Yuma, Cal., August 31 to Sept. 20, 1869.
Tyler, John	1st Lt. & R. Q. M. 1st Inf.	Major	Fort Wayne, Mich., to June 20, 1870.
Umbstaetter, C. L	1st Lt. 3d Inf		Fort Larned, Kans., to Nov. 30, 1869.
Ulio, James	2d Lt. 2d Inf		Montgomery, Ala., November to Dec. 21, 1869.
Van Ness, William P	2d Lt. 1st Art		Fort Ontario, N. Y., to March 31, 1870.
Varney, A. L	1st Lt. of Ord		Watertown Arsenal, Mass., throughout the year.
Verney, James D	1st Lt. 35th Inf	Captain	Fort Bliss, Texas, to Oct. 31, 1869.
Vincent, F. R	2d Lt. 9th Cav		Fort Concho, Texas, to August 21, 1869; Fort Quitman, Texas, Feb. 21 to March 14, 1870.
Vinal, William H	1st Lt. 16th Inf		Lauderdale, Miss., to Jan. 16, 1870.
Viven, John L	1st Lt. & R. Q. M. 12th Inf.	Captain	Angel Island, Cal., throughout the year.
Wagner, Henry	Capt. U. S. A		Marshall, Tex., to Sept. 1869; Jefferson, Tex., Feb. 28 to May 31, 1870.
Walton, John M	2d Lt. & R. Q. M. 4th Cav.		Austin, Tex., Dec. 15, 1869, to Jan. 18, 1870, and April 18 to May 9, 1870.
Ward, Henry C	1st Lt. 16th Inf	Captain	Jackson, Tenn., March 17 to April 24, 1870; Nashville, Tenn., May 1 to June 30, 1870.
Ward, Thomas	1st Lt. 1st Art	Captain	Fort Ontario, N. Y., March 31 to June 30, 1870.
Waring, John K	2d Lt. 2d Inf		Tuscaloosa, Ala., throughout the year.
Weaver, Stanton	1st Lt. 20th Inf		Fort Ripley, Minn., throughout the year.

Annual report of acting assistant quartermasters, &c—Continued.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Stations, &c.
Weeden, jr., John H.	1st Lt. Eng ...	.....	Yerba Buena Island, Cal., to Nov. 30, 1869.
Wesendorff, Max	1st Lt. U. S. A.	.....	Bryan, Texas, to Oct. 26, 1869.
Wheeler, M. M.....	1st Lt. 8th Cav	.....	Camp Tollgate, Arizona, to Dec. 1, 1869.
Whitman, R. E	2d Lt. 3d Cav..	1st Lieut ...	Fort Stanton, N. Mex., July 13 to Oct. 11, 1869.
Whitney, J. A.....	1st Lt. 8th Inf	.....	Raleigh, N. C., to Feb. 18, 1870.
Whittemore, James M	Capt. & M. S. K. of Ord.	Major.....	Kennebec Arsenal, Me., Oct. 12, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Wightman, L	1st Lt. 3d Cav	.....	Fort Sumner, N. Mex., to March 21, 1870.
Wikoff, Chas. A.....	Capt. 11th Inf	Major.....	Columbus, Tex., Oct. 31, 1869, to Feb. 1, 1870.
Wiley, William Y....	Capt. & M. S. K. of Ord.	.....	Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., to August, 1869.
Willard, Joseph H...	2d Lt. Eng. Corps.	2d Lieut	Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 30, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Willard, Wells.....	1st Lt. U. S. A	Captain.....	Fort Union, N. Mex., Feb. 20 to June 29, 1870.
Willey, Thomas M ..	2d Lt. 6th Inf	.....	Fort Arbuckle, Ind. T., Oct. 1, 1869, to April 1, 1870.
Wilson, Charles I....	Capt. U. S. A..	Major.....	Fort Wood, New York Harbor, Jan. 10 to June 30, 1870.
Wilson, D. B.....	2d Lt. 25th Inf	.....	Opelousas, La., to Oct. 16, 1869.
Wilson, Geo. S.....	2d Lt. 12th Inf	.....	Camp Bidwell, Cal., to March 31, 1870.
Wilson, James E.....	1st Lt. 2d Art	.....	Fort Stevens, Oreg., March 5 to June 30, 1870.
Wilson, Joseph K....	1st Lt. & R. Q. M. 8th Inf.	.....	Columbia, S. C., to Sept. 19, 1869.
Winchester, H. F....	2d Lt. 6th Cav.	.....	Canton, Tex., to August 31, 1869.
Winters, W. H.....	1st Lt. 1st Cav.	.....	Camp Bowie, Ariz., Sept. 15, 1869, to June 30, 1870.
Witherill, Charles T.	1st Lt. 19th Inf	Major.....	Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La., May 18 to June 30, 1870.
Wolf, Nathaniel	2d Lt. 2d Art..	.....	Fort Wood, New York Harbor, to Nov. 6, 1869.
Wolfe, William V....	2d Lt. U. S. A	.....	Corsicania, Tex., March 1 to April 4, 1870.
Wood, Palmer G.....	1st Lt. 12th Inf	.....	Camp Halleck, Nev., April 28 to June 30, 1870.
Yeckley, J. A.....	2d Lt. 20th Inf	.....	Fort Ransom, Dak., March 29 to June 30, 1870.

SUMMARY.

	Other staff departments.	Line officers unassigned.	Line officers assigned.	Total.
Acting assistant quartermasters on duty at the commencement of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	6	15	127	148
Acting assistant quartermasters on duty at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	5	14	108	127
Acting assistant quartermasters on duty throughout the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	14	6	48	68
Acting assistant quartermasters on duty for intermediate portions of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	1	12	97	110
Total number of acting assistant quartermasters on duty at any time during the fiscal year.	26	47	360	433

NOTE.—Military storekeepers of the Quartermaster's Department, acting as assistant quartermasters, are not included in the preceding list or summary, but classed with officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 5, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith financial statements, in duplicate, required for the annual report of the Quartermaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, viz:

1. Statement of the financial operations of the Quartermaster's Department in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.
2. Tabular statement of requisitions for remittances for disbursements issued by the Quartermaster General, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.
3. Statement of requisitions issued by the Quartermaster General, on

Treasury settlements of claims and officers' accounts, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, exclusive of transfers.

4. Statements of accounts for disbursements examined at the Quartermaster General's Office, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

Brigadier General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General U. S. A.

1.—*Statement of the financial operations of the Quartermaster's Department in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.*

On July 1, 1869, the balance of appropriations to the credit of the Quartermaster's Department in the treasury undrawn, was by report of last year		$6,806,234 99
Appropriation for fire-proof building at Jeffersonville, Indiana, (the recommendation to carry the same to the surplus fund, made in the Quartermaster General's annual report for the fiscal year 1868, having been withdrawn)		150,000 00
Appropriation for survey of site for military post in the valley of the Red River of the North, not included in any former report from this office		5,000 00
Appropriation for construction of military post in the valley of the Red River of the North, not included in any former report from this office.		50,000 00
Balance to the credit of appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, from cases ascertained to have been passed at the War Department without action by this office, and principally prior to the fiscal year just closed		860,633 64
		7,871,868 63
Appropriation for the fiscal year 1870. Act of Congress March 3, 1869.		14,465,000 00
Amount to the credit of appropriations from deposits, derived principally from sales of public property during the year		1,039,264 96
Add sums which, having been expended by this Department, have been refunded by other Bureaus during the fiscal year		905,040 32
Also amount of requisitions issued prior to and canceled within the fiscal year		9,928 64
		24,291,102 55
Remittances to officers for disbursement	$20,599,392 22	
Requisitions on account of settlements made at the Treasury of claims and accounts	2,409,237 11	
Total expenditures		23,008,629 33
Balance of appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, July 1, 1870		1,282,473 22

Respectfully submitted.

IRA S. ALLEN, *Clerk.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *September* 7, 1870.

Respectfully submitted to the Quartermaster General.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

2.—*Tabular statement of requisitions for remittances for disbursements*

Name of officer.	1869.				
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. Robert Allen	$700,000 00	.....	$1,000,000 00	.....	$728,547 00
Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. D. Bingham	20,000 00	.....	.....	$29,806 33	.....
Bvt. Col. R. N. Batchelder	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....	29,000 00
Bvt. Lieut. Col. James A. Bates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bvt. Col. J. G. Chandler	70,000 00	.....	15,000 00	.....	40,000 00
Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. J. Dana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bvt. Maj. Gen. L. C. Easton	200,000 00	$251,000 00	200,000 00	.....	589,810 00
Bvt. Brig. Gen. James A. Ekin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bvt. Col. A. R. Eddy	15,000 00	.....	44,000 00	.....	100,000 00
Captain James Gilliss	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bvt. Brig. Gen. S. B. Holabird	.....	50,000 00	.....	200,000 00	35,659 00
Bvt. Maj. W. T. Howell	.....	.....	.....	.....	123,668 85
Bvt. Maj. R. M. Hill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Captain C. H. Hoyt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. Ingalls	33,172 77	.....	100,000 00	106,555 07	.....
Captain E. P. Jones	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bvt. Maj. John A. Kress	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. I. Ludington	50,000 00	75,000 00	100,000 00	.....	84,000 00
Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. C. McFerran	65,000 00	.....	13,439 67	90,002 00	.....
Bvt. Brig. Gen. Fred. Myers	200,000 00	.....	200,000 00	.....	140,000 00
Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Myers	140,000 00	.....	200,000 00	400,000 00	267,000 00
Bvt. Col. A. J. McGonnigle	50,000 00	.....	25,000 00	.....	97,000 00
Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. S. Miller	100,000 00	206,250 00	500,000 00	500,000 00	1,001,643 39
Bvt. Maj. Tully McCrea	.....	.....	11,515 00	.....	11,838 00
Bvt. Lieut. Col. Peter S. Michie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. A. Potter	50,000 00	10,000 00	.....	.....	19,000 00
Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. J. Perry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bvt. Capt. William Prince	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bvt. Lieut. Col. H. C. Ransom	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....	130,000 00
Bvt. Maj. A. G. Robinson	60,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Bvt. Capt. J. W. Reilly	500 00	.....	.....	.....	877 07
Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. G. Sawtelle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. O. Tyler	.....	.....	4,106 08	.....	1,740 45
Bvt. Lieut. Col. C. W. Thomas	205,000 00	.....	100,000 00	48,752 07	131,539 11
Captain D. G. Thomas	.....	58,565 87	56,074 25	.....	63,757 00
Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. Van Vleit	50,000 00	.....	63,040 00	.....	151,000 00
Lieutenant A. L. Varney	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300 00
Bvt. Lt. Col. George H. Weeks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amounts	2,058,672 77	650,815 87	2,692,175 00	1,375,115 47	3,747,379 87

Respectfully submitted to the Quartermaster General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

issued by the Quartermaster General in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

1869.	1870.						Total.
December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
$374,000 00	$362,727 00	$297,207 00	$280,000 00	$305,829 00	.....	.....	$4,048,310 00
10,011 43	13,475 68	3,848 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,142 05
.....	.....	.....	10,702 66	.....	.....	.....	79,702 66
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,574 14	.....	.....	10,574 14
15,634 20	15,008 39	14,803 39	.....	47,609 50	.....	.....	218,055 48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$6,294 52	$50,000 00	56,294 52
143,429 00	66,014 00	113,968 00	61,979 00	198,789 00	193,832 00	196,915 00	2,215,736 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	374,218 60	300,000 00	674,218 60
.....	124,767 15	.....	.....	107,694 68	.....	110,000 00	501,461 83
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,325 27	92,354 13	37,000 00	143,679 40
32,000 00	194,037 13	67,034 72	.....	151,719 56	85,827 37	248,583 89	1,064,861 67
71,462 50	13,048 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208,179 51
.....	.....	.....	.....	295 92	479 32	.....	775 24
.....	.....	.....	.....	50,257 65	.....	14,726 29	64,983 94
.....	92,445 90	49,538 15	.....	92,238 39	62,547 50	172,253 53	708,751 31
.....	.....	.....	.....	233 50	128 00	.....	361 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277 75	.....	277 75
183,000 00	183,530 30	23,566 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	699,096 66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168,441 67
.....	52,024 73	52,906 20	.....	92,264 26	89,597 61	.....	826,792 80
200,000 00	200,000 00	100,000 00	.....	.....	66,242 13	108,736 78	1,681,978 91
25,000 00	56,193 85	.....	.....	41,143 42	.....	.....	294,337 27
200,000 00	200,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,707,893 39
4,315 00	850 00	.....	.....	16,915 00	2,300 00	.....	47,733 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
10,113 61	12,786 78	9,193 91	150,000 00	29,586 02	.....	.....	290,680 32
.....	.....	.....	.....	32,570 67	66,611 07	151,540 52	250,722 26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440 00	440 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	24,746 15	63,509 85	.....	278,256 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	25,705 00	10,000 00	30,000 00	135,705 00
1,500 00	.....	300 00	.....	700 00	.....	2,050 08	5,927 15
.....	46,562 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,562 50
.....	2,165 65	1,603 11	.....	.....	326,583 00	673,116 00	1,009,314 29
48,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	533,291 18
68,276 01	64,132 69	60,786 66	142,715 75	.....	.....	.....	514,308 23
.....	22,823 14	18,353 48	.....	91,566 77	33,440 36	50,000 00	480,223 75
1,796 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,096 22
.....	45,382 95	40,000 00	.....	142,292 70	52,000 00	268,550 37	548,226 02
1 388,537 97	1,767,976 00	853,109 59	645,397 41	1,477,056 60	1,526,243 21	2,416,912 46	20,599,392 22

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

3.—*Statement of requisitions issued by the Quartermaster General on Treasury settlements of claims and officers' accounts, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, exclusive of transfers.*

In the month of July 1869	$225,747 80
In the month of August 1869	303,237 13
In the month of September 1869	52,494 67
In the month of October 1869	302,424 71
In the month of November 1869	225,837 35
In the month of December 1869	173,761 44
In the month of January 1870	163,415 20
In the month of February 1870	319,494 36
In the month of March 1870	108,105 53
In the month of April 1870	104,182 52
In the month of May 1870	312,185 75
In the month of June 1870	118,350 65
Total	2,409,237 11

Respectfully submitted to the Quartermaster General.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

4.—*Statement of accounts for disbursements examined at the Quartermaster General's Office during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

On June 30, 1869, there remained charged to disbursing officers to be accounted for, accounts and vouchers not then examined and passed upon by this office		$55,530,844 36
To which are to be added:		
1st. Remittances in July 1869	$2,058,672 77	
Remittances in August 1869	650,815 87	
Remittances in September 1869	2,692,175 00	
Remittances in October 1869	1,375,115 47	
Remittances in November 1869	3,747,379 87	
Remittances in December 1869	1,388,537 97	
Remittances in January 1870	1,767,976 00	
Remittances in February 1870	853,109 59	
Remittances in March 1870	645,397 41	
Remittances in April 1870	1,477,056 60	
Remittances in May 1870	1,526,243 21	
Remittances in June 1870	2,416,912 46	
		20,599,392 22
2d. Requisitions issued on Treasury settlements of officers' accounts, charged in the accounts examined for this statement		154,837 31
3d. Remittance requested in the fourth quarter, 1861, by the Adjutant General United States Army, now acknowledged		30,000 00
4th. Proceeds of sales of property, rents of buildings, &c		2,022,170 08
5th. Collections made from internal revenue tax in excess of amount remitted to the Commissioner		37,423 97
6th. Amount of receipts from hospital fund		337,672 77
7th. Amount of receipts from Corps d'Afrique fund		100,000 00
8th. Amount of receipts from contraband tax		466 90
9th. Amount of receipts from fines		15 00
Total		78,812,822 61

The following sums are accounted for in accounts and vouchers which have since passed the administrative examination of this office, and which have been transmitted to the Treasury for final settlement, viz:		
Disbursements of former years, the accounts for which had not been examined at date of last annual report	$9,372,722 17	

Disbursements of July 1869	$197,568 81		
Disbursements of August 1869	267,630 52		
Disbursements of September 1869	147,980 81		
Disbursements of October 1869	287,841 11		
Disbursements of November 1869	168,254 74		
Disbursements of December 1869	181,331 76		
Disbursements of January 1870	208,886 14		
Disbursements of February 1870	87,022 42		
Disbursements of March 1870	189,160 39		
Disbursements of April 1870	11,386 99		
Disbursements of May 1870	12,183 65		
Disbursements of June 1870	187 51		
	11,132,157 02		
Amounts returned to the treasury	2,520,538 34		
Amount transferred to special account	108,388 85		
Amounts turned over to the Subsistence Department, proceeds of sales of subsistence stores	793 00		
Total	13,761,877 21		
Deduct disbursements made by officers in excess of funds in their hands, the amount of which is carried to their credit	533,650 09		
		$13,228,227 12	
Balance June 30, 1870			$65,584,595 49
This is accounted for as follows:			
The last accounts examined carry balances to the credit of the United States amounting to		$5,281,261 91	
The transfers of Quartermaster's funds exceed the amounts acknowledged in the accounts examined		16,516,365 58	
The remittances from the treasury not acknowledged in the accounts examined up to the close of the last fiscal year, as shown by the last annual report, amounted to	$55,784,878 61		
Remittances during the fiscal year 1870	20,599,392 22		
	76,384,270 83		
Amounts acknowledged by the accounts examined for this statement	32,597,302 83		
		43,786,968 00	
			65,584,595 49

The accounts which, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, passed the administrative examination of this office, and were transmitted to the treasury for final settlement, show disbursements as follows:

1st. For regular supplies, viz:			
Fuel	$493,625 02		
Forage	3,166,655 75		
Straw	30,737 72		
Stationery	157,741 51		
		$3,848,760 00	
2d. Incidental expenses of the Army, viz:			
Postage	37,016 57		
Expenses of courts-martial	28,944 29		
Expresses and escorts	6,315 41		
Burial expenses	1,481 73		
Guides, interpreters, and spies	48,844 84		
Clerks and agents	423,755 54		
Pay of wagon and forage masters	1,902 82		
Laborers	318,627 10		
Soldiers on constant duty	154,439 76		
Hire of veterinary surgeons	3,100 66		
Office furniture	8,050 47		

Medicines for horses and other animals		$4,066 98	
Forges, blacksmiths', and shoeing tools		3,371 69	
Horse and mule shoes, nails, iron and steel for shoeing		31,141 66	
Picket rope		296 94	
Apprehension of deserters		22,960 47	
			$1,094,316 93
3d. Cavalry and artillery horses			239,390 86
4th. Transportation and supplies of prisoners, &c			52,370 20
5th. Telegraph for military purposes and expenses in operating the same			9,753 38
6th. Barracks and quarters, viz:			
For rent	786,071 82		
For repairs and construction	990,496 05		
			1,776,567 87
7th. Mileage, transportation of officers and baggage			180,875 53
8th. Transportation, viz:			
Of clothing	30,893 25		
Of subsistence	305,408 43		
Of ordnance	49,884 65		
Of troops and supplies	3,138,630 87		
			3,524,817 20
9th. Purchase of stoves			22,715 46
10th. Material for and amount expended in the purchase and preparation of clothing and camp and garrison equipage			209,677 88
11th. Collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers			21 75
12th. For national cemeteries			104,980 34
13th. Special expenditures for other departments and under special appropriations, viz:			
For Medical Department	5,205 26		
For Ordnance Department	246 50		
For Subsistence Department	615 77		
For Engineer's Department	44,620 20		
For Freedmen's Bureau	534 41		
For Indian Bureau	126 48		
For contingencies of the Army	31,648 30		
For gunboats on western rivers	800 00		
For signal service	25 00		
For secret service	1,841 43		
For Paymaster General's Department	121 93		
For 20 per cent. additional compensation	821 16		
For sequestration fund	500 00		
For reconstruction service	4,034 31		
For care, &c., of sick and disabled soldiers	1,409 18		
For construction, maintenance, &c., of steam rams	05		
		92,549 98	
			$11,156,797 38
Less amount refunded on account of overpayments, errors, &c., in officers' accounts, viz			24,640 36
Total disbursements exhibited by the accounts examined during the past year			11,132,157 02

From the above statement it will be seen that during the past year accounts to the amount of $11,132,157 02 have passed the official examination of this office prior to transmission to the treasury for final examination and settlement. They number 1,754; and at this date, October 5, 1870, 6,088 remain in this office to be examined—4,522 relating to disbursements prior to, and 1,199 in the fiscal year 1870, and 367 in the first quarter of the fiscal year 1871.

An abstract of the accounts unexamined for the fiscal year 1870, and prior, exhibits

disbursements, including the amount returned to the Treasurer of the United States, ($2,402,483 18,) amounting to $58,186,707 82.

They also contain acknowledgments of remittances from the treasury of $40,214,637 44, and of receipts from other sources of $2,202,212 34.

During the year preceding the last annual report from this office, the accounts examined and transmitted to the treasury covered disbursements to the amount of $6,606,682 17.

Respectfully submitted to the Quartermaster General.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 5, 1870.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 26, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the supply branch of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, the business of that branch having been under my direction from the 1st of April last, when I relieved Lieutenant Colonel James A. Ekin, to the close of the fiscal year referred to. It has since been transferred to Major M. I. Ludington, Quartermaster United States Army.

PUBLIC ANIMALS.

There were purchased during the fiscal year, in the several military departments, 1,781 cavalry horses, 9 artillery horses, and 168 mules, at an aggregate cost of $237,928 88. There were sold during the same period 1,252 horses and 779 mules.

The following statement shows the number of animals, with their total and average cost, purchased in the several military departments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870:

Where purchased.	Horses.		Mules.	Total cost.	Average cost.
	Cavalry.	Artillery.			
Depot of Washington	.....	9	.....	$1,875 00	$208 33
Department of the East	16	.....	.....	3,168 00	198 00
Department of the Missouri	988	.....	.....	122,926 00	124 32
Department of the Platte	176	.....	.....	24,358 40	138 40
Department of Texas	450	.....	.....	61,250 00	136 11
Department of California	151	.....	.....	15,315 00	114 24
Department of California	.....	.....	168	9,036 48	143 43
	1,781	9	168	237,928 88	.....

The following is a statement of the number of animals purchased, sold, died, &c., and remaining on hand, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870:

On hand, purchased, &c.	Horses.	Mules.	Oxen.
On hand July 1, 1869	8,232	16,670	161
Purchased	1,790	168	18
Taken up, &c	409	270	1
To be accounted for	10,431	17,108	180
Sold	1,252	779	15
Died	691	961	4
Lost and stolen	263	400	6
Total sold, died, &c	2,206	2,140	25
On hand June 30, 1870	8,225	14,968	155

REDUCTION OF PUBLIC ANIMALS.

Early in May last the War Department ordered that the number of draft animals of the Quartermaster's Department, in service with troops, be reduced by sale to 1,500, and those on hand or in service at the various depots to 9,000.

The following tabular statement shows the reductions which, in pursuance of this order, were, by instructions from this office, directed to be made in the several military divisions and departments, and at the general depots of the Quartermaster's Department:

Divisions, departments, and depots.	Serving with troops.			On hand at depots.		
	Number.	Reduction 36 per cent.	Leaving.	Number.	Reduction 38 per cent.	Leaving.
Military Division of the Atlantic.						
Department of the East	129	.....	.....	93	.....	.....
Department of the Lakes	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	160	58	102	93	35	58
Military Division of the South.						
Department of the Cumberland	34	.....	.....	151	.....	.....
Department of the South	169	.....	.....	77	.....	.....
Department of Texas	124	.....	.....	3,117	.....	.....
	327	118	209	3,345	1,269	2,076
Military Division of the Missouri.						
Department of the Missouri	772	.....	.....	5,801	.....	.....
Department of the Platte	130	.....	.....	2,387	.....	.....
Department of Dakota	935	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,837	661	1,176	8,188	3,107	5,081
Military Division of the Pacific.						
Department of California	6	.....	.....	1,740	.....	.....
Department of Columbia and Alaska	.....	.....	.....	1,016	.....	.....
	6	2	4	2,756	1,046	1,710
Depot of Washington	13	4	9	67	25	42
Depot of Jeffersonville	.....	.....	.....	53	20	33
Grand total	2,343	843	1,500	14,502	5,502	9,000

The sales of animals by public auction, under this order for reduction, so far as reports have been received at this office, amount to $248,134. The exact number of animals thus far sold, and the average price obtained for them, cannot be given at this time, as the officers by whom the sales were conducted have not yet rendered their quarterly returns.

The following statement, prepared from such abstracts of sales as specify the number of animals sold, shows the average prices received at the various points mentioned:

Where sold.	Number and kind.	Amount.	Average price.
Fort Washington, Maryland	1 horse	$103 00	$103 00
Do	4 mules	645 00	161 25
Charleston, South Carolina	17 mules	3,525 00	207 35
Huntsville, Alabama	13 mules	1,621 00	124 69
New Orleans, Louisiana	43 horses	3,322 00	77 25
Do	89 mules	7,896 50	88 72
Atlanta, Georgia	15 mules	2,017 00	134 46
Austin, Texas	9 horses	206 25	22 91
Fort Dallas, Oregon	16 horses	445 00	27 81
Do	219 mules	5,321 00	24 19
Little Rock, Arkansas	3 mules	474 00	158 00
Fort Hays, Kansas	30 horses	1,238 00	41 26
Do	12 mules	1,151 00	95 91
Do	91 mules	7,730 00	85 31
Fort Scott, Kansas	205 mules	17,489 00	84 94
Fort Snelling, Minnesota	9 mules	820 00	91 11
Fort Bayard, New Mexico	23 horses	1,139 00	49 52
Las Vegas, New Mexico	322 mules	26,779 75	83 16
Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory	112 mules	7,482 00	66 80
Santa Fé, New Mexico	77 mules	5,481 00	71 18

FORAGE AND STRAW.

The issues of forage and straw during the fiscal year, as reported by the chief quartermasters of departments, were:

Departments and districts.	Corn.	Barley.	Oats.	Hay.	Straw.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Department of the East	6,115	.....	60,117	1,200	654
Department of Virginia	250	.....	20,400	432	209
Department of the Lakes	270	.....	9,533	212	104
Department of the South	3,279	.....	27,804	684	288
Department of the Cumberland	5,948	.....	18,644	694	152
Department of Louisiana	994	.....	137,538	2,235	367
Fourth Military District	4,168	.....	9,072	360	112
Fifth Military District	262,336	.....	143,808	13,280	672
Department of the Missouri	428,104	.....	181,648	23,836	491
Department of the Platte	175,356	2,321	151,872	10,080	820
Department of Dakota	18,722	21,000	100,800	3,180	30
Department of California	108,288	111,012	37,680	8,040	5,340
Department of Columbia	.....	30,572	55,037	2,965	311
Total issued	1,013,830	164,905	953,953	67,198	9,550

FUEL.

The issues of fuel during the fiscal year were:

Departments and districts.	Wood.	Coal.	
	Cords.	*Bushels.*	*Tons.*
Department of the East	4,737	.....	10,311
Department of Virginia			
Department of the Lakes	2,750	2,750	59
Department of the South	9,932	24,912	.....
Department of the Cumberland	2,976	24,030	.....
Department of Louisiana	6,456	.....	5,668
Fourth Military District	2,312	3,396	.....
Fifth Military District	20,388	1,132	344
Department of the Missouri	23,568	32,616	916
Department of the Platte	27,683	5,292	500
Department of Dakota	16,920	.....	1,200
Department of California	3,696	.....	4,758
Department of Columbia	4,344	.....	.....
Total issued	125,762	94,128	23,756

ANNUAL ESTIMATES.

Estimates for the supply of the military service with regular and miscellaneous stores, required during the fiscal year 1870–'71 for the following-named posts in the Military Division of the Missouri, have been received at this office and carefully analyzed, with a view to rigid economy in filling the same, viz:

Fort Shaw,
Fort Sully,
Fort Rice,
Fort Totten,
Fort Abercrombie,
Fort Wadsworth,
Fort Buford,
Fort Ellis,
Fort Ransom,
Fort Randall,
Fort Snelling,
Fort Muscle Shell,
Fort Stevenson,
Fort Ripley,
Fort Benton,
Fort Baker,
Fort Laramie,
Fort Fetterman,
Fort Bridger,
Fort Sanders,
Fort Steele,
Camp Douglas,
Fort Sill,
Camp Supply,
District of New Mexico.

The grain called for on these estimates was ordered to be supplied by local contract at all posts where practicable. Where this mode of supply was impracticable, it was ordered shipped from the cereal regions of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

The wood and hay were ordered to be procured, when possible, from the country adjacent to the posts, by the labor of the troops. Where this could not be done, local contracts were authorized—deliveries to be made in quantities as required.

The miscellaneous stores were ordered to be supplied, as far as possible, from the stock on hand at the depots of Jeffersonville and Leavenworth, where large quantities of stores, accumulated by the breaking up of military posts and local depots since the close of the war, still remained. The purchase of articles not on hand was authorized to be made under the supervision of the chief quartermaster of the military division, who was granted authority to reduce the estimates, if any change in the disposition of troops rendered such reduction feasible.

REQUISITIONS.

Three hundred and seventy-six requisitions for regular and miscellaneous supplies were received and acted upon during the fiscal year, as follows:

Depot of Washington	56
Depot of Jeffersonville	2
Military Academy, West Point	7
Military Division of the Atlantic	43
Military Division of the South	48
Military Division of the Missouri	176
Military Division of the Pacific	7
Artillery School, Fort Monroe	5
Recruiting service	14
Miscellaneous sources	18
Total	376

The stores called for by these requisitions were, so far as practicable, ordered from the stock on hand at the general depots of supply. The articles not on hand were ordered purchased at the most advantageous points.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

In order to provide the best and most economical means of guarding against the ravages of fire, the Quartermaster General, in April last, asked of the Secretary of War, and was granted, authority to supply the several military posts, upon requisition approved by the proper commanding officer, with such number of fire extinguishers, of the most approved pattern, as might be deemed prudent and necessary.

Samples of several extinguishers of different patterns were sent to this office for inspection and trial, viz:

1. The Babcock patent fire extinguisher, of Chicago, Illinois;
2. The American Consolidated fire extinguisher, of Boston, Massachusetts;
3. The St. Louis fire extinguisher, (Sander's patent,) of St. Louis, Missouri;
4. The United States fire extinguisher, of New York City; and
5. The Excelsior fire extinguisher, of Chicago, Illinois.

Circulars relative to Boynton's fire extinguisher and Van Dyne's Cartridge fire extinguisher were also received, without specimens of the machines.

After careful examination and test of the several machines sent, the No. 2 copper machine of the American Consolidated Fire Extinguisher Company, of Boston, and the No. 1 copper machine of the Northwestern Fire Extinguisher Company, of Chicago, (Babcock patent,) were found to be the most efficient and best adapted to the uses of the Quartermaster's Department. These machines are designed, not as a means of extinguishing large conflagrations, but of preventing them, and, being portable and self-acting, are always available for immediate action. The extinguishers of the Boston and Chicago companies above designated are of the same pattern, and the two companies are working together under the same patent by mutual agreement. The machines ordered by this Department for the eastern and southern posts have been supplied by the Boston company; those for the western posts by the Chicago company.

The following posts have been thus far supplied with fire extinguishers:

Posts.	No. sent.
West Point, New York	10
Fort Porter, New York	1
Schuykill Arsenal, Philadelphia	5
Washington, District of Columbia	3
Fort Mackinac, Michigan	2
Fort Brady, Michigan	2
Fort Wayne, Michigan	1
Fort Gratiot, Michigan	2
Jeffersonville, Indiana	7
Atlanta, Georgia	4
Austin, Texas	2
San Antonio, Texas	2
Corpus Christi, Texas	1
Ringgold Barracks, Texas	2
Brownsville, Texas	2
Fort Concho, Texas	3
Fort McKavett, Texas	2
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri	2
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas	2
Fort Hays, Kansas	3
Omaha, Nebraska	10
Fort McPherson, Nebraska	4
Fort Union, New Mexico	2
Fort Buford, Dakota	6
Fort Rice, Dakota	2
Fort Sully, Dakota	4
Fort Lyon, Colorado	4
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming	4
Total	94

DISEASES OF THE HORSE'S FOOT—HORSESHOEING.

The contract made by the War Department with Mr. Alexander Dunbar, in pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress of the 28th of July, 1866, for the use of his discovery in the mode of treating diseases of the horse's foot, and for his services for one year in instructing the officers, farriers, and veterinary surgeons of the Army in his system, terminated on the 24th of August, 1869, and he was paid the sum of $25,000, in accordance with the terms of the contract. A report of his operations, based upon such incomplete data as were furnished this office, was submitted to the War Department under date of August 27, 1869.

The system of horseshoeing introduced into the army by Mr. Dunbar, and adopted, so far as practicable, at the several military posts, is reported to have proved very beneficial.

The following extracts from a report of the commanding officer at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, under date of March 31, 1870, show the success which has attended the Dunbar mode of treatment at that post. It will be observed, too, that the school recently opened there for the instruction of blacksmiths in the new system has sent forth a number of skilled farriers to cavalry regiments:

I have the honor to report that after more than a year's trial, at this depot, of the system of horseshoeing introduced by Mr. Alexander Dunbar, it has proved entirely successful.

At the time of Mr. Dunbar's arrival, the feet of the horses at the depot were, from bad shoeing, in a most wretched condition. Many of the horses were unsafe as troop horses, and others unable to do the duty required of them.

At the present time I do not doubt that their feet would compare favorably with those of any hundred horses in any service in the world.

Since the opening of a school for blacksmiths, under the control of Mr. John Kiernan, in the month of August of last year, twenty-seven instructed blacksmiths have been sent to regiments, and nineteen men are now under instructions.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The following cures have been effected since Mr. Kiernan took charge of the school:

Fourteen quarter and toe cracks; four bruised and sensitive soles; seven cases of thrush; four corns; two cases combined corns and hoof-bound, and one bruise.

A large number of contracted feet have been under treatment and are doing well, with prospect of permanent cure. The treatment—a peculiar method of shoeing which does not interfere with the use of the horse—requires time.

The average percentage of horses on the sick report is only one-half of that previous to the introduction of the Dunbar system.

* * * * * * * * * * *

JOHN P. HATCH,
Major Fourth Cavalry, Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A., Commanding.

A manuscript work on horseshoeing, by Mr. John Kiernan, was in June last, upon the recommendation of this office, referred by the War Department to a board of officers in session at Fort Riley, Kansas, for examination as to the advisability of having the work printed for the use of the Army.

VETERINARY MEDICINE CHESTS.

Upon the recommendation of this office, the War Department, in December, 1869, referred, for consideration, to the General Tactics Board, then in session at St. Louis, Missouri, the subject of the veterinary medicine chest, invented by Mr. Enno Sander, of that city. Under date of December 30, 1869, the board, after having examined one of the chests submitted by Mr. Sander for their inspection, expressed the unanimous opinion that it was completely fitted up with all the material necessary for a portable company chest, and strongly recommended its adoption in the service of the Army. The board further recommended that, should the chest be adopted, one be supplied to each company of cavalry and light artillery; also, one to each post quartermaster responsible for public animals, and to each depot or other supplying quartermaster an allowance of one chest for every 150 animals.

The proceedings of the board having been referred to this office, early in May last a letter was addressed to the Adjutant General, in which the opinion was expressed that it would not be proper to adopt this or any other such chest, to the exclusion of all others, thus giving a monopoly to any one person; that to supply the chests, as recommended by the board, would involve an expenditure of $26,992; that if Mr. Sander's chests were sold at reasonable prices, quartermasters at St. Louis might be authorized to procure some of them for such companies as could best be supplied from that depot and might need them; but that at depots supplies of medicines are best kept in bulk, so that issues can be made to fill the bottles, boxes, and chests in use. The exclusive adoption of Sander's, or any other, veterinary chest was therefore not recommended. The views and recommendation of the Quartermaster General were concurred in by the Secretary of War.

CONTRACTS.

Seven hundred and fifty-four contracts were examined and approved during the fiscal year, as follows:

255 for forage, (including bran,) embracing 542,176 bushels of corn, 483,142 bushels of oats, and 43,776 tons of hay.
56 for forage, quantities as required.
10 for both forage and fuel.
15 for straw, 3,127 tons.
23 for coal, 183,250 bushels, and 12,318 tons.
89 for wood, 80,750 cords.
48 for wood, quantities as required.
12 for charcoal, 7,000 bushels.
28 for building materials.
18 for repairing and constructing buildings.
84 for transportation.
16 for services, miscellaneous.
17 for charters.
10 for cavalry horses, 1,981.
1 for mules, 63.
3 for stationery.
61 for leases.
5 for camp and garrison equipage.
3 for quartermaster's supplies, miscellaneous.

754 total.

CLAIMS.

The following tabular statement shows the number, nature, and value of claims received and acted upon during the fiscal year:

	NATURE OF CLAIMS.					
	Regular and miscellaneous supplies.		Public animals, teamsters' services, &c.		Totals.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
On hand July 1, 1869	1,850	$1,205,076 05	799	$316,291 00	2,649	$1,521,367 05
Received during fiscal year	715	760,685 30	433	212,131 65	1,148	972,816 95
Total	2,565	1,965,761 35	1,232	528,422 65	3,797	2,494,184 00

	ACTION TAKEN THEREON.					
	Regular and miscellaneous supplies.		Public animals, teamsters' services, &c.		Totals.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Approved	323	$249,126 94	297	$85,238 01	620	$334,364 95
Reductions on those approved	.....	154,483 40	.....	14,276 09	.....	168,759 49
Rejected	298	255,471 60	219	103,850 10	517	359,321 70
Suspended, awaiting evidence	843	590,341 54	283	95,465 50	1,126	685,807 04
Previously suspended, no action since	776	508,109 44	433	229,592 95	1,209	737,702 39
Not acted on	325	208,228 43	.....	.....	325	208,228 43
Total	2,565	1,965,761 35	1,232	528,422 65	3,797	2,494,184 00

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. BINGHAM,

Brevet Brigadier General and Quartermaster.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 5, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith, for your information as to the operations of the clothing branch of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, the following tabular statements, viz:

No. 1. Statement of clothing and equipage on hand, as far as shown by the records of this office, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, in the hands of military storekeepers, assistant, acting assistant, and regimental quartermasters, company commanders, recruiting officers, adjutants, surgeons, &c.

No. 2. Statement of clothing and equipage on hand, as far as shown by the records of this office, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, in the hands of military storekeepers, assistant, acting assistant, and regimental quartermasters, company commanders, recruiting officers, adjutants, surgeons, &c.

No. 3. Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage issued to and expended for the Army, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

No. 4. Statement of surplus serviceable clothing, camp and garrison equipage sold during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

No. 5. Statement of surplus serviceable material sold during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

No. 6. Statement of unserviceable, damaged, and irregular clothing, camp and garrison equipage sold during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

No. 7. Statement of unserviceable material sold during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

No. 8. Statement of amounts received from the sale of surplus serviceable, unserviceable, damaged, and irregular articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage and materials sold during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

No. 9. Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage purchased and manufactured during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

No. 10. Statement of the quantity of materials purchased during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

No. 11. Statement showing expenditures on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c., at Philadelphia, New York, Jeffersonville, Fort Monroe, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, and San Francisco, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

No. 12. Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage sold to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

No. 13. Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage furnished the Darien Surveying Expedition, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

No. 14. Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage sold to Hon. J. J. Roberts, envoy extraordinary of the Republic of Liberia, by direction of the President of the United States, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

No. 15. Statement of condemned and irregular articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage issued to Lieutenant E. T. Bridges, United States Army, for distribution to the destitute people of the District of Columbia, under act of Congress, approved February 17, 1870, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

No. 16. Statement of claims for property purchased and seized for the use of the Army, received in the clothing and equipage branch of the

Quartermaster General's office, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

No. 17. Statement of returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage received, examined, and transmitted to the Treasury Department; of vouchers pertaining thereto, received and examined; of letters received; of letters written; and of triplicate invoices received and entered, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

The operations of the clothing and equipage branch of this office have, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, been principally confined to the care of the stock of supplies, the issue and distribution thereof from our central depots at Philadelphia and Jeffersonville to the military posts and depots throughout the country, for the use of the Army, and the sale of surplus articles.

The examination of officers' returns, and accounts pertaining thereto, have been continued through the year as rapidly as received.

But few claims have been received in this branch; they have been principally acted on, under the act of July 4, 1864.

During the past year sales of surplus and unserviceable property, to the amount of $311,451 24, have been made, under special authority of the Secretary of War. The sales were held at Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, Charleston, and Washington. The accompanying statements, 4 to 7, show the number of articles sold, and statement No. 8 the amount received therefor. The amount of expenditures on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage is $334,148 47, which includes the items for clerk hire, rent of buildings, hire of laborers employed in repacking and baling clothing; the manufacture and purchase of materials, such as petroleum, paper, lumber for boxes, and baling material, and such articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage as were exhausted; all of which will be found in statement No. 11, herewith. An exact statement of the entire operations of the branch will be found to be more satisfactorily given in the accompanying tables, to which your attention is respectfully invited, than could be in a narrative form.

The stock of trousers, mounted and foot, of large sizes, and of boots, bootees, and hats, of small sizes, has become exhausted. There being no funds available for the purchase and manufacture of clothing and equipage, it will be necessary to provide for the wants of the Army by manufacturing from the stock of materials in store, such of the sizes of trousers as may be required, and by the purchase of such articles as cannot be manufactured. To accomplish this, and also for the purpose of repacking and preserving the stock on hand, an appropriation of $930,062 15 will be required.

The large stock of knapsacks and haversacks in store at the arsenal and other depots, being painted goods, have, by long storage, deteriorated and become unfit for issue; it will be necessar to purchase a sufficient supply for the use of the Army.

In conclusion, I have to state that I took charge of the clothing branch of this office on the 4th April last, relieving Major A. J. Perry, quartermaster United States Army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster U. S. A.

Brigadier General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

No. 1.—*Statement of articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage on hand, as far as shown by the records of the office, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, in the hands of military storekeepers, assistant, acting assistant, and regimental quartermasters, company commanders, recruiting officers, adjutants, surgeons, &c.*

Articles.	In the hands of—				Total.
	Military storekeepers.	Assistant quartermasters.	Acting assistant and regimental quartermasters.	Co. commanders, recruiting officers, adjutants, surgeons, &c.	
Blankets, wool	357,357	16,379	65,320	4,270	443,326
Blankets, rubber	433,474	16,188	31,719	1,433	482,814
Blankets, painted	7,710	.....	6,075	16	13,801
Boots	251,776	26,341	45,038	1,801	324,956
Bootees	874,990	54,562	102,811	6,117	1,038,480
Bugles, hat and cap	322,225	25,628	58,482	27,416	433,731
Bugles	2,785	250	817	563	4,415
Coats, uniform, sergeant majors'	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Coats, uniform, quartermaster sergeants'	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coats, uniform, ordnance sergeants'	183	14	16	4	217
Coats, uniform, first sergeants'	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coats, uniform, sergeants'	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coats, uniform, corporal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coats, uniform, musicians'	7,377	400	782	11	8,570
Coats, uniform, privates'	395,308	17,672	58,289	2,549	473,818
Coats, flannel sack, lined	538,806	16,887	33,602	1,464	590,759
Coats, flannel sack, unlined	412,206	18,579	47,958	4,245	482,988
Coats, flannel sack, knit	573	29	1,433	10	2,045
Coats, great, foot	403,505	11,824	39,015	1,441	455,785
Coats, great, mounted	179,346	7,534	15,995	384	203,259
Coats, great, straps	727,123	40,419	81,941	24,232	873,715
Coats, buffalo, over	.....	.....	24	.....	24
Chevrons, ordnance sergeants'	383	44	56	.....	483
Chevrons, sergeant majors'	3,125	189	46	3	3,363
Chevrons, hospital stewards'	1,374	109	109	.....	1,592
Chevrons, quartermaster sergeants'	4,056	469	164	1	4,690
Chevrons, commissary sergeants'	204	75	.....	.....	279
Chevrons, first sergeants'	12,938	755	638	50	14,383
Chevrons, sergeants'	31,267	2,331	2,423	847	36,868
Chevrons, corporals'	46,927	2,187	3,639	840	53,593
Chevrons, assorted	39,459	5,890	15,567	55	50,971
Chevrons, service	110,884	20	799	21	111,724
Caps, forage	473,296	27,732	52,428	5,526	558,982
Caps, covers	77,505	7,384	12,444	876	98,209
Caps, uniform	673	646	456	166	1,941
Cords and tassels, hat, assorted	521,091	41,124	75,789	6,146	644,150
Castles, hat and cap	11,479	1,200	336	2,382	15,397
Crossed cannons, hat and cap	139,803	4,051	6,318	7,997	158,169
Crossed sabres, hat and cap	165,346	15,033	23,334	9,804	213,517
Drawers	1,021,926	46,641	92,874	8,006	1,169,447
Eagles and rings, hat and cap	471,128	23,046	75,853	22,978	593,005
Feathers, hat and cap	291,456	23,778	62,577	65,216	443,027
Frocks, stable	39,561	12,112	13,113	1,231	66,017
Gloves, buck and wool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hats, uniform	308,404	18,033	40,354	3,537	370,328
Jackets, sergeants', artillery and cavalry	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Jackets, corporals', artillery and cavalry	.....	.....	.....	18	18
Jackets, musicians', artillery and cavalry	5,529	91	335	1	5,956
Jackets, privates', artillery and cavalry	473,812	15,794	40,433	945	530,984
Leggings and gaiters	4,926	5,986	2,150	57	13,119
Lace, assorted, yards	1,102,266	47,149	79,912	14,163	1,243,490
Letters, hat and cap	899,525	76,861	149,465	66,508	1,192,359
Mittens, buck and wool	18,688	4,131	13,546	333	36,698
Numbers, hat and cap	1,512,581	84,736	192,006	88,235	1,877,558
Overalls	9,167	4,848	3,548	1,024	18,587
Overshoes, buffalo	5,574	1,348	6,739	197	13,858
Ponchos	338,622	8,301	22,263	1,428	370,614
Plumes, artillery, cap	1,329	406	504	346	2,585
Scales, metallic, non-commissioned staff	4,545	1,769	1,058	151	7,523
Scales, metallic, sergeants'	4,957	1,055	4,952	2,748	13,712
Scales, metallic, privates'	339,502	12,065	55,519	31,175	438,261
Sashes	12,995	500	1,425	833	15,753
Stockings	940,757	75,732	246,342	11,364	1,274,195
Stocks, leather	170,395	14,000	48,335	5,770	238,500
Shirts, flannel	840,210	53,236	103,418	8,044	1,004,908
Shirts, knit	116,706	9,362	15,924	271	142,263
Shells and flames, hat and cap	17,813	99	876	2,689	21,477
Trumpets, hat and cap	116	.....	.....	.....	116
Tulips, artillery, cap	8,882	917	646	1,017	11,462
Trousers, foot	461,084	37,073	73,316	4,690	576,163
Trousers, mounted	181,361	24,789	29,818	1,808	237,776

No. 1.—*Statement of articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	In the hands of—				Total.
	Military storekeepers.	Assistant quartermasters.	Acting assistant and regimental quartermast's.	Co. commanders, recruiting officers, adjutants surgeons, &c.	
Axes	52,733	4,224	17,010	2,909	76,876
Axe helves	21,483	7,221	26,313	4,767	59,784
Axe slings	27,443	1,003	1,679	20	30,145
Axes, pick	40,182	3,272	10,631	898	54,983
Axes, pick, handles	55,982	5,286	22,023	1,221	84,512
Bed sacks, single	3,147	9,342	46,100	32,770	119,682
Bed sacks, double	23,333	5,151	19,285	13,751	61,520
Books, company clothing	10,697	269	1,386	784	13,126
Books, company descriptive	11,202	438	1,239	782	13,661
Books, company order	10,466	454	879	1,021	12,820
Books, company morning report	12,418	266	1,073	721	14,478
Books, post order	5,575	239	297	37	6,148
Books, post morning report	5,946	284	395	40	6,665
Books, post letter	5,878	199	292	54	6,423
Books, post-guard report	3,254	276	435	111	4,076
Books, regimental general order	2,078	56	66	15	2,215
Books, regimental letter	1,570	82	109	50	1,811
Books, regimental descriptive	2,331	103	210	14	2,658
Books, regimental index	2,345	84	195	24	2,648
Books, regimental order	1,936	104	169	34	2,243
Books, brigade letter	136	.....	40	.....	176
Books, brigade letter received	145	1	1	6	153
Books, brigade order	104	3	1	2	110
Books, memorandum and indorsement	114	.....	3	7	124
Books, field order	48	.....	.....	.....	48
Books, general order	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Books, target practice	2,352	109	138	65	2,664
Camp kettles	103,420	2,967	12,924	3,450	122,761
Cords and tassels, bugle and trumpet	17,885	606	1,197	456	20,144
Canteens	810,590	20,647	60,481	38,180	929,898
Canteens, patent	340	.....	86	221	647
Canteen corks	333,823	.....	436	83	334,342
Canteen straps	340,980	391	1,614	148	343,133
Colors, camp, infantry	5,444	303	289	98	6,134
Colors, camp, artillery	79	34	59	16	188
Colors, national, infantry	666	6	41	24	737
Colors, national, artillery	3	1	3	1	8
Colors, regimental, infantry	693	7	22	34	756
Colors, regimental, artillery	200	1	.....	4	205
Color cases	15	.....	25	14	54
Colors, cords and tassels	132	.....	.....	.....	132
Color belts	1,115	33	7	29	1,184
Color slings	1,161	22	9	11	1,203
Drums, complete	4,451	178	732	524	5,885
Drum-heads, batter	8,923	837	4,529	1,676	15,965
Drum-head snare	13,930	763	3,852	1,602	20,147
Drum slings	9,556	482	1,547	597	12,180
Drum sticks, pairs	15,640	607	1,677	631	18,555
Drum stick carriages	11,141	623	1,627	226	13,617
Drum cords	4,927	381	1,604	752	7,664
Drum snares, sets	9,177	534	2,226	307	12,244
Drum cases	5,209	431	725	194	6,559
Flags, garrison	318	177	433	42	970
Flags, garrison, halliards	1,038	264	710	51	2,063
Flags, storm	440	294	557	84	1,375
Flags, storm, halliards	7	18	65	11	101
Flags, recruiting	1,449	59	203	55	1,766
Flags, recruiting, halliards	3,005	102	198	38	3,343
Fifes	12,522	401	994	512	14,429
Guidons	1,818	424	265	146	2,653
Guidon cases	23	59	24	14	120
Haversacks, painted	309,061	17,183	57,297	4,900	388,441
Haversacks, unpainted	7,120	900	117	.....	8,137
Haversacks, patent	439	.....	94	270	803
Hatchets	105,508	3,279	17,633	1,687	128,107
Hatchet handles	117,458	5,993	22,927	1,691	148,069
Hatchet slings	24,243	929	1,812	11	26,995
Knapsacks, painted	499,850	11,953	48,973	30,018	590,794
Knapsacks, patent	384	.....	127	266	777
Mess pans	385,907	7,810	27,901	3,355	424,973
Mosquito bars, single	36,658	16,991	11,857	6,925	72,431
Mosquito bars, double	2,075	871	631	460	4,037
Pots, iron	1,066	364	1,021	296	2,727
Spades	74,363	3,023	10,857	1,561	89,804
Shovels	48,324	653	4,766	435	54,178

No. 1.—*Statement of articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	In the hands of—				Total.
	Military storekeepers.	Assistant quartermasters.	Acting assistant and regimental quartermasters.	Co. commanders, recruiting officers, adjutants, surgeons, &c.	
Standards, cavalry	902	30	7	10	949
Stoves' Sibley tent	1,269	157	443	58	1,927
Tents, hospital	6,608	231	842	106	7,787
Tent flies, hospital	5,340	233	876	97	6,486
Tent poles, hospital sets	6,465	245	1,010	106	7,826
Tent, wall	5,997	904	2,468	1,379	10,748
Tent flies, wall	5,958	885	2,390	1,310	10,543
Tent poles, wall, sets	10,065	1,086	3,227	1,427	15,805
Tents, common	12,530	5,197	9,079	5,272	32,078
Tent, common, poles, sets	14,390	6,186	12,857	5,368	38,801
Tents, shelter	725,386	10,076	26,835	5,184	767,481
Tent, shelter, poles, sets	108,201	2,485	26,374	708	137,768
Tents, Sibley	38	212	115	19	384
Tent, Sibley, poles, sets	256	123	217	17	613
Tent pins, assorted	1,694,008	81,763	279,715	80,792	2,136,298
Trumpets	3,132	269	470	256	4,127

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

No. 2.—*Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, on hand, as far as shown by the records of the office, at the close of the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870, *in the hands of military storekeepers, assistant, acting assistant, and regimental quartermasters, company commanders, recruiting officers, adjutants, surgeons, &c.*

Articles.	In the hands of—				Total.
	Military storekeepers.	Assistant quartermasters.	Acting assistant and regimental quartermasters.	Co. commanders, recruiting officers, adjutants, surgeons, &c.	
Blankets, wool	252,994	30,618	50,460	4,864	338,936
Blankets, rubber	403,676	39,422	31,311	1,697	476,106
Blankets, painted	5,321	250	115	1,296	6,982
Boots	189,789	40,635	37,040	2,563	270,027
Bootees	737,450	59,948	89,585	6,329	893,312
Bugles, hat and cap	287,593	48,171	42,194	21,999	399,957
Coats, uniform, privates'	282,774	31,784	48,068	2,269	364,895
Coats, uniform, musicians'	5,799	974	762	4	7,539
Coats, flannel sack, lined	476,196	22,703	45,670	4,706	549,275
Coats, flannel sack, unlined	385,253	14,875	24,720	2,465	427,313
Coats, flannel sack, knit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coats, great, foot	375,765	17,017	33,575	1,751	428,108
Coats, great, mounted	156,535	9,393	15,773	450	182,151
Coats, great, straps	695,212	49,335	77,321	18,177	840,045
Coats, buffalo, over	....., ...	.....	411	.....	411
Chevrons, ordnance sergeants'	265	68	84	10	327
Chevrons, sergeant majors'	3,255	711	283	2	4,251
Chevrons, hospital steward	729	103	14	.....	846
Chevrons, quartermaster sergeants'	3,512	1,131	450	9	5,102
Chevrons, commissary sergeants'	210	98	11	.....	319
Chevrons, first sergeants'	13,523	3,324	2,084	79	19,010
Chevrons, sergeants'	34,697	5,632	7,994	875	18,198
Chevrons, corporals'	62,446	7,791	10,984	980	82,201
Chevrons, assorted	41,700	231	1,063	64	43,058
Chevrons, service	62,365	9,616	553	2	72,536
Caps, forage	375,599	31,806	46,882	6,028	460,315
Caps, forage, covers	67,225	8,957	18,119	191	94,492
Caps, uniform, light artillery	573	712	1,022	145	2,452
Cords and tassels, hat, assorted	467,540	55,514	74,492	4,921	602,467
Castles, hat and cap	11,479	900	778	1,080	14,237
Crossed cannons, hat	130,725	9,990	5,933	6,968	153,616
Crossed sabres, hat	145,363	21,592	31,856	11,703	210,514

No. 2.—*Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	In the hands of—				Total.
	Military storekeepers.	Assistant quartermasters.	Acting assistant and regimental quartermasters.	Co. commanders, recruiting officers, adjutants, surgeons, &c.	
Drawers	887,257	35,170	89,055	9,307	1,020,789
Eagles and rings, hat and cap	434,018	48,444	74,669	22,309	579,440
Feathers, hat	251,422	33,448	61,295	5,240	351,405
Frocks, stable	21,186	10,589	16,331	1,240	49,346
Gloves, buck and wool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hats, uniform	272,004	25,361	34,594	2,769	334,728
Jackets, uniform, privates'	411,253	36,981	35,417	1,114	484,765
Jackets, uniform, musicians'	5,508	1,188	495	3	7,194
Leggings and gaiters	3,054	7,979	1,048	362	12,443
Lace, assorted, yards	1,897,515	83,623	78,791	13,683	2,073,612
Letters, hat and cap	704,433	237,690	138,053	65,562	1,145,738
Mittens, buck and wool	9,598	2,114	13,420	283	25,415
Numbers, hat	1,010,501	313,354	187,928	88,122	1,599,905
Overalls	6,847	1,614	2,989	631	12,081
Overshoes, buffalo	886	640	4,208	74	5,808
Ponchos	316,133	21,502	24,470	1,296	363,401
Plumes, artillery, cap	706	420	931	308	2,365
Scales, metallic, non-commissioned staff	3,717	754	732	203	5,406
Scales, metallic, sergeants'	2,691	3,079	4,086	2,446	12,302
Scales, metallic, privates'	307,150	30,419	48,854	27,637	414,060
Sashes	11,875	1,209	1,022	810	14,916
Stockings	665,471	49,474	98,391	12,745	826,081
Stocks, leather	143,478	26,008	42,779	4,947	217,212
Shirts, flannel	728,743	42,099	100,057	8,519	879,418
Shirts, knit	18,713	10,628	14,012	62	43,415
Shells and flames, hat	17,522	519	565	1,378	19,984
Trumpets, hat	116	.....	.....	.....	116
Tulips, artillery, cap	722	1,082	1,076	907	3,787
Trousers, foot	376,279	34,313	60,830	5,537	476,959
Trousers, mounted	136,328	22,319	24,316	1,385	184,348
Axes	45,476	13,013	15,342	2,489	76,320
Axe helves	18,787	11,778	24,420	4,248	59,233
Axes, slings	26,084	3,338	1,593	11	31,026
Axes, pick	36,012	7,240	10,395	806	54,453
Axes, pick, helves	44,591	13,264	22,650	845	81,350
Bed sacks, single	16,934	20,849	42,390	30,522	110,695
Bed sacks, double	13,693	8,198	17,996	12,481	52,368
Books, company clothing	9,368	1,234	1,023	805	12,430
Books, company descriptive	10,112	1,097	942	802	12,953
Books, company order	9,325	1,021	779	978	12,103
Books, company morning report	11,138	1,047	807	689	13,681
Books, post order	5,057	545	250	16	5,868
Books, post morning report	5,360	681	389	26	6,456
Books, post letter	5,344	506	262	25	6,137
Books, post guard report	2,596	571	468	105	3,740
Books, regimental general order	1,990	101	76	10	2,177
Rooks, regimental letter	1,416	211	174	185	1,986
Books, regimental descriptive	2,229	243	146	14	2,632
Books, regimental index	2,185	255	92	10	2,542
Books, regimental order	1,835	236	120	27	2,218
Books, brigade letter	140	.....	1	.....	141
Books, brigade letter received	141	1	.....	7	149
Books, brigade order	100	.....	1	2	103
Books, memorandum and indorsement	109	.....	2	10	121
Books, field order	48	.....	.....	2	50
Books, general order	11	.....	3	1	15
Books, target practice	1,973	199	243	46	2,461
Bugles	2,244	469	760	496	3,969
Camp kettles	96,632	6,946	9,340	3,361	116,279
Cords and tassels, bugle and trumpet	15,680	1,345	943	567	18,535
Canteens	765,051	35,788	50,927	36,981	888,747
Canteens, patent	.....	252	135	116	503
Canteen corks, extra	317,624	5,000	59	.....	322,683
Canteen straps	324,099	5,121	193	61	329,474
Colors, camp, infantry	5,288	254	313	80	5,935
Colors, camp, artillery	.....	34	18	15	67
Colors, national, infantry	659	11	13	33	716
Colors, national, artillery	.....	4	1	6	11
Colors, regimental, infantry	683	9	11	33	736
Colors, regimental, artillery	201	4	.....	3	208
Colors, cases	17	12	3	11	43
Color cords and tassels	69	63	.....	.....	132
Color belts	1,007	22	7	30	1,066
Color slings	1,152	21	.....	5	1,178

No. 2.—*Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	In the hands of—				Total.
	Military storekeepers.	Assistant quartermasters.	Acting assistant and regimental quartermasters.	Co. commanders, recruiting officers, adjutants, surgeons, &c	
Drums, complete	3,918	315	613	488	5,334
Drum-heads, batter	6,835	1,404	3,437	1,800	13,476
Drum-heads, snare	11,754	1,382	2,817	1,505	17,458
Drum slings	8,353	1,426	1,417	552	11,748
Drum sticks, pairs	13,635	2,025	1,582	577	7,819
Drum stick, carriages	9,530	2,376	1,469	247	3,622
Drum cords	3,959	555	1,243	788	6,545
Drum snares, sets	8,142	660	2,120	529	11,451
Drum cases	4,470	927	694	218	6,309
Flags, garrison	417	216	386	40	1,059
Flags, storm	579	336	477	93	1,485
Flags, recruiting	1,173	239	165	79	1,656
Flags, recruiting, halliards	2,701	358	144	46	3,249
Fifes	12,192	29	907	437	13,565
Guidons	1,614	378	191	149	2,332
Guidon cases	2	96	21	11	130
Halliards, garrison and storm flag	996	714	740	72	2,522
Haversacks	268,475	26,898	47,402	35,131	377,906
Haversacks, unpainted	5,045	2,160	605	.....	7,810
Haversacks, patent	99	252	153	121	625
Hatchets	95,180	12,801	14,587	1,665	124,233
Hatchet handles	95,661	15,076	21,294	1,706	133,737
Hatchet slings	22,297	3,531	1,649	10	27,487
Knapsacks	480,488	26,648	40,384	27,179	574,699
Knapsacks, patent	198	252	169	163	782
Mess pans	353,658	34,112	25,595	3,570	416,935
Mosquito bars, single	29,952	11,072	18,217	6,486	65,727
Mosquito bars, double	1,577	119	510	188	2,394
Pots, iron	452	735	988	293	2,468
Spades	66,998	8,829	10,048	1,298	87,173
Shovels	44,209	4,409	3,346	413	52,377
Standards	894	11	6	5	916
Stoves, tent	1,086	73	749	127	2,035
Tents, hospital	4,976	405	750	105	6,236
Tent flies, hospital	4,668	381	754	97	5,900
Tent poles, hospital, sets	5,804	562	895	79	7,340
Tents, wall	3,635	1,421	1,955	1,264	8,275
Tent flies, wall	3,386	1,395	2,081	1,322	8,184
Tent poles, wall, sets	7,684	2,156	2,862	1,356	14,058
Tents, common	10,793	3,448	9,097	5,015	28,353
Tent poles, common, sets	7,564	6,583	11,916	5,119	31,182
Tents, shelter	643,057	49,832	26,306	4,149	723,344
Tent poles, shelter, sets	76,785	10,613	14,814	860	103,072
Tents, Sibley	12	23	85	9	129
Tent poles, Sibley, sets	181	75	215	7	478
Tent pins, assorted	1,408,784	181,871	297,745	77,055	1,895,455
Trumpets	2,743	433	366	291	3,833

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

No. 3.—*Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage issued to and expended for the Army during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
CLOTHING.		Coats, great, foot	26,403
		Coats, great, mounted	16,466
Blankets, wool	62,430	Coats, great, straps	33,670
Blankets, rubber	6,448	Chevrons, ordnance sergeants' ...pairs.	156
Blankets, painted	6,819	Chevrons, hospital stewards' .....do..	147
Boots	53,130	Chevrons, quartermaster sergeants' do..	510
Bootees	126,303	Chevrons, commissary sergeants' ..do..	140
Bugles, hat	32,484	Chevrons, first sergeants' .....do..	502
Coats, uniform, privates'	37,665	Chevrons, sergeants' .....do..	1,441
Coats, uniform, musicians'	1,022	Chevrons, corporals' .....do..	2,131
Coats, flannel sack, lined	39,648	Chevrons, assorted .....do..	6,168
Coats, flannel sack, unlined	53,772	Chevrons, service .....do..	9,188

No. 3.—*Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.
Caps, forage	55,733
Cap covers	3,717
Caps, uniform, light artillery	287
Cords and tassels, hat	40,171
Castles, hat	1,151
Crossed cannons	4,536
Crossed sabers	3,003
Drawers ..... pairs	143,934
Eagles, hat and cap	14,565
Feathers, hat	91,014
Frocks, stable	16,651
Hats, uniform	34,593
Jackets, uniform, privates'	12,901
Jackets, uniform, musicians	374
Leggins and gaiters ..... pairs	566
Letters, hat and cap	45,193
Mittens ..... pairs	11,283
Numbers, hat	252,298
Overalls	6,506
Overshoes, buffalo ..... pairs	10,622
Ponchos, rubber	7,022
Plumes, red hair	670
Scales, non-commissioned staff .. pairs	832
Scales, sergeants' ..... do	1,833
Scales, privates' ..... do	23,218
Sashes	837
Stockings ..... pairs	242,991
Stocks, leather	20,893
Shirts, flannel	124,137
Shirts, knit	7,316
Shells and flames, hat	1,643
Tulips, light artillery, cap	7,200
Trousers, foot ..... pairs	89,064
Trousers, mounted ..... do	53,077
CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.	
Axes	5,469
Axe helves	18,535
Axe slings	881
Axes, pick	2,324
Axes, pick, helves	4,166
Bed sacks, single	22,738
Bed sacks, double	13,366
Books, company clothing	357
Books, company descriptive	412
Books, company order	370
Books, company morning report	361
Books, post order	279
Books, post morning report	209
Books, post letter	280
Books, post guard report	336
Books, regimental, general order	11
Books, regimental, descriptive	12
Books, regimental, index	36
Books, regimental, order	13
Books, brigade letter	35
Books, brigade letter received	4
Books, brigade order	7
Books, brigade memorandum and indorsement	3
Books, brigade field order	2
Books, brigade general order	3
Books, target practice	73
Bugles, hat	368
Camp-kettles	6,323
Canteens	37,622
Canteens, patent	144
Canteen corks, extra	11,659
Canteen straps, extra	13,659
Colors, camp, infantry	193
Colors, camp, artillery	21
Colors, national, infantry	21
Colors, national, artillery	2
Colors, regimental, infantry	20
Colors, regimental, artillery	3
Color cases	51
Color belts	116
Color slings	25
Cords and tassels, bugle and trumpet	1,506
Drums, complete	529
Drum heads, batter	2,404
Drum slings	2,552
Drum sticks ..... pairs	473
Drum cords	1,110
Drum snares ..... sets	620
Drum cases	198
Flags, garrison	191
Flags, storm	746
Flags, recruiting	108
Fifes	848
Guidons	121
Guidon cases	10
Halliards, garrison and storm flag	1,663
Halliards, recruiting flag	94
Haversacks	10,126
Haversacks, unpainted	252
Haversacks, patent	178
Hatchets	3,826
Hatchet helves	14,261
Knapsacks	6,973
Mess pans	7,954
Mosquito bars, single	11,616
Mosquito bars, double	1,643
Pots, iron	295
Spades	2,590
Shovels	2,866
Standards	33
Tents, hospital	529
Tent flies, hospital	564
Tent poles, hospital ..... sets	459
Tents, wall	2,404
Tent flies, wall	2,354
Tent poles, wall ..... sets	1,723
Tents, common	6,694
Tent poles, common	4,646
Tents, Sibley	247
Tent poles, Sibley	133
Tents, shelter	44,137
Tent poles, shelter	34,691
Tent pins, assorted	208,526
Trumpets	409

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

No. 4.—*Statement of surplus serviceable clothing, camp and garrison equipage, sold during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Blankets, wool	1,100	Coats, sack, lined	525
Books, company morning report	4	Coats, sack, unlined	500
Boots, sewed ..... pairs	250	Cords and tassels, hat	500
Bootees, sewed ..... do	6,867	Drawers ..... pairs	540
Bootees, pegged ..... do	2,229	Hats, uniform	500
Chevrons, inf. sergeant majors' ..... pairs	27	Haversacks	100
Chevrons, inf. quar'master serg'ts' do	24	Jackets, uniform, musicians'	368
Chevrons, inf. commissary serg'ts' do	4	Jackets, uniform, privates'	33,318
Chevrons, inf. first sergeants' ..... do	125	Knapsacks	100
Chevrons, inf. sergeants' ..... do	229	Leggings ..... pairs	100
Chevrons, inf. corporals' ..... do	310	Shirts, flannel	75
Camp kettles	18	Shirts, knit	88,420
Canteens	150	Stockings ..... pairs	1,075
Coats, great, foot	25	Straps, great coat	100
Coats, uniform, private	250	Trousers, foot ..... pairs	750

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

No. 5.—*Statement of surplus serviceable material sold during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.
	Yards.
Cloth, dark blue, coat, 6-4	495
Flannel, dark blue, coat, 3-4	750
Kersey, sky blue, 3-4	2,000

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster U S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

No. 6.—*Statement of unserviceable, damaged, and irregular clothing, camp and garrison equipage, sold during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Axes	53	Canteens	3,779
Axe helves	937	Cannons crossed, hat and cap	7
Axes, pick	194	Castles, hat and cap	9
Axes, pick, handles	429	Caps, uniform	52
Bed sacks, single	765	Caps, forage	42,934
Bed sacks, double	81	Chevrons, assorted ..... pairs	1,745½
Blankets, wool	47,610	Coats, uniform, privates'	71,628
Blankets, rubber	260	Coats, uniform, musicians'	9
Books, company clothing	439	Coats, great, foot	205
Books, company descriptive	296	Coats, great, mounted	4,642
Books, company order	347	Coats, flannel sack, lined	1,540
Books, company morning report	432	Coats, flannel sack, unlined	1,613
Books, post order	1	Colors, camp, infantry	6
Books, post letter	6	Color cases and slings	6
Books, regimental general order	27	Color belts	2
Books, regimental letter	43	Cords and tassels, hat	992
Books, regimental descriptive	38	Cords and tassels, bugle	103
Books, regimental index	68	Drawers ..... pairs	695
Books, regimental order	12	Drums	22
Books, target practice	130	Drum heads, batter	85
Boots ..... pairs	3,199½	Drum heads, snare	137
Boots, machine sewed ..... do	5	Drum slings	123
Bootees ..... do	9,067	Drum sticks ..... pairs	263
Bootees, machine sewed ..... do	5,889	Drum stick carriages	13
Brogans ..... do	2,165	Drum cords	9
Bugles	78	Drum snares ..... sets	173
Bugles, hat and cap	1,310	Drum cases	52
Camp kettles	141	Eagles, hat	1,035

No. 6.—*Statement of unserviceable, damaged, and irregular clothing, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Feathers, hat	608	Scales, metallic, corporals', &c....do....	983½
Feather sockets, hats	662	Sashes	85
Flags, garrison	12	Shovels	27
Flags, storm	24	Spades	41
Flags, recruiting	2	Stockings .....pairs..	103,048
Frocks, stable	40	Stocks, leather	395
Fifes	16	Straps, great coat	1,246
Halliards, flag.....sets...	59	Shirts, knit	8
Hatchets	48	Shirts, flannel	1,892
Hatchet helves	71	Shells and flames, hat and cap	150
Hats, uniform, untrimmed	507	Stoves	6
Haversacks, painted	534	Tents, hospital	22
Haversacks, unpainted	75	Tents, wall	69
Jackets, uniform, privates'	15,322	Tents, common	33
Jackets, uniform, musicians'	6	Tents, shelter	9,556
Jackets, uniform, irregular	3	Tents, Sibley	8
Knapsacks	9,022	Tent flies, hospital	22
Letters, hat and cap	1,428	Tent flies, wall	65
Mess pans	84	Tent poles, hospital .....sets...	27
Mosquito bars, single	160	Tent poles, wall.....do....	24
Numbers, hat and cap	45,805	Tent poles, common .....do....	10
Paulins	37	Tent poles, Sibley.....do....	2
Ponchos, rubber	191	Tent pins, hospital.....do....	27
Pot, iron	1	Tent pins, assorted	33,750
Sabres, crossed	115	Trumpets	18
Scales, metallic, non-com'd staff..pairs...	285	Trousers, foot .....pairs..	10,394
Scales, metallic, sergeants' .....do....	196	Trousers, mounted.....do....	4,828

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

No. 7.—*Statement of unserviceable material sold during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Awls, brad	12	Iron, scrap.....pounds..	475
Barrel	1	Knives, shoe	12
Boxes, packing	407	Kersey, green .....yards..	9½
Brooms	24	Lace, dark blue, 1¼-inch.....do....	72
Burlaps.....pounds..	1,085	Lace, dark blue, ½-inch.....do....	1,211
Cloth, dark blue, coat.....yards..	1¼	Lace, scarlet.....do....	7
Cloth, red facing.....do....	5¾	Palms, sailmakers'	3
Cloth, green facing.....do....	4½	Pliers, cutting .....pair..	1
Cuttings, linen tent.....pounds..	2,623	Rope, scrap .....pounds..	2,141
Cuttings, wool .....do....	375		

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

No. 8.—*Statement of amounts received from the sale of surplus serviceable, unserviceable, damaged, and irregular articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and materials, sold during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

From sale of surplus serviceable clothing and equipage and materials	$70,649 36
From sale of unserviceable, damaged clothing and equipage and materials	240,801 88
Total amount of sales	311,451 24

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

No. 9.—*Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, purchased and manufactured during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.*

Articles.	Philadelphia.		Jeffersonville.		San Francisco.		New York.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Ft. Scott, Kan.	Ft. Arbuckle, I. T.	New Orleans.	Washington.
	Purchased.	Manufactured.	Purchased.	Manufactured.	Purchased.	Manufactured.	Purchased.	Purchased.	Purchased.	Purchased.	Purchased.	Purchased.	Purchased.
Axes													4,966
Axe helves	16,993		1,988										6,000
Axes, pick													1,988
Axes, pick, helves													1,198
Bands and tassels, red	587												
Bed sacks, double		4,294							1				
Bed sacks, single		14,516											
Blankets, wool					7,150								
Books, blank, 8-quire	1												
Boots, pegged ....pairs					1,800								
Bootees, pegged ....do					3,930								
Bootees, sewed ....do											27		
Brogans ....do										152			
Canteens, complete					500								
Caps, light artillery	850												
Cases, guidon		59											
Chevrons, ordnance service ....pairs		4											
Coats, buffalo over									76				
Coats, flannel sack, lined		61			268								
Coats, flannel sack, unlined					210								
Coats, great, foot		5											
Coats, uniform, infantry		6											
Coats, uniform, artillery		12				2							
Coats, uniform, ordnance		1,376*											
Drawers, flannel		124			500								
Drawers, knit					4,200								
Eagles, for light artillery caps	350												
Flags, garrison	300	8											
Flags, storm	600	60											
Frocks, stable		20											
Halliards, garrison and storm flag	165								1				
Hats, light-colored					6,638								
Haversacks	225												
Mosquito bars, single		72					2,000					3,000	

* Altered from uniform coats, infantry.

No. 9.—*Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, purchased and manufactured, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Philadelphia.		Jeffersonville.		San Francisco.		New York.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Ft. Scott, Kan.	Ft. Arbuckle, I. T.	New Orleans.	Washington.
	Purchased.	Manufactured.	Purchased.	Manufactured.	Purchased.	Manufactured.	Purchased.	Purchased.	Purchased.	Purchased.	Purchased.	Purchased.	Purchased.
Numbers, hat and cap	20,000												
Plumes, red hair	450												
Pots, iron	25		12										
Rings, light-artillery cap	854												
Scales, metallic, sergeants'.....pairs.	619												
Shirts, flannel		14			600								
Shirts, knit					3,196								
Shovels													1,092
Shoes, buffalo over.....pairs.								100	2,472				
Tents, common		2		3,210*									
Tent pins, common					4,800								
Tent flies, wall		60											
Trousers, foot		209			963	37							
Trousers, mounted		4,222			200	75							
Trumpets, "C"	8												
Trumpets, with E. M. P	125												
Tulips, for light artillery caps	624												

* Manufactured from material on hand.

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

No. 10.—*Statement of the quantity of materials purchased during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.		Articles.	Quantity.	
	Philadelphia.	New Orleans.		Philadelphia.	New Orleans.
Boxes, miscellaneous...number..	400	135	Nails, cut .....pounds..	.....	800
Bunting, red .....pieces..	50	.....	Paper, petroleum.....do....	20,200	1,000
Bunting, white.....do....	60	.....	Paper, wrapping.....reams..	.....	4
Cambric .....yards..	.....	213¾	Rope, baling .....pounds..	4,990	.....
Cloth, 6-4, red facing .....do....	23¾	.....	Rope, manilla .....do....	.....	100
Cotton, sewing .....spools..	2,400	.....	Straps, hickory .....number..	4,000	1,500
Cotton, sewing, No. 24..pounds..	50	.....	Tags .....do....	2,000	.....
Cotton, sewing, No. 36.....do....	50	.....	Thread, dark blue, No. 70.p'nds.	100	.....
Crape .....pieces..	.....	7	Twine .....do....	.....	16
Lace, 1½ inch.....yards..	955	.....	Yarn, spun .....do....	.....	220

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

No. 11.—*Statement showing expenditures on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage and materials, rent of buildings for officers and storehouses, payment of employés, and overhauling and repacking of stores at the principal clothing depots of Philadelphia, New York, Jeffersonville, Fort Monroe, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, and San Francisco, during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Philadelphia	$144,479 57
New York.	1,000 00
Jeffersonville	54,641 11
Fort Monroe	3,300 00
New Orleans	10,135 67
Chicago	190 00
St. Louis	5,702 70
Washington	5 936 54
San Francisco	108,762 88
Total expenditures	334,148 47

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

No. 12.—*Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage sold to national asylums for disabled volunteers during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Date of order.	From whom ordered.	To whom ordered.	Destination.	Uniform coats.	Flannel sack coats, lined.	Trousers, foot.	Knit shirts.	Drawers, Canton flannel.	Stockings.	Blankets, wool.	Boots.
December 1, 1869	Lieut. Col. S. Van Vliet	E. F. Brown	Dayton, Ohio	150	500	200	300	500	1,000	500	150
December 1, 1869	do	John Cassels	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....
December 1, 1869	do	W. S. Tilton	Augusta, Maine	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total				250	500	200	300	500	1,000	1,100	150

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

No. 13.—*Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, furnished the Darien surveying expedition during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Date of order.	From whom ordered.	To whom ordered.	Canvas leggings.	Greatcoat straps.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Canteens.	Camp kettles.
January 15, 1870	Lieut. Col. S. Van Vliet, Philadelphia, Pa	Lieut. Com'der Thos. O. Selfridge, U. S. N. steamer Nipsic, N. Y.	100	100	.....	100	150	.....
January 20, 1870	do	do	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	18
Total			100	100	100	100	150	18

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5 1870.

No. 14.—*Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, sold to Hon. J. J. Roberts, envoy extraordinary of the republic of Liberia, by direction of the President of the United States, during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Date.	By whom transferred.	Bootees.	Greatcoats, foot.	Common tents, (linen.)	Common tent poles.	Common tent pins.
Oct. 16, 1869	Lieutenant Colonel S. Van Vliet, Deputy Quartermaster General	.....	.....	200	200	3, 400
Oct. 16, 1869	Lieutenant Colonel J. C. McFerran, Deputy Quartermaster General	1, 000	1, 000	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1, 000	1, 000	200	200	3, 400

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

No. 15.—*Statement of condemned and irregular articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, issued to Lieutenant E. T. Bridges, United States Army, for distribution to the destitute people of the District of Columbia, under act of Congress approved February* 17, 1870, *during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Date.	By whom transferred.	Trousers, foot.	Trousers, mounted.	Shirts, knit.	Greatcoats, foot.	Blankets, wool.
Mar. 5, 1870	Captain D. G. Thomas, military storekeeper, Washington, D. C	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Mar. 19, 1870	Do	5	10	6, 000	49	.....
	Total	5	10	6, 000	49	400

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

No. 16.—*Statement of claims for property purchased and seized for use of th Army, received in the clothing and equipage branch of the Quartermaster General's Office, during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Number of claims received, 12; amounting to	$63,874 20
Number of claims referred and recommended for settlement, 5; amounting to	1,071 55
Number of claims disallowed, 3; amounting to	4,196 40
Number of claims not finally adjusted, 3; amounting to	4,840 00
Number of claims which have not been considered, being beyond the jurisdiction of the executive branch of the Government, 1; amounting to	53,766 25

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

No. 17.—*Statement of returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, received, examined, and transmitted to the Treasury Department; of additional vouchers pertaining thereto received and examined; of letters received; of letters written; and of triplicate invoices received and entered, during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Number of returns received and entered	12,862
Number of additional vouchers pertaining to officers' returns received and entered	3,969
Vouchers additional, unaccompanied by returns, examined and transmitted to the Second Auditor	4,532
Number of returns examined and transmitted to the Second Auditor	13,325
Number of letters received, exclusive of those received with returns, triplicate invoices, and special correspondence	896
Number of letters written, (including letters to Second Auditor of the Treasury, but exclusive of the special correspondence)	15,525
Number of triplicate invoices received and entered	6,337

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, CEMETERIAL BRANCH,
Washington, D. C., October 5, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the cemeterial branch of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

In connection with my other duties in this office, I assumed charge of the cemeterial branch on the 4th of April last, relieving Brevet Brigadier General A. J. Perry, quartermaster United States Army.

The work of collecting and reinterring the remains of the deceased Union soldiers is virtually completed. A few scattered bodies are discovered here and there, and, in some instances, they have been removed to the nearest national cemetery; but, as a general rule, it was deemed best not to disturb them, nor to remove them from such localities where they now repose peacefully, and where their identification will be preserved.

The work of protecting the graves and cemetery grounds generally, of inclosing and draining them, and of making various interior improve-

ments has been continued and is approaching completion. The work yet to be done on most of the national cemeteries consists in keeping them in good order and repairing such damages as time and the elements and local circumstances may cause from time to time; to complete the erection of permanent stone or brick lodges for the use of the superintendents; of stone, brick, or iron inclosures; and of the permanent headblocks required by the provisions of the act of Congress of February 22, 1867.

The work of erecting the permanent iron fences, stone or brick walls, and stone or brick lodges, was not pressed within the past fiscal year, although the appropriation made by Congress for the maintenance of the national cemeteries and for their embellishment was sufficiently ample to warrant the expenditure of money on that account, (being $600,000.) The desire of the Government, however, to limit expenditures to what was absolutely necessary being well known to this office, works of that nature were only erected where the decay of the temporary structures made them absolutely necessary.

Of the appropriation referred to, a sum of $170,000, not expended, will, it is supposed, revert to the surplus fund.

With the present legislation it has been thought proper to make arrangements for the useful employment of the whole appropriation within the year for which it is granted, (being limited to $300,000 for the present fiscal year.)

During the first quarter of the present fiscal year, therefore, contracts have been entered into for the erection of Seneca stone lodges in the United States Military Asylum and Battle cemeteries in the District of Columbia, and in the Alexandria and Winchester, Virginia, national cemeteries; of brick lodges at Annapolis, Maryland, Petersburg, Virginia, Keokuk, Iowa, and Camp Butler, near Springfield, Illinois; and for the erection of stone walls at the United States Military Asylum and Battle cemeteries, District of Columbia, Arlington and Alexandria, Virginia, and Marietta, Georgia; of a brick wall for Mobile, Alabama; and of iron railings for Keokuk, Iowa, Rock Island, Illinois; and for the front or road-side of the United States Military Asylum cemetery, Washington, District of Columbia.

The adoption of a handsome arched gateway of sandstone, with iron gate, has also been recommended by the Quartermaster General, and approved by the Hon. Secretary of War.

It is intended to build this gateway, which is to have plain Doric columns and rustic piers, with an arch of ten feet, at five of the largest and most visited cemeteries. The first one will be built at Arlington, Virginia; the others will probably be erected at Fredericksburg, Virginia, Marietta, Georgia, Nashville, Tennessee, and Vicksburg, Mississippi.

It has also been deemed expedient to plant hedges of osage orange, honey locust, or other suitable hedge plants, around the national cemeteries, and inside of the permanent inclosure.

Proposals are now being invited for the planting of such hedges at all the cemeteries throughout the United States. It is confidently believed that in the course of three or four years they will become one of the chief ornaments of the resting-places of the nation's dead.

A provision in the act "making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871," approved 15th July, 1870, requires that, of the $300,000 appropriated for the service of the national cemeteries, $20,000 be expended in planting and cultivating trees and shrubs in the several cemeteries.

Under the terms of that provision this branch of the office has, during the past few months, been engaged in obtaining information relative to the best way of planting, at so limited an expenditure as that authorized, trees and shrubs in the eighty cemeteries of the Government. Under an advertisement made by the Quartermaster General, twenty-six bids, mostly in the form of printed catalogues, have been received for furnishing the trees and shrubs required by the Department.

The officers in charge of national cemeteries have been instructed to forward to this office requisitions, upon the receipt of which contracts will be awarded to the lowest bidders.

Wherever there is sufficient space, and circumstances of climate and soil will permit, it is the design of the Quartermaster General to plant, on the plan of a Gothic cathedral, a "sylvan hall" or "temple" of elm or maple trees, making arched avenues for the protection of people assembled on Decoration day, and for the ornamentation of the grounds.

A system of grassed gutters has been adopted as the means of a proper drainage in all the cemeteries where the nature of the soil and the topographical features of the surface have permitted their substitution for stone, or brick, or wooden drains, gutters, and culverts. They are less expensive, and they answer very well the purpose for which they are intended, and can be kept in order with very little labor expended on them.

The work on the national cemetery at Vicksburg, Mississippi, has not been completed; but the work thereon is now being pushed forward with vigor, and it is intended will be finished before the autumnal rains set in. An experienced civil engineer and an ample force of employés are now engaged on this work, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel J. C. McFerran, Deputy Quartermaster General United States Army.

The act of Congress entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish and protect national cemeteries,'" approved July 1, 1870, provides that from the time any State legislature shall have given, or shall hereafter give, the consent of such State to the purchase by the United States of any national cemetery mentioned in the act entitled "An act to establish and protect national cemeteries," approved February 22, 1867, the jurisdiction and power of legislation of the United States over such cemetery shall in all courts and places be held to be the same as is granted by section 8, article 1, of the Constitution of the United States, and all the provisions of said act of February 22, 1867, shall be applicable to the same. The second section directs the Secretary of War to cause copies of the act to be sent to the governors of all such States wherein any of such national cemeteries may be situated, to the end that the legislatures of such States may give the consent therein mentioned.

The letters of transmittal to the governors of the various States in which such national cemeteries are located, inclosing copies of the act referred to, were prepared in this branch of the office, and have been transmitted to them by the Hon. Secretary of War.

The question of the material to be employed for the permanent headblocks required by law to be placed at the head of each grave in the national cemeteries is not as yet decided upon, no directions having been furnished this office from the War Department in reply to various reports of the Quartermaster General on that subject prior to the past fiscal year.

Most of the national cemeteries, and a large number of local cemeteries, in which are interred the remains of deceased Union soldiers, have during the past year been inspected by Major O. A. Mack, appointed inspector by the Hon. Secretary of War under the provisions of the act

of 22d February, 1867. His many valuable suggestions and recommendations have generally been carried out.

The accompanying schedules and statements do not materially differ from those accompanying last year's report.

The tabular statement marked A shows that remains of deceased Union soldiers are interred in 73 national cemeteries and in 316 local, private, or post cemeteries.

The total number of bodies of deceased Union soldiers reported interred throughout the United States is 315,555, of which number the remains of 172,109 can be identified, while those of 143,446 remain unknown. It is estimated that 463 scattered bodies remain yet to be interred in the national cemeteries.

The estimated aggregate of expenditures made by the Quartermaster's Department on account of the establishment and maintenance of national cemeteries up to June 30, 1869, was reported at $3,266,370.

The reports from officers in charge of national cemeteries show that but $55,229 95 have been expended on that account, while the records and ledgers of this office show that $433,936 26 have been charged during the past fiscal year against the appropriation for the service of national cemeteries; $399,580 76 of which was on account of transfer warrants, which accounts for the small expenditure reported by officers in charge of cemeteries.

The estimate for national cemeteries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, has been placed at $300,000.

The inclosed statement marked B enumerates the 75 tracts of land occupied for cemeterial operations, to which the Quartermaster General, under the provisions of the acts of Congress of April 13, 1866, July 28, 1866, and February 22, 1867, has procured for the United States titles that have been pronounced good and valid by the honorable Attorney General of the United States.

Prior to July 1, 1869, twenty-one volumes of the "Roll of Honor" had been published, containing the record of 255,665 graves of deceased soldiers. During the past fiscal year three more volumes have been added, containing the records of 51,535 graves. One volume, containing the record of 25,765, has also been prepared. and is now in the bands of the Public Printer for publication. This Department has thus prepared, up to the end of the past fiscal year, the record of about 333,000 graves for entry on the "Roll of Honor," and it is thought that two volumes more will complete the work.

Up to June 30, 1870, warrants have been issued by the honorable Secretary of War to 105 superintendents of national cemeteries, of which number 6 declined the appointment, the warrant of 1 was canceled, 1 did not report to the Quartermaster General, 17 have since resigned or been honorably discharged, 4 have since died, and 15 have been dismissed by orders of the War Department, while 61 still remain in charge of national cemeteries.

A descriptive record, containing the prior military history of the superintendents, and remarks of the officers under whose charge they have been placed relative to their sobriety, general education, industry, and moral habits, &c., is kept at this office.

Accompanying this report is a tabular statement, showing some of the permanent improvements established at various national cemeteries throughout the United States, marked C; a list of the national cemeteries, arranged according to the number of interments made in each, marked D; and a tabular statement showing the contents of the various volumes of the "Roll of Honor," &c., marked E.

I also inclose a copy of a list, marked F, of the cemeteries in the third quartermaster's district, Department of the East, prepared by Major Henry C. Hodges, quartermaster United States Army, and containing a brief sketch of the cemeteries under his charge, the only one of the kind that has been furnished this office during the past fiscal year; also a statement showing the work to be performed and the number of employés required to complete the national cemeteries in the Department of the South, prepared by Major A. R. Eddy, chief quartermaster of the department, marked G.

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

Brigadier General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General United States Army.

A.—*Tabular statement showing the cemeteries in the United States in which the remains of Union soldiers are interred, the number identified, reinterred and to be reinterred hereafter in each, the expenditures made thereon during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and required hereafter.*

Running number.	Name and location of national cemeteries and places of burial of Union soldiers.	Number of national cemeteries at each place.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers interred in each national cemetery.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers finally expected to be in each national cemetery.	Number of cemeteries other than national.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers now in cemeteries other than national.	Number of bodies not yet interred in cemeteries.	Total number of bodies of Union soldiers in department, district, division, &c.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers which can be identified.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers which cannot be identified.	Total number of bodies of rebel prisoners of war in department, division, district, &c.	Number of bodies reinterred up to June 30, 1870.	Number of bodies proposed to be reinterred hereafter.	Total number of bodies which will have been reinterred in all.	Aggregate of expenditures during the last fiscal year.	Estimate of expenditures for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1871.
	I.—MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.															
	1. DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.															
	a. First Quartermaster's District.															
1	Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	1	141	.....	141	42	99	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....
3	Willett's Point, New York Harbor, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Sandy Hook, New York Harbor, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	David's Island, New York Harbor, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	1	36	.....	36	25	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Woodlawn, Elmira, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	1	128	.....	128	128	.....	2, 982	9	.....	9	$350 00	.....
7	Bennington, Wyoming County, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Rural, Albany, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	1	252	.....	252	251	1	2	3	.....	3	25 00	.....
9	Cypress Hill, Long Island, N. Y	1	3, 170	3, 170	.....	.....	.....	3, 170	3, 098	72	461	.....	.....	.....	982 12	$650 00
10	Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	1	139	.....	139	108	31	37	4	.....	4	.....	.....
11	Fairmount, Newark, N. J	.....	.....	.....	1	163	.....	163	163	.....	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....
12	Fort Adams, Newport, R. I	.....	.....	.....	1	41	.....	41	15	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	1	100	.....	100	5	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Beechwood, New Rochelle, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	1	33	.....	33	32	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Catholic, New Haven, Conn	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Evergreen, New Haven, Conn	.....	.....	.....	1	100	.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Oakwood, Lewisburg, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	1	19	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn	.....	.....	.....	1	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	b. Second Quartermaster's District.															
20	Rural, Worcester, Mass	.....	.....	.....	1	22	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Pine, Worcester, Mass	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	St. John's, Worcester, Mass	.....	.....	.....	1	19	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Pine Grove, Manchester, N. H	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	10	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

A.—*Tabular statement showing the cemeteries in the United States in which the remains of Union soldiers are interred, &c.*—Continued.

Running number.	Name and location of national cemeteries and places of burial of Union soldiers.	Number of national cemeteries at each place.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers interred in each national cemetery.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers finally expected to be in each national cemetery.	Number of cemeteries other than national.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers now in cemeteries other than national.	Number of bodies not yet interred in cemeteries.	Total number of bodies of Union soldiers in department, division, &c.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers which can be identified.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers which cannot be identified.	Total number of bodies of rebel prisoners of war in department, division, district, &c.	Number of bodies reinterred up to June 30, 1870.	Number of bodies proposed to be reinterred hereafter.	Total number of bodies which will have been reinterred in all.	Aggregate of expenditures during the last fiscal year.	Estimate of expenditures for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1871.
24	Valley, Manchester, N. H	....	.....	.....	1	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	City, Calais, N. H	....	.....	.....	1	17	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Rye Cemetery, Rye, N. H	....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Robinson, N. H	....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Old Cemetery, Concord, N. H	....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Piscataqua, Manchester, N. H	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Stowell, Manchester, N. H	....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Goff's Falls, Manchester, N. H	....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Merrill, Manchester, N. H	....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Portsmouth, N. H	....	.....	.....	1	24	.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Greenland, N. H	....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Burlington, Vt	....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Montpelier, Vt	....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Brattleboro, Vt	....	.....	.....	1	19	.....	19	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Perry Cemetery, Perry, Me	....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Me	....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Forest City, Portland, Me	....	.....	.....	1	19	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Dedham, Mass	....	.....	.....	1	65	.....	65	64	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Mount Hope, West Roxbury, Mass	....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Woodlawn, Chelsea, Mass	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Garden City, Chelsea, Mass	....	.....	.....	1	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Hollywood, Brookline, Mass	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	City Cemetery, Brookline, Mass	....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Catholic, Cambridge, Mass	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	City, Cambridge, Mass	....	.....	.....	1	19	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Gallop's Island, Boston Harbor, Mass	....	.....	.....	1	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Hope, Worcester, Mass	....	.....	.....	1	20	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y	....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y	....	.....	.....	1	24	.....	24	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y	....	.....	.....	1	26	.....	26	4	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y	....	.....	.....	1	577	.....	577	30	547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Forest Lawn, Buffalo, N. Y	....	.....	.....	1	26	.....	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Lime Stone Hill, Buffalo, N. Y	....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	10	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

57	Pine Hill, Buffalo, N. Y				1	12		12	12							
58	Cold Spring, Lockport, N. Y				1	9		9	8	1						
59	Mount Hope, Rochester, N. Y				1	14		14	14							
60	Lodi, Seneca County, N. Y				1	5		5	5							
61	Cherry Creek, Chautauqua County, N. Y				1	10		10	10							
	c. Third Quartermaster's District.															
62	Glenwood, Philadelphia, Pa				1	692		692	641	51	9					$900 00
63	*Lebanon, Philadelphia, Pa				1	339		339	339							678 00
64	Mount Moriah, Philadelphia, Pa				1	444		444	444		6					450 00
65	Odd Fellows', Philadelphia, Pa				1	263		263	246	17	14					98 00
66	Woodland, Philadelphia, Pa				1	116		116	104	12						200 00
67	Scranton, Luzern County, Pa				1	6		6	6							3 00
68	Prospect Hill, York, Pa				1	163		163	161	2						257 80
69	St. James Episcopal, Bristol, Pa				1	18		18	17	1						45 00
70	Rural, Chester, Pa				1	55		55	52	3	169					308 40
71	St. Michael's, Chester, Pa				1	3		3	3							
72	Odd Fellows', Tamaqua, Pa				1	6		6	6							55 00
73	German Ref. and Luth., Tamaqua, Pa				1	4		4	4							4 00
74	Springfield, Shippensburg, Pa				1	14		14	14							7 00
75	Lutheran, Shippensburg, Pa				1	3		3	3							1 50
76	Cemetery, two miles from Shippensburg, Pa				1	3		3	3							1 50
77	Easton Cemetery, Easton, Pa				1	27		27	27							5 00
78	Arndt's, Easton, Pa				1	6		6	6							
79	Hay's, Easton, Pa				1	4		4	4							
80	First Presbyterian, Easton, Pa				1	2		2	2							
81	German Reformed, Easton, Pa				1	4		4	4							
82	German Catholic, Easton, Pa				1	3		3	3							
83	Lutheran, Hollidaysburg, Pa				1	11		11	11							11 00
84	Presbyterian, Hollidaysburg, Pa				1	9		9	9							9 00
85	Catholic, Hollidaysburg, Pa				1	1		1	1							1 00
86	Asbury Chapel, Hollidaysburg, Pa				1	1		1	1							1 00
87	Dunkard, Hollidaysburg, Pa				1	1		1	1							1 00
88	Phillipsburg, Pa				1	5		5	5							5 00
89	Harrisburg, Pa				1	140		140	117	23	15					467 00
90	Methodist Episcopal, Mercersburg, Pa				1	4		4	4							4 00
91	Presbyterian, Mercersburg, Pa				1	3		3	3		1					4 00
92	Union, Upton, Pa				1	4		4	4							4 00
93	Whitehall, Bristol, Pa				1	61		61	58	3						5,583 75
94	Lackawaxen, Pike County, Pa				1	16		16	16		48					64 00
95	Allegheny, Pa				1	107		107	98	9	14					950 00
96	Ashland, Carlisle, Pa				1	38		38	38							38 00
97	Cedar Grove, Chambersburg, Pa				1	42		42	32	10						42 00
98	Beverly, N. J				1	147		147	137	10						5,340 25
99	Finn's Point, N. J				1	10		10	10		1,434					8,000 00
100	Pea Patch Island, Del				1	2		2	2		140					5,000 00
101	Wilmington and Brandywine, Del				1	39		39	39							
102	Old Swede's, Wilmington, Del				1	5		5	2	3						2 50
103	*Zion M. E., Wilmington, Del				1	1		1	1							
104	Asbury Chapel, Wilmington, Del				1	6		6	6							2 50
105	St. Mary's Catholic, Wilmington, Del				1	10		10		5						

*Colored soldiers only.

A. T statement howing the cemeteries in the United States in which the remains of Union soldiers are interred, &c.—Continued.

Running number.	Name and location of national cemeteries and places of burial of Union soldiers.	Number of national cemeteries at each place.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers interred in each national cemetery.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers finally expected to be in each national cemetery.	Number of cemeteries other than national.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers now in cemeteries other than national.	Number of bodies not yet interred in cemeteries.	Total number of bodies of Union soldiers in department, district, division, &c.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers which can be identified.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers which cannot be identified.	Total number of bodies of rebel prisoners of war in department, division, district, &c.	Number of bodies reinterred up to June 30, 1870.	Number of bodies proposed to be reinterred hereafter.	Total number of bodies which will have been reinterred in all.	Aggregate of expenditures during the last fiscal year.	Estimate of expenditures for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1871.
106	Mt. Lebanon M. E., Wilmington, Del	....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2 50
107	Newark M. E., Wilmington, Del	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25
108	Mt. Pleasant M. E., Wilmington, Del	....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 75
109	St. Peter's M. E., Wilmington Del	....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00
110	Mount Salem M. E., Wilmington, Del	....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50
111	Newport M. E., Wilmington, Del	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	Saint James M. E., Wilmington, Del	....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 50
113	Presbyterian, Wilmington, Del	....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50
114	Friends', Wilmington, Del	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25
115	Saint Mary's Catholic, Pittsburg, Pa	....	.....	.....	1	22	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
116	City Point, Va	1	5,156	5,156	.....	.....	.....	5,156	3,753	1,403	.....	5,156	.....	5,156	$102 67	.....
117	Culpeper Court House, Va	1	1,342	1,342	.....	.....	.....	1,342	448	894	.....	1,342	.....	1,342	616 31	.....
118	Cold Harbor, Va	1	1,953	1,953	.....	.....	.....	1,953	678	1,275	.....	1,953	.....	1,953	336 00	.....
119	Danville, Va	1	1,312	1,312	.....	.....	.....	1,312	1,155	157	.....	1,312	.....	1,312	229 33	.....
120	Fredericksburg, Va	1	15,156	15,156	.....	.....	.....	15,156	2,416	12,740	.....	15,156	.....	15,156	1,098 00	.....
121	Fort Harrison, Va	1	814	814	.....	.....	.....	814	339	475	.....	814	.....	814	164 01	.....
122	Glendale, Va	1	1,189	1,189	.....	.....	.....	1,189	236	953	.....	1,189	.....	1,189	336 80	.....
123	Hampton, Va	1	5,123	5,123	.....	.....	.....	5,123	4,648	475	.....	5,123	.....	5,123	.....	.....
124	Poplar Grove, Petersburg, Va	1	6,184	6,184	.....	.....	.....	6,184	2,054	4,130	.....	6,184	.....	6,184	1,631 40	.....
125	Richmond, Va	1	6,330	6,330	.....	.....	.....	6,330	832	5,498	.....	6,330	.....	6,330	1,694 25	.....
126	Staunton, Va	1	749	749	.....	.....	.....	749	231	518	.....	749	.....	749	512 16	.....
127	Seven Pines, Va	1	1,358	1,358	.....	.....	.....	1,358	150	1,208	.....	1,358	.....	1,358	147 33	.....
128	Winchester, Va	1	4,423	4,423	.....	.....	.....	4,423	2,092	2,331	.....	4,423	.....	4,423	185 58	.....
129	Yorktown, Va	1	2,180	2,180	.....	.....	.....	2,180	745	1,435	.....	2,180	.....	2,180	.....	.....
130	Newbern, N. C	1	3,246	3,246	.....	.....	.....	3,246	2,183	1,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
131	Wilmington, N. C	1	2,060	2,060	.....	.....	.....	2,060	699	1,361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
132	Raleigh, N. C	1	1,159	1,159	.....	.....	.....	1,159	602	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
133	Salisbury, N. C	1	12,112	12,112	.....	.....	.....	12,112	85	12,027	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total in the Department of the East	19	75,016	75,016	114	5,142	.....	80,158	30,574	49,584	5,335	53,302	.....	53,302	8,410 96	29,231 45

	2. DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.																
134	Mound City, Ill	1	4,808	4,808				4,808	2,471	2,337	41	3,319		3,319	145 89		
135	Crown Hill, Indianapolis, Ind	1	708	708				708	708			708		708			
136	Greenlawn, Indianapolis, Ind				1						1,556						
137	Rock Island, Ill	1	135	135				135	135		1,929				397 77		
138	Camp Butler, Ill	1	714	714				714	549	165	643	217		217	46 74		
139	Rose Hill, Chicago, Ill				1	317		317	255	62							
140	Oakwood, Chicago, Ill				1					9	4,039	3,384		3,384			
141	Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Ohio				1	993		993	972	21							
142	Oakhill, Evansville, Ind				1	596	116	712	591	121			116	116			
143	Greenlawn, Columbus, Ohio				1	492		492	449	43							
144	Camp Chase, Ohio				1						2,131	81		81			
145	Gallipolis, Ohio				1	158		158	84	74							
146	Woodland, Cleveland, Ohio				1	38		38	36	2							
147	Elmwood, Detroit, Mich				1	62		62	62								
148	Jackson, Mich				1	29		29	26	3							
149	Oakhill, Sandusky, Ohio				1	21	6	27	20	7							
150	Johnson's Island, Ohio				1						206						
151	Oakhill, Grand Rapids, Mich				1	61		61	35	26							
152	Oakhill, Janesville, Wis				1	13		13	13								
153	Forest Hill, Madison, Wis				1	224		224	222	2							
154	Mound, Racine, Wis				1	40		40	39	1							
155	Crownhill, Racine, Wis				1	13		13	13								
156	Kenosha, Wis				1	3		3	3								
157	Forest Home, Milwaukie, Wis				1	21		21	21								
158	Fort Crawford, Prarie du Chien, Wis				1	17		17	17								
159	Green Bay, Wis				1	3		3	3								
160	Oshkosh, Wis				1	7		7	7								
161	Rienzi, Fond du Lac, Wis				1	12		12	12								
162	Joliet, Wis				1	2		2	2								
163	Dundee, Ill				1	10		10	10								
164	Elgin, Ill				1	15		15	15								
165	Rockfort, Ill				1	17		17	17								
166	Saint Charles, Ill				1	12		12	12								
167	Dixon, Ill				1	16		16	16								
168	Woodland, Quincy, Ill				1	242		242	236	6							
169	Alton, Ill				1	161		161	149	12							
170	Fort Wayne, Mich				1	23		23	2	21							
171	Ripon, Ind				1	9		9	9								
172	Limewood, Fort Wayne, Ind				1	17		17	17								
173	Ohio Township, Bartholomew County, Ind				1	1		1	1								
174	Thornton, Ind				1	19		19	19								
175	Sugar Ridge Township, Clay County, Ind				1	2		2	2								
176	Center Point, Clay County, Ind				1	4		4	4								
177	Crawford County, Ind				1	6		6	6								
178	Perry Township, Clay County, Ind				1	1		1	1								
179	Miller Township, Dearborn County, Ind				1	3		3	3								
180	Creaser Creek Township, Dearborn Co., Ind				1	2		2	2								
181	Harrison Township, Dearborn County, Ind				1	4		4	4								
182	Logan Township, Dearborn County, Ind				1	1		1	1								
183	Decatur City, Ind				1	8		8	8								

A.—*Tabular statement showing the cemeteries in the United States in which the remains of Union soldiers are interred, &c.*—Continued.

Running number.	Name and location of national cemeteries and places of burial of Union soldiers.	Number of national cemeteries at each place.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers interred in each national cemetery.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers finally expected to be in each national cemetery.	Number of cemeteries other than national.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers now in cemeteries other than national.	Number of bodies not yet interred in cemeteries.	Total number of bodies of Union soldiers in department, district, division, &c.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers which can be identified.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers which cannot be identified.	Total number of bodies of rebel prisoners of war in department, division, district, &c.	Number of bodies reinterred up to June 30, 1870.	Number of bodies proposed to be reinterred hereafter.	Total number of bodies which will have been reinterred in all.	Aggregate of expenditures during the last fiscal year.	Estimate of expenditures for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1871.
184	Methodist, Decatur, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
185	De Kalb County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
186	Spencerville, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
187	Fountain County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
188	Portland County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
189	Ebenezer Chapel, Bloomington, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
190	Pepperton, Franklin County, Ind	...	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
191	Metamora, Franklin County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
192	Trenton, Franklin County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
193	Lebanon, Greene County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
194	Shiloh, Clay County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
195	Blensoe's Burial Ground, Greene Co., Ind	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
196	Hanoh's Burial Ground, Greene County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
197	Greene County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
198	Ellensworth's Burial Ground, Greene Co., Ind	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
199	Friendly Grove, Clay County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 0	Bradford, Harrison County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
201	Harrison County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
202	Lisbon, Henry County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
203	Dublin, Wayne County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
204	Spiceland, Henry County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
205	Stony Creek Township, Henry County, Ind.	....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
206	Jefferson Township, Henry County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 7	Blue River, Henry County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
208	Wayne, Henry County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
209	Franklin Township, Henry County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
210	Dudley Township, Henry County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
211	Liberty Township, Henry County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
212	Henry Township, Henry County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
213	Greensboro Township, Henry County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
214	Harrison Township, Henry County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	15	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
215	Fall Creek Township, Henry County, Ind	....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

216	Prairie Township, Henry County, Ind				1	7		7	7						
217	Walcottsville, Lagrange County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
218	Springville, Lawrence County, Ind				1	7		7	7						
219	Lawrence County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
220	Greene County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
221	Mt. Carmel, Madison County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
222	Alfont, Madison County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
223	Cumberland, Madison County, Ind				1	2		2	2						
224	Hancock County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
225	Marion County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
226	At home, Marion County, Ind				1	8		8	8						
227	Monroe County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
228	Montgomery County, Ind				1	12		12	12						
229	Lisbon, Noble County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
230	Noble County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
231	Evansville, Ohio County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
232	Rising Sun, Ohio County, Ind				1	18		18	18						
233	Paoli, Orange County, Ind				1	6		6	6						
234	Gosport, Owen County, Ind				1	8		8	8						
235	Spencer, Owen County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
236	Owen County, Ind				1	4		4	4						
237	Catlin, Parks County, Ind				1	4		4	4						
238	Parks County Ind				1	5		5	5						
239	Shelbyville, Shelby County, Ind				1	2		2	2						
240	At home, Sullivan County, Ind				1	4		4	4						
241	New Lebanon, Sullivan County, Ind				1	3		3	3						
242	Evansville, Sullivan County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
243	Sullivan County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
244	Allansville, Switzerland County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
245	Bennington County, Ind				1	5		5	5						
246	Patriot County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
247	Vigo County, Ind				1	3		3	3						
248	Washington, Vigo County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
249	At home, Vigo County, Ind				1	5		5	5						
250	Pine Village, Warren County, Ind				1	3		3	3						
251	Hope, Washington County, Ind				1	2		2	2						
252	Hillsboro, Wayne County, Ind				1	3		3	3						
253	Elkhorn, Wayne County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
254	Centerville, Wayne County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
255	Richmond, Wayne County, Ind				1	11		11	11						
256	Cambridge, Wayne County, Ind				1	6		6	6						
257	Talton Township, Wayne County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
258	Washington, Wayne County, Ind				1	3		3	3						
259	Harrison Township, Wayne County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
260	Milton Township, Wayne County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
261	Haynstown, Wayne County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
262	Abington Township, Wayne County, Ind				1	1		1	1						
263	Wayne County, Ind				1	2		2	2						
	Total in Department of the Lakes	4	6,365	6,365	126	3,967	122	10,454	7,551	2,903	10,545	7,709	116	7,825	$590 40

A.—*Tabular statement showing the cemeteries in the United States in which the remains of Union soldiers are interred, &c.*—Continued.

Running number.	Name and location of national cemeteries and places of burial of Union soldiers.	Number of national cemeteries at each place.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers interred in each national cemetery.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers finally expected to be in each national cemetery.	Number of cemeteries other than national.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers now in cemeteries other than national.	Number of bodies not yet interred in cemeteries.	Total number of bodies of Union soldiers in department, district, division, &c.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers which can be identified.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers which cannot be identified.	Total number of bodies of rebel prisoners of war in department, division, district, &c.	Number of bodies reinterred up to June 30, 1870.	Number of bodies proposed to be reinterred hereafter.	Total number of bodies which will have been reinterred in all.	Aggregate of expenditures during the last fiscal year.	Estimate of expenditures for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1871.
	DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.															
264	Arlington, Va	1	15,585	15,585	.....	.....	.....	15,585	11,509	4,076	347	15,932	.....	15,932	.....	.....
265	Alexandria, Va	1	3,635	3,635	.....	.....	.....	3,635	3,635	.....	28	3,663	.....	3,663	.....	.....
266	United States Military Asylum, D. C	1	5,488	5,488	.....	.....	.....	5,488	5,210	278	125	5,613	.....	5,613	.....	.....
267	Battle Ground, D. C	1	40	40	.....	.....	.....	40	40	.....	.....	40	.....	40	.....	.....
268	Annapolis, Md	1	2,486	2,486	.....	.....	.....	2,486	2,292	194	.....	2,486	.....	2,486	.....	.....
269	Grafton, W. Va	1	1,254	1,254	.....	.....	.....	1,254	633	621	.....	1,254	.....	1,254	.....	.....
270	Ball's Bluff, Va	1	54	54	.....	.....	.....	54	1	53	.....	54	.....	54	.....	.....
271	Loudon Park, Md	1	1,463	1,463	.....	.....	.....	1,463	1,380	83	138	1,601	.....	1,601	.....	.....
272	Laurel, Md	1	229	229	.....	.....	.....	229	229	.....	.....	229	.....	229	.....	.....
273	Point Lookout, Md	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total in Depot of Washington	9	30,234	30,234	1	.....	.....	30,234	24,929	5,305	2,797	30,872	.....	30,872	.....	.....
	RECAPITULATION.															
1	Department of the East	19	75,016	75,016	114	5,142	.....	80,158	30,574	49,584	5,335	53,302	.....	53,302	$8,410 96	$29,231 45
2	Department of the Lakes	4	6,365	6,365	126	3,967	122	10,454	7,551	2,903	10,545	7,709	116	7,825	590 40	.....
3	Depot of Washington	9	30,234	30,234	1	.....	.....	30,234	24,929	5,305	2,797	30,872	.....	30,872	.....	.....
	Total Military Division of the Atlantic	32	111,615	111,615	241	9,109	122	120,846	63,054	57,792	18,677	91,883	116	91,999	9,001 36	29,231 45
	II. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.															
	1. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.															
274	Andersonville, Ga	1	13,714	13,714	.....	.....	.....	13,714	12,812	902	.....	868	.....	868	341 00	.....
275	Marietta, Ga	1	10,069	10,069	.....	.....	.....	10,069	7,034	3,035	.....	10,053	.....	10,053	2,675 00	.....
276	Beaufort, S. C	1	9,072	9,072	.....	.....	.....	9,072	5,465	3,607	196	9,072	.....	9,072	1,055 00	7 36
277	Florence, S. C	1	2,798	2,798	.....	.....	.....	2,798	31	2,767	.....	2,798	.....	2,798	833 00	503 00
278	Magnolia, Charleston, S. C	....	.....	.....	1	109	.....	109	97	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

279	Elmwood, Columbia, S. C	....	.....	.....	1	23	.....	23	15	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
280	Mobile, Ala	1	842	842	.....	.....	.....	842	495	347	.....	842	.....	842	.....	.....
281	Mobile, Ala	....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
282	Barrancas, Fla	1	1,383	1,382	.....	.....	.....	1,383	1,000	383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Department of the South	6	37,878	37,878	3	137	.....	38,015	26,954	11,061	196	23,633	.....	23,633	4,934 00	510 36
	2. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.															
283	Cave Hill, Louisville, Ky	1	3,904	3,904	.....	.....	.....	3,904	3,341	563	.....	904	.....	904	.....	.....
284	Camp Nelson, Ky	1	3,638	3,638	.....	.....	.....	3,638	2,459	1,179	.....	2,048	.....	2,048	.....	.....
285	Danville, Ky	....	.....	.....	1	355	.....	355	350	5	.....	55	.....	55	.....	.....
286	Lebanon, Ky	1	846	846	.....	.....	.....	846	582	264	.....	846	.....	846	.....	.....
287	Lexington, Ky	1	948	948	.....	.....	.....	948	838	110	.....	248	.....	248	.....	.....
288	Mill's Spring, Lincolnville, Ky	1	708	708	.....	.....	.....	708	340	368	.....	708	.....	708	.....	.....
289	Fort Donelson, Tenn	1	670	670	.....	.....	.....	670	158	512	.....	670	.....	670	.....	.....
290	Chattanooga, Tenn	1	12,873	12,873	.....	.....	.....	12,873	7,946	4,927	.....	5,479	.....	5,479	.....	.....
291	Knoxville, Tenn	1	3,153	3,153	.....	.....	.....	3,153	2,078	1,075	.....	1,353	.....	1,353	.....	.....
292	Memphis, Tenn	1	13,965	13,965	.....	.....	.....	13,965	5,149	8,816	.....	13,965	.....	13,965	.....	.....
293	Nashville, Tenn	1	16,489	16,489	.....	.....	.....	16,489	12,487	4,002	.....	16,489	.....	16,489	.....	.....
294	Murfreesboro', Tenn	1	6,121	6,121	.....	.....	.....	6,121	3,814	2,307	.....	6,121	.....	6,121	.....	.....
295	Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn	1	3,583	3,583	.....	.....	.....	3,583	1,227	2,356	.....	3,583	.....	3,583	.....	.....
296	New Albany, Ind	1	2,797	2,797	.....	.....	.....	2,797	2,130	667	.....	2,797	.....	2,797	.....	.....
297	Corinth, Miss	1	5,682	5,682	.....	.....	.....	5,682	1,798	3,884	.....	5,682	.....	5,682	.....	.....
298	Vicksburg, Miss	1	16,521	16,992	1	400	471	17,392	5,646	11,746	.....	16,521	.....	16,521	22,124 26	34,406 52
299	Natchez, Miss	1	3,081	3,081	2	40	99	3,220	504	2,716	35	3,081	.....	3,081	.....	3,200 00
	Total Department of the Cumberland	16	94,979	95,549	4	795	570	96,344	49,847	46,497	35	72,071	.....	72,071	22,124 26	37,606 52
	3. DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.															
300	Chalmette, New Orleans, La	1	12,242	12,242	.....	.....	.....	12,242	6,679	5,563	.....	8,929	.....	8,929	.....	.....
301	Port Hudson, La	1	3,800	3,800	.....	.....	.....	3,800	519	3,281	.....	3,800	.....	3,800	.....	.....
302	Baton Rouge, La	1	2,925	2,925	.....	.....	.....	2,925	2,433	492	.....	2,925	.....	2,925	.....	.....
303	Alexandria, La	1	1,280	1,280	.....	.....	.....	1,280	517	763	.....	1,280	.....	1,280	.....	.....
304	Fort St. Philip, La	1	327	327	.....	.....	.....	337	57	270	.....	327	.....	327	.....	.....
305	Brownsville, Tex	1	2,724	2,724	1	228	.....	2,952	1,751	1,201	.....	2,724	.....	2,724	8,150 16	1,621 80
306	Galveston, Tex	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	} 59	39	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
307	Chapel Hill, Tex	....	.....	.....	1	20	.....									
308	Hempstead, Tex	....	.....	.....	1	38	.....									
309	San Antonio, Tex	1	261	261	2	47	.....	308	240	168	.....	197	.....	197	879 38	.....
	Total Department of Texas	7	23,559	23,559	6	334	.....	23,893	12,235	11,658	.....	20,182	.....	20,182	9,029 54	1,621 80
	RECAPITULATION.															
1	Department of the South	6	37,878	37,878	3	137	.....	38,015	26,954	11,061	196	23,633	.....	23,633	4,934 00	510 36
2	Department of the Cumberland	16	94,979	95,549	4	795	570	96,344	49,847	46,497	35	72,071	.....	72,071	22,124 26	37,606 52
3	Department of Texas	7	23,559	23,559	6	334	.....	23,893	12,235	11,658	.....	20,182	.....	20,182	9,029 54	1,621 80
	Total Military Division of the South	29	156,416	156,986	13	1,266	570	158,252	89,036	69,216	231	115,886	.....	115,886	36,087 80	39,737 18

A.—*Tabular statement showing the cemeteries in the United States in which the remains of the Union soldiers are interred, &c.*—Continued.

Running number.	Name and location of national cemeteries and places of burial of Union soldiers.	Number of national cemeteries at each place.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers now interred in each national cemetery.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers finally expected to be in each national cemetery.	Number of cemeteries other than national.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers now in cemeteries other than national.	Number of bodies not yet interred in cemeteries.	Total number of bodies of Union soldiers in department, (district, division, &c.)	Number of bodies of Union soldiers which can be identified.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers which cannot be identified.	Total number of bodies of rebel prisoners of war in department, (division, district, &c.)	Number of bodies re-interred up to June 30, 1870.	Number of bodies proposed to be re-interred hereafter.	Total number of bodies which will have been re-interred in all.	Aggregate of expenditures during the last fiscal year.	Estimate of expenditures for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1871.
	III.—MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.															
	1. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.															
310	Jefferson Barracks, Mo	1	8,607	8,607	.....	.....	.....	8,607	6,720	1,887	1,010	5,625	.....	5,625	$9,540 94	.....
311	Jefferson City, Mo	1	644	644	.....	.....	.....	644	331	313	3	306	.....	306	426 40	.....
312	Springfield, Mo	1	1,515	1,515	.....	.....	.....	1,515	832	683	.....	1,515	.....	1,515	125 45	.....
313	Centralia, Mo	....	.....	.....	1	87	.....	87	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
314	Arsenal Island, St. Louis, Mo	....	.....	.....	1	540	.....	540	.....	540	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
315	Alton, Ill	....	.....	.....	1	163	.....	163	151	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
316	Alton, (prisoners of war,) Ill	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
317	Small-pox Island, Ill	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	82	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
318	Baxter Springs, Kans	....	.....	.....	1	124	.....	124	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
319	Fort Leavenworth, Kans	1	1,093	1,093	.....	.....	.....	1,093	417	676	6	767	.....	767	.....	.....
320	Fort Scott, Kans	1	407	407	.....	.....	.....	407	306	101	14	121	.....	121	.....	.....
321	Barnesville, Kans	....	.....	.....	1	18	.....	18	8	10	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....
322	Mound City, Kans	....	.....	.....	1	30	.....	30	15	15	.....	30	.....	30	.....	.....
323	Geneva, Kans	....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
324	Olathe, Kans	....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	9	8	1	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....
325	Iola, Kans	....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	6	5	1	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....
326	Paola, Kans	....	.....	.....	1	18	.....	18	11	7	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....
327	Ottumwa, Kans	....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
328	Marmaton, Kans	....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
329	Topeka, Kans	....	.....	.....	1	23	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
330	Louisville, Kans	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
331	Ossawatomie, Kans	....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
332	Fort Riley, Kans	....	.....	.....	1	112	.....	112	73	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
333	Fort Wallace, Kans	....	.....	.....	1	66	.....	66	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
334	Fort Hays, Kans	....	.....	.....	1	77	.....	77	72	5	.....	16	.....	16	.....	.....
335	Fort Larned, Kans	....	.....	.....	1	62	.....	62	43	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
336	Fort Dodge, Kans	....	.....	.....	1	71	1	72	72	.....	.....	71	.....	71	.....	.....
337	Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	11	150	161	11	150	.....	18	.....	18	.....	.....

338	Fort Wingate, N. Mex. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	18	54	72	2	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
339	Fort Garland, Colo. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	5	55	60	1	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
340	Fort McRae, N. Mex. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	19	41	60	10	50	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....
341	Fort Selden, N. Mex Ter	....	.....	.....	1	16	66	82	5	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
342	Fort Sumner, N. Mex. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	20	180	200	20	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
343	Fort Stanton, N. Mex. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	31	69	100	15	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
344	Fort Bascom, N. Mex. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	17	55	72	14	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
345	Fort Bayard, N. Mex. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	4	56	60	4	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
346	Fort Lowell, N. Mex. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	1	59	60	1	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
347	Fort Union, N. Mex. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	50	250	300	50	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
348	Fort Craig, N. Mex. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	145	105	250	163	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
349	Fort Cummings, N. Mex. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	17	63	80	35	45	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....
350	Santa Fé, N. Mex Ter.	....	.....	.....	1	266	46	312	.....	312	.....	266	.....	266	.....	.....
351	Fort Fillmore, N. Mex. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	93	2	95	1	94	.....	.....	19	19	.....	.....
352	Los Pinos, N. Mex. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	19	.....	19	18	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....
353	Los Limas, N. Mex. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....
354	Albuquerque, N. Mex. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
355	Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter	1	2,117	2,117	.....	.....	.....	2,117	149	1,968	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
356	Little Rock, Ark	1	5,414	5,414	.....	.....	.....	5,414	3,142	2,272	.....	3,458	.....	3,458	.....	.....
357	Fayetteville, Ark	1	1,224	1,224	.....	.....	20	1,244	1,224	20	.....	1,204	20	1,224	.....	.....
358	Fort Smith, Ark	1	1,758	1,758	.....	.....	240	1,998	515	1,483	.....	1,758	240	1,998	48 00	.....
	Total in Department of the Missouri	9	22,779	23,019	39	2,168	1,594	26,541	14,560	11,981	2,401	15,342	309	15,651	10,140 79	.....
	2. DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.															
359	Keokuk, Iowa	1	627	627	.....	.....	.....	627	600	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
360	Sioux City, Iowa	....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
361	Fort Kearny, Nebr	....	.....	.....	1	251	.....	251	32	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
362	Fort McPherson, Nebr	....	.....	.....	1	83	.....	83	39	44	.....	57	.....	57	.....	.....
363	Fort Sedgwick, Colo. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	66	.....	66	37	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
364	Fort Morgan, Colo. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	10	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
365	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	21	.....	21	16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
366	Fort Sanders, Wyo. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	29	.....	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
367	Fort Bridger, Wyo Ter	....	.....	.....	1	18	.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
368	Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
369	Fort Laramie, Wyo. Ter	....	.....	.....	2	156	.....	156	29	127	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....
370	Fort Fetterman, Wyo. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
371	Fort Reno, Wyo. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	31	.....	31	28	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
372	Fort Phil. Kearny, Wyo. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	109	.....	109	97	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
373	Camp Douglas, Utah Ter	....	.....	.....	1	64	.....	64	63	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Department of the Platte	1	627	627	15	851	.....	1,478	1,004	474	.....	57	15	72	.....	.....
	3. DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.															
374	Fort Snelling, Minn	....	.....	.....	1	110	.....	110	41	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
375	Fort Ripley, Minn	....	.....	.....	1	30	.....	30	18	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
376	Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter	....	.....	.....	1	23	.....	23	18	5	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....
	Total Department of Dakota	....	.....	.....	3	163	.....	163	77	86	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....

A.—*Tabular statement showing the cemeteries in the United States in which the remains of Union soldiers are interred, &c.*—Continued.

Running number.	Name and location of national cemeteries and places of burial of Union soldiers.	Number of national cemeteries at each place.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers now interred in each national cemetery.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers finally expected to be in each national cemetery.	Number of cemeteries other than national.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers now in cemeteries other than national.	Number of bodies not yet interred in cemeteries.	Total number of bodies of Union soldiers in department, (district, division, &c.)	Number of bodies of Union soldiers which can be identified.	Number of bodies of Union soldiers which cannot be identified.	Total number of bodies of rebel prisoners of war in department, (division, district, &c.)	Number of bodies reinterred up to June 30, 1870.	Number of bodies proposed to be reinterred hereafter.	Total number of bodies which will have been reinterred in all.	Aggregate of expenditures during the last fiscal year.	Estimate of expenditures for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1871.
	RECAPITULATION.															
1	Department of the Missouri	9	22,779	23,019	39	2,168	1,594	26,541	14,560	11,981	2,401	15,342	309	15,651	$10,140 79	.....
2	Department of the Platte	1	627	627	15	851	.....	1,478	1,004	474	.....	57	15	72	.....	.....
3	Department of Dakota	....	.....	.....	3	163	.....	163	77	86	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....
	Total Military Division of the Missouri	10	23,406	23,646	57	3,182	1,594	28,182	15,641	12,541	2,401	15,399	347	15,746	10,140 79	.....
	IV.—MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.															
	1. DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.*															
	2. DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA.*															
	3. DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA.															
377	Sitka, Alaska Ter	....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
378	Tongas, Alaska Ter	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
379	Wrangel, Alaska Ter	....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
380	Kodiak, Alaska Ter	....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
381	Kenai, Alaska Ter	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Department of Alaska	....	.....	.....	5	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	RECAPITULATION.															
1	Department of California	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Department of Columbia	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Department of Alaska	....	.....	.....	5	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Military Division of the Pacific	....	.....	.....	5	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
382	Gettysburg, Pa	1	3,564	3,564	.....	.....	.....	3,564	2,570	994	.....	3,564	.....	3,564	.....	.....

383	Antietam, Md	1	4,695	4,695	.....	.....	.....	4,695	1,792	2,903	.....	4,695	.....	4,695	.....	.....
	Total	2	8,259	8,259	.....	.....	.....	8,259	4,362	3,897	.....	8,259	.....	8,259	.....	.....
	GRAND RECAPITULATION.															
I.	Military Division of the Atlantic	32	111,615	111,615	241	9,109	122	120,846	63,054	57,792	16,687	91,883	116	91,999	9,001 36	$29,231 45
II.	Military Division of the South	29	156,416	156,986	13	1,266	570	158,252	89,036	69,216	231	115,886	.....	115,886	36,087 80	39,737 18
III.	Military Division of the Missouri	10	23,406	23,643	57	3,182	1,594	28,182	15,641	12,541	2,401	15,399	347	15,746	10,140 79	.....
IV.	Military Division of the Pacific	....	.....	.....	5	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gettysburg and Antietam national cemeteries	2	8,259	8,259	.....	.....	.....	8,259	4,362	3,897	.....	8,259	.....	8,259	.....	.....
	Total in the United States	73	299,696	299,803	316	13,573	2,286	315,555	172,109	143,446	19,319	231,427	463	231,890	55,229 95	68,968 63

* No reports have been received from this department, there being no national cemeteries within it.

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

CEMETERIAL BRANCH, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

B.—*Tabular record of titles to land occupied by the United States for national cemeteries.*

Running No.	Name of cemetery.	Name of prior owner.	Name of present owner.	Date of deed to United States.	Number of acres.	Remarks.
1	Green Mount Cemetery, Vt	Town of Montpelier, Vt	United States	March 28, 1866	Lot No. 324	Donated.
2	Beverly Cemetery, N. J	Joseph Weyman	do	Aug. 24, 1864	1 acre	Do.
3	Whitehall Cemetery, Bristol, Pa	George Randall	do	Aug. 30, 1864	1 acre	Purchased.
4	Lebanon Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa	J. C. White	do	July 23, 1867	56 lots	Do.
5	Finn's Point Cemetery, N. J	United States	do			Military reservation.
6	Pea Patch Island, Del	United States	do			Do.
7	Point Lookout Cemetery, Md	Logan O. Smith	do	June 30, 1868	7 acres	Purchased by appraisement.
8	United States Military Asylum, D. C	United States	do			Military reservation.
9	Arlington Cemetery, Va	Robert E. Lee	do	Sept. 25, 1866		Purchased at tax sales.
10	Rural Cemetery, Chester, Pa	J. P. Eyre	do	Feb. 20, 1860	2 lots, (6,400 sq. feet)	Donated.
11	Odd Fellows' Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa	H. Hopkins	do	April 27, 1868	1 lot	Do.
12	Culpeper Court House, Va	E. B. Hill and wife	do	May 10, 1867	6 acres	Purchased by appraisement.
13	Hampton, Va	William E. Wood	do	July 19, 1867	6° 3′ 29″	Do.
14	Richmond, Va	William Slater and wife	do	July 29, 1867	3 acres	Do.
15	City Point, Va	E. Comer	do	Jan. 25, 1868	0. 89 acre	Purchased.
16	Yorktown, Va	Frederick W. Power	do	March 10, 1868	2. 72 acres	Purchased by appraisement.
17	Glendale, Va	Lucy E. Nelson and others	do	May 20, 1868	2. 13 acres	Do.
18	Seven Pines, Va	Richard Hilliard	do	April 24, 1867	1. 3 acre	Do.
19	Fredericksburg, Va	Dougl. H. Gordon and wife	do	Nov. 5, 1868	12. 005 acres	Purchased.
20	Poplar Grove, Petersburg, Va	John Flowers	do	April 3, 1868	8. 13 acres	Do.
21	Wilmington, N. C	Isaac D. Ryttenberg	do	Feb. 10, 1867	5 acres	Do.
22	Staunton, Va	Nicholas K. Trout and others	do	Sept. 30, 1868	1. 1463 acre	Do.
23	Newbern, N. C	William P. Moore and wife	do	March 13, 1869	7. 589 acres	Do.
24	Beaufort, S. C	State of South Carolina	do	Feb. 10, 1863	31 acres	Military reservation.
25	Rose Hill, Columbia, Tenn	John Baird	do	May —, 1866		Donated.
26	Marietta Cemetery, Ga	Henry G. Cole and Georgia Cole his wife	do	July 31, 1866	20. 01 acres	Do.
27	Montgomery Cemetery, Ala	W. L. Coleman, mayor, &c	do	July 14, 1866		Do.
28	Mobile Cemetery, Ala	City of Mobile, Ala	do		2 lots	Do.
29	Barrancas Cemetery, Fla	United States	do			Military reservation.
30	Corinth Cemetery, Miss	Walker, White, and Vance	do	Feb. 1, 1868	20 acres	Purchased by appraisement.
31	Natchez Cemetery, Miss	Margaret Case, T. D. Purnell, and others	do	July 31, 1867	11. 07 acres	Do.
32	Vicksburg Cemetery, Miss	Alva H. Jayne and wife	do	Aug. 27, 1866	40 acres	Do.
33	Little Rock Cemetery, Ark	City of Little Rock, Ark	do	April 9, 1868	9. 1 acres	Donated.
34	Pine Bluff Cemetery, Ark	Martha C. Allis	do	March 27, 1867	3 acres	Purchased.
35	Fayetteville Cemetery, Ark	Stephen L. Stone and wife	do		3. 248 acres	Do.
36	Fayetteville Cemetery, Ark	David Walker	do	May 20, 1867	1. 741 acre	Do.
37	Baton Rouge Cemetery, La	Pierre Baron and Miss Simonia Buena	do	Oct. 16, 1868	7 acres	Do.
38	Chalmette Cemetery, New Orleans, La	City of New Orleans, La	do	May 26, 1868	13. 6 acres	Do.
39	Port Hudson Cemetery, La	J. H. Gibbons	do	Aug. 17, 1869	8 acres	Do.
40	San Antonio Cemetery, Tex	W. C. A. Thielepape, mayor, &c	do	Nov. 15, 1867	1. 9 acre	Do.
41	Brownsville Cemetery, Tex	United States	do			Military reservation.

42	Nashville Cemetery, Tenn	M. B. Howell, master in chancery	do	July	3, 1866	49 acres, 90 poles	Purchased at sheriff's sale.
43	Fort Donelson Cemetery, Tenn	James P. Flood	do	April	23, 1867	15, 34 acres	Purchased.
44	Memphis Cemetery, Tenn	William Sides and others	do	Feb.	20, 1867		Do.
45	Memphis Cemetery, Tenn	A. Alston	do	April	8, 1867		Do.
46	Memphis Cemetery, Tenn	Coleman Boyd	do	May	23, 1868		Do.
47	Stone's River Cemetery, Tenn	James M. Tompkins	do	Aug.	10, 1868	8 acres, 105 poles	Do.
48	Stone's River Cemetery, Tenn	Benjamin Lillard	do	Aug.	10, 1868	7 acres, 69 poles	Do.
49	Chattanooga Cemetery, Tenn	Joseph Ruohs and others	do	Feb.	29, 1868		Appropriated.
50	Knoxville Cemetery, Tenn	John Dameron	do	June	10, 1867	10 acres	Do.
51	Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn	Heirs of Th. B. Stubbs	do			10. 05 acres	
52	Cave Hill, Louisville, Ky	J. Everett	do	July	23, 1863	42,114 square feet	Purchased.
53	Lexington Cemetery, Ky	Lexington Cemetery Association	do	July	1, 1867		Do.
54	Danville Cemetery, Ky	Town of Danville, Ky	do	July	—, 1867	18 lots	Do.
55	Lebanon Cemetery, Ky	James C. McElroy	do	April	6, 1867	2 acres	Do.
56	Mill Springs, Ky	William H. Logan and wife	do	July	5, 1867		Donated.
57	Frankfort Cemetery, Ky	Frankfort Cemetery Company	do	Jan.	4, 1868	9 lots	Purchased.
58	Camp Nelson Cemetery, Ky	Mary Scott	do			7 acres, 1 quarter, 3 poles	Do.
59	Madison Cemetery, Wis	C. W. Keys, mayor, &c	do	June	18, 1866		Do.
60	Prairie du Chien Cemetery, Wis	J. Lockwood	do	June	18, 1866		Do.
61	Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Ill	J. G. Scammon, president	do	April	25, 1866	18,340 square feet	Do.
62	Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind.	J. M. Ray, president	do	Aug.	27, 1867	Section 10	Donated.
63	New Albany Cemetery, Ind	Charles and Georgiana Bouman	do	Dec.	15, 1862	5. 46 acres	Purchased.
64	Alton Cemetery, Ill	Thomas Dunford and wife	do	Oct.	15, 1867	0. 44 acre	Do.
65	Mound City Cemetery, Racine, Wis	City of Racine, Wis	do	May	22, 1868	2 lots	Do.
66	Jefferson City Cemetery, Mo	Israel B. Reed and wife	do	Dec.	7, 1867	2 acres	Do.
67	Springfield Cemetery, Mo	N. T. Chaires and wife	do	June	2, 1868	5 acres	Donated.
68	Springfield Cemetery, Mo	R. B. Owen, mayor, &c	do	Aug.	16, 1867	5 acres	Purchased.
69	Davenport Cemetery, Iowa	B. B. Woodward, president	do	June	26, 1866		Donated.
70	Keokuk Cemetery, Iowa	W. Patterson, mayor, &c	do	Aug.	28, 1866		Do.
71	Fort Scott Cemetery, Kans	Fort Scott Town Company	do	Oct.	16, 1868	28 rods	Purchased.
72	Battle Ground Cemetery, D. C	James Mulloy	do	July	20, 1868		Do.
73	Hampton Cemetery, Va	George Whipple and wife	do	Oct.	21, 1868	47. 490 square feet	Do.
74	Richmond Cemetery, Va	W. Slater and Ann B. Brown	do	July	10, 1868	5 acres	Do.
75	Fort Harrison Cemetery, Va	Alpheus W. Childrey	do	March	26, 1869	0. 462 acre	Do.

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster U. S. A.

CEMETERIAL BRANCH, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

C.—*Tabular statement showing the permanent improvements established at the various national cemeteries throughout the United States.*

Number.	Name of cemetery.	Lodge.	Fence or wall.	Hedge.	Flagstaff.	Drainage.	Avenues and walks.	Trees and shrubbery.	Grave-marks.	Cannon monuments.	Cistern or well.	Records, (condition.)	Present owner of ground.	Superintendent.	Officer in charge.
	I.—MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.														
	a.—*Department of the East.*														
1	Cypress Hill, N. Y.	Brick	None	None	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Cist.	Good	United States.	John Bryson	Col. Rufus Ingalls.
2	City Point, Va.	Wooden.	Picket	Yes	do	do	do	do	do	do	Well.	do	do	John Delacroy	Do.
3	Culpeper Court House, Va.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	None	do	do	do	Chas. W. Hoyme.	Do.
4	Cold Harbor, Va	do	Board	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Augustus Barry	Do.
5	Danville, Va	do	Picket	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Incomplete	F. O'Donohue	Do.
6	Fredericksburg, Va.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Yes.	do	do	United States.	None	Do.
7	Fort Harrison, Va.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	None	do	do	do	Wm. Wright	Do.
8	Glendale, Va.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	A. J. Potter	Do.
9	Hampton, Va	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Yes.	do	do	do	J. Browning	Do.
10	Poplar Grove, Petersburg, Va.	Brick	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Augustus Miller.	Do.
11	Richmond, Va.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Patrick Hart	Do.
12	Staunton, Va	Wooden.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	None	do	do	do	George Griffin	Do.
13	Seven Pines, Va.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	James Kelly	Do.
14	Winchester, Va.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Yes.	do	do	Incomplete	P. Sedgwick	Do.
15	Yorktown, Va	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	United States	Hugh Carey	Do.
16	Newbern, N. C.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Cist.	do	do	W. Dougherty	Do.
17	Wilmington, N. C.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Tank	do	do	M. Dellingham	Do.
18	Raleigh, N. C.	do	Board	do	do	do	do	do	do	None	do	do	do	G. A. Dichtl	Do.
19	Salisbury, N. C	Brick	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Well.	do	Incomplete	M. J. Partridge.	Do.
	b.—*Department of the Lakes.*														
20	Mound City, Ill.	Brick	Picket	do	do	do	do	do	do	Yes.	do	do	United States.	Jos. Barringer	Major J J. Dana.
21	Rock Island, Ill.	None	do	do	None	None	do	None	do	do	None	do	do	None	Do.
22	Camp Butler, Ill	Brick	do	do	Yes.	do	do	do	do	do	Cist.	do	do	Jas. McCauley	Do.
23	Crown Hill, Indianapolis, Ind	None	None	do	do	Yes.	do	Yes.	do	do	None	do	do	None	Do.
	c.—*Depot of Washington.*														
24	Arlington, Va.	Brick	Stone wall.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Cist.	do	do	Chas. Fitchett	Capt. Wm. Myers.
25	Alexandria, Va	Seneca stone.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Fount	do	do	Fred'k Kaufman.	Do.

26	U. S. Military Asylum, D. C.	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	None	Cist...	..do	....do	Pat'k Callahan..	Do.
27	Battle Ground, D. C	..do	..do	..do	..do	None	None	..do	..do	..do	None	..do	....do	A. Macartney ...	Do.
28	Annapolis, Md	Brick...	Picket....	..do	..do	Yes.	Yes.	..do	..do	Yes.	Cist...	..do	....do	A. Armbrecht...	Do.
29	Loudon Park, Md	None ...	Iron	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	None .	In-complete	....do	T. Lewis.....	Do.
30	Laurel, Md	..do	None	..do	None	..do	..do	..do	..do	None	..do	..do	Incomplete ...	None.....	Do.
31	Grafton, W. Va	Wooden.	Picket....	..do	Yes.	..do	..do	..do	..do	Yes.	Cist...	Good	....do	James Murphy..	Do.
32	Ball's Bluff, Va	None ...	..do	..do	None	..do	..do	..do	..do	None	None	..do	....do	None.....	Do.
	II.—MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.														
	a.—*Department of the South.*														
33	Andersonville, Ga	Wooden.	Picket....	..do	Yes.	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	Well..	..do	Incomplete ...	John Maloney...	Major A. R. Eddy.
34	Marietta, Ga	Brick...	Brick.....	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	Yes.	Cist...	..do	United States.	Jas. G. Hughes..	Do.
35	Beaufort, S. C	..do	Picket....	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	Well..	..do	....do	N. Christensen..	Do.
36	Florence, S. C	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	Incomplete ...	P.R.R. M.Sattes.	Do.
37	Mobile, Ala	Wooden.	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	None	..do	..do	United States.	O. P. Murphy...	Do.
38	Barrancas, Fla	Brick...	Wall.....	..do	..do	..do	..do	do	..do	Yes.	Cist...	..do	....do	John Trindle....	Do.
	b.—*Department of Cumberland.*														
39	Cave Hill, Louisville, Ky...	Wooden.	Picket....	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	Well..	..do	....do	None.....	Do.
40	Camp Nelson, Ky	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	....do	E. Schneider....	Do.
41	Lebanon, Ky	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	None	..do	..do	....do	C. Gohe.....	Do.
42	Lexington, Ky	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	do	Yes.	..do	..do	....do	None.....	Do.
43	Lincolnville, Ky	..do	Wall.....	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	....do	J. Burke.....	Do.
44	Fort Donelson, Tenn	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	None	..do	..do	... do	John Fitzgerald.	Do.
45	Chattanooga, Tenn	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	do	..do	..do	Yes.	..do	..do	....do	F. Buntley.....	Do.
46	Knoxville, Tenn	..do	Board.....	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	None	..do	..do	....do	Thomas Ridge..	Do.
47	Memphis, Tenn	..do	Picket....	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	Yes.	Tank .	..do	....do	J. F. Carl.....	Do.
48	Nashville, Tenn	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	Well..	..do	....do	W. A. Graham ..	Do.
49	Murfreesboro', Tenn	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	....do	L. S. Doolittle...	Do.
50	Shiloh, Pittsb'g Land'g, Tenn.	..do	Wall.....	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	....do	None.....	Do.
51	New Albany, Ind	..do	..do	None ...	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	....do	None.....	Capt. C. H. Hoyt.
52	Corinth, Miss	..do	Picket....	Yes.....	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	....do	A. S. Dial.....	Major A. R. Eddy.
53	Vicksburg, Miss	Brick...	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	Cist...	..do	....do	Alex. Henry....	Do.
54	Natchez, Miss	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	....do	J. M. Berringer..	Do.
	c.—*Department of Texas.*														
55	Chalmette, New Orleans, La	Brick...	Picket and iron.	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	United States.	G. Fitzgerald....	Lt. Col. J. A. Ekin.
56	Port Hudson, La	Wooden.	Picket....	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	....do	P. P. Carroll....	Do.
57	Baton Rouge, La	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	....do	W. H. Taylor...	Do.
58	Alexandria, La	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	....do	G. B. Craft	Do.
59	Fort St. Philip, La	None ...	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	do	Well..	..do	....do	None.....	Do.
60	Brownsville, Tex	Wooden.	None	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	None .	..do	Private parties	John Jay Smith.	Do.
61	San Antonio, Tex	Stone ...	Wall.....	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	..do	None	Well..	..do	United States.	None.....	Do.

C.—*Tabular statement showing the permanent improvements established at the various national cemeteries, &c.*—Continued.

Number.	Name of cemetery.	Lodge.	Fence or wall.	Hedge.	Flag-staff.	Drainage.	Avenues and walks.	Trees and shrubbery.	Grave-marks.	Cannon monuments.	Cistern or well.	Records, (condition.)	Present owner of ground.	Superintendent.	Officer in charge.
	III.—MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.														
	a.—*Department of the Missouri.*														
62	Jefferson Barracks, Mo	Brick	Picket	Yes, on one side.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Cist-	Good	United States.	Martin Burke	Lt. Col. L. C. Easton.
63	Jefferson City Mo	Wooden.	do	Yes	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	L. E. Sherer	Do.
64	Springfield, Mo	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	None	Well	do	do	None	Do.
65	Fort Leavenworth, Kans	Brick	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Yes.	Cist	do	do	Hugh M. Fogg	Do.
66	Fort Scott, Kans	Stone	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	None	None	do	do	A. Hyde	Do.
67	Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter	Wooden.	Board	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	W. Thomas	Do.
68	Little Rock, Ark	Brick	Wall	do	do	do	do	do	do	Yes.	Cist	do	do	W. Markwood	Do.
69	Fayetteville, Ark	Wooden.	Picket	do	do	do	do	do	do	None	Well	do	do	Josiah Nutting	Do.
70	Fort Smith, Ark	Stone	Wall	do	do	do	do	do	do	Yes.	Cist	do	do	David Allen	Do.
	b.—*Department of the Platte.*														
71	Keokuk, Iowa	Brick	Iron	None	None	do	do	do	None	do	None	do	do	Clayton Hart	Major A. J. Perry.
72	Gettysburg, Pa	None	do		Yes	do	do	do	Yes.	None	Cist	do	Private parties	None	
73	Antietam, Md	Brick	Wall		do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do		

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

CEMETERIAL BRANCH, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

D.—*List of national military cemeteries arranged according to the number of interments of deceased Union soldiers in each.*

No.	Name of cemetery.	No. of interments.
1	Vicksburg, Mississippi	17,392
2	Nashville, Tennessee	16,489
3	Arlington, Virginia	15,585
4	Fredericksburg, Virginia	15,156
5	Memphis, Tennessee	13,965
6	Andersonville, Georgia	13,714
7	Chattanooga, Tennessee	12,873
8	Chalmette, New Orleans, Louisiana	12,242
9	Salisbury, North Carolina	12,112
10	Marietta, Georgia	10,069
11	Beaufort, South Carolina	9,072
12	Jefferson Barracks, Missouri	8,607
13	Richmond, Virginia	6,330
14	Poplar Grove, Petersburg, Virginia	6,184
15	Stone's River, Murfreesboro, Tennessee	6,121
16	Corinth, Mississippi	5,682
17	United States Military Asylum, District of Columbia	5,488
18	Little Rock, Arkansas	5,414
19	City Point, Virginia	5,156
20	Hampton, Virginia	5,123
21	Mound City, Illinois	4,808
22	Antietam, Maryland	4,695
23	Winchester, Virginia	4,423
24	Cave Hill, Louisville, Kentucky	3,904
25	Port Hudson, Louisiana	3,800
26	Camp Nelson, Kentucky	3,635
27	Alexandria, Virginia	3,631
28	Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Tennessee	3,583
29	Gettysburg, Pennsylvania	3,564
30	Newbern, North Carolina	3,246
31	Natchez, Mississippi	3,220
32	Cypress Hill, New York	3,170
33	Knoxville, Tennessee	3,153
34	Brownsville, Texas	2,952
35	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	2,925
36	Florence, South Carolina	2,798
37	New Albany, Indiana	2,797
38	Annapolis, Maryland	2,496
39	Yorktown, Virginia	2,180
40	Fort Gibson, Indian Territory	2,117
41	Wilmington, North Carolina	2,060
42	Fort Smith, Arkansas	1,998
43	Cold Harbor, Virginia	1,953
44	Springfield, Missouri	1,515
45	Loudon Park, Baltimore, Maryland	1,463
46	Barrancas, Florida	1,380
47	Seven Pines, Virginia	1,358
48	Culpeper Court House, Virginia	1,342
49	Danville, Virginia	1,312
50	Alexandria, Louisiana	1,280
51	Grafton, West Virginia	1,254
52	Fayetteville, Arkansas	1,244
53	Glendale, Virginia	1,189
54	Raleigh, North Carolina	1,159
55	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas	1,093
56	Lexington, Kentucky	948
57	Lebanon, Kentucky	846
58	Mobile, Alabama	842
59	Fort Harrison, Virginia	814
60	Staunton, Virginia	749
61	Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois	714
62	Crown Hill, Indianapolis, Indiana	708
63	Mill's Spring, Logan's Crossroads, Kentucky	708

D.—*List of national military cemeteries, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Name of cemetery.	No. of interments.
64	Fort Donelson, Dover, Tennessee	670
65	Jefferson City, Missouri	644
66	Keokuk, Iowa	627
67	Fort Scott, Kansas	407
68	Fort St. Philip, Louisiana	327
69	San Antonio, Texas	261
70	Laurel, Baltimore, Maryland	229
71	Rock Island, Illinois	135
72	Ball's Bluff, Virginia	54
73	Battle Ground, District of Columbia	40
	Total	301, 194

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

CEMETERIAL BRANCH, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

E.—*Schedule of Rolls of Honor and statements of final disposition of bodies, published by the Quartermaster General.*

No. of volume.	No. of general order.	Date of general order, Quartermaster General's Office.	Places of interments.	No. of pages.	No. of names contained in volume.
I.	35	June 15, 1865	Washington, D. C	197	11, 007
II.	58	Oct. 6, 1865	Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, Va	20	722
III.	69½	Nov. 25, 1865	Andersonville, Ga	225	12, 823
IV.	10	Jan. 27, 1866	Alexandria, Va	69	3, 601
V.	31	May 1, 1866	Fortress Monroe and Hampton, Va	56	2, 655
VI.	32	May 1, 1866	Sundry districts in Texas	35	1, 440
VII.	58	July 20, 1866	Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, &c	138	7, 450
VIII.	71	Sept. 5, 1866	Arkansas, California, Indiana, Michigan, Maryland, &c	126	6, 870
IX.	82	Oct. 8, 1866	New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, &c	244	15, 567
X.	93	Dec. 3, 1866	Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Maryland, &c	212	12, 008
XI.	96	Dec. 11, 1866	Chattanooga, Murfreesboro, and Knoxville, Tenn	443	17, 443
XII.	15	Mar. 8, 1867	New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Maryland, Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and Utah Territory	173	9, 542
XIII.	52	Aug. 27, 1867	Cypress Hill, New York, &c	135	7, 452
XIV.	7	Feb. 20, 1868	Union prisoners throughout the South	337	11, 015
XV.	9	Feb. 26, 1868	Antietam, Maryland, and Virginia	367	18, 300
XVI.	19	June 8, 1868	Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Department of the East, &c	392	20, 441
XVII.	20	June 9, 1868	Cemeteries in Kentucky	516	14, 555
XVIII.	24	June 19, 1868	Fort Harrison, Virginia, &c	469	22, 900
XIX.	36	Sept. 11, 1868	Baltimore, Md., Petersburg, Va., Newbern, N. C., Florence, S. C., Baton Rouge, &c., La	408	17, 443
XX.	13	Mar. 3, 1869	Corinth, Miss., Shiloh, Tenn., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo	324	19, 417
XXI.	.....	June 11, 1869	Memphis, Tenn., and Charlotte, La	349	23, 016
XXII.	.....	Aug. 4, 1869	Nashville, Tenn	524	16, 485
XXIII.	.....	Aug. 5, 1869	Marietta, Ga., Chattanooga, Stone's River, and Knoxville, Tenn., (additional)	323	16, 675
XXIV.	.....	Aug. 9, 1869	Vicksburg, Miss., and New Albany, Ind	224	18, 375
XXV.	.....	Mar. 5, 1870	Fredericksburg, Hampton, Va., Mobile, Ala., Barrancas, Fla., Alexandria, La., and Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter	336	25, 766
			Total	.....	332, 978

Schedule of Rolls of Honor and statements, &c.—Continued.

No. of volume.	No. of general order.	Date of general order, Quartermaster General's office.	No. of pages.	No. of bodies.	No. of volume.	No. of general order.	Date of general order, Quartermaster General's office.	No. of pages.	No. of bodies.
I.	8	Feb. 24, 1868	30	47,368	III.	33	Aug. 13, 1868	40	35,577
II.	21	June 11, 1868	60	57,155	IV.	12	Mar. 2, 1869	41	63,847
							Total	.....	203,947

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

CEMETERIAL BRANCH, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

F.—*List of national and incorporated cemeteries in the third quartermaster's district, Department of the East, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Hodges, quartermaster United States Army, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

GLENWOOD CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at the corner of Ridge Avenue and Islington Lane, in the Twenty-first ward.

The soldiers' graves occupy two plots of ground, 364 feet apart. Ground high and flat, presenting a beautiful appearance. The main cemetery is inclosed by a substantial iron fence; soldiers' plots not inclosed, and no fence in progress of construction, as it is deemed unnecessary, the graves being fully protected by the iron fence alluded to.

The graves in the largest plot are arranged in seven parallel rows, the interments at right angles to the rear fence of main cemetery, having one path six feet wide intervening. Those in the smallest plot occupy twenty-four parallel rows, with the interments at right angles to the fence bounding Islington Lane, with an intervening path six feet wide.

No flag-staff in this cemetery. The graves are marked with suitable head-boards with name of deceased inscribed thereon; no trees nor shrubbery planted in or around the plots; list of names complete; bodies not removed from other cemeteries, but received from the military hospital in Philadelphia, during the late war. There are 702 interments, names known; no more interments expected.

LAFAYETTE CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, between Federal and Wharton streets, and Ninth and Tenth streets, in the Twenty-sixth ward.

The land is low and flat, and presents a fair appearance. The main cemetery is inclosed by a handsome iron fence; the soldiers' plot is not inclosed, and no fence is being constructed.

The "Volunteer Refreshment Association," paid the expenses of the burial of the soldiers' bodies in this cemetery, and will give their attention toward beautifying and keeping the graves in a state of repair.

List of names complete. Bodies not removed from other cemeteries, but buried direct from the hospitals during the late war. There are 24 interments,names known; no more interments expected.

LEBANON CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Passayunk Road, near Penrose Ferry Road, in the Twenty-sixth ward.

The land is low and flat, not presenting a handsome appearance. The cemetery proper is inclosed by a substantial wooden fence; the soldiers' plot is not inclosed; no fence in course of preparation, as it is not considered necessary. Graves not provided with head-boards; no trees nor shrubbery planted; list of names complete; bodies not removed from other cemeteries, but buried from the hospitals at Philadelphia and vicinity 339 interments, names known; no more expected.

MOUNT MORIAH CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Stump Lane, near Darby Plank-road, in the Twenty-seventh ward.

The land is high and rolling, picturesque in appearance, and considered one of the best located cemeteries in the vicinity of Philadelphia. It is inclosed with a substantial and beautiful iron fence; soldiers' lot within the inclosure not fenced, and it is not absolutely necessary to inclose it, as the graves are well protected by the fence alluded to.

Graves marked with head-boards with names thereon; no trees nor shrubbery planted; list of names complete. Fifty of the bodies were removed from "Free Quakers" and "Methodist Episcopal" cemeteries, in Philadelphia, and interred in this cemetery. Four hundred and fifty interments, names known; no more interments expected.

ODD FELLOWS' CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, corner of Islington Lane and Twenty-fourth street, in the Twenty-first ward.

The land is low and flat, and does not present a handsome appearance. The main cemetery is surrounded by a substantial iron fence. The lot containing the bodies of deceased soldiers, situated within the cemetery, is not provided with a fence, nor is it necessary, as the main inclosure affords full protection to the graves. Suitable head-boards mark the graves, and are numbered; no trees nor shrubbery planted; list of names complete; bodies not transferred from other cemeteries, but buried from the hospitals at Philadelphia and vicinity; 277 interments, names known; no further burials expected.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS' CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, corner of Islington Lane and Twenty-first street, in the Twenty-first ward.

The land is low and flat, and does not present a good appearance. The cemetery proper is well surrounded by an iron fence, which renders the inclosing of the soldiers' lot unnecessary. Graves not provided with head-boards, nor are there any trees or shrubbery planted.

The association have protested against the removal of the bodies of soldiers in this cemetery, and have taken charge of the graves with the intention of having them kept in repair. List of names complete; bodies not transferred from other cemeteries, but received from the hospitals at Philadelphia; 11 interments, names known; no further burials expected.

WOODLAND CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at Darby Plankroad and Fortieth street, in the Twenty-seventh ward.

The land is high and rolling, picturesque in appearance. The cemetery proper is well inclosed with an iron fence, which secures the soldiers' graves from injury; the graves are marked with suitable head-boards, with names inscribed thereon; no trees nor shrubbery planted; list of names complete; bodies received from the hospitals in Philadelphia and vicinity; 118 interments, names known; no more burials expected.

AULENBACH CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated near Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania, on the Reading Pike, one mile southeast of railroad station, and fifty-eight miles from Philadelphia.

The land is high and rolling, and presents a handsome appearance. The main cemetery is fenced, which protects the soldiers' graves; the graves are marked with head-boards, with names inscribed thereon; no trees nor shrubbery planted; list of names complete; 3 interments, names known; no more burials expected.

CHARLES EVANS CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated near Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania, on the Reading Pike, one mile north of railroad station, and fifty-eight miles from Philadelphia.

The lot appropriated for soldiers in this cemetery is a desirable one, situated high, and fenced with a hedge, presenting a handsome appearance; 7 interments, names known; no more burials expected.

CEMETERY AT SCRANTON.

Situated at Scranton, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, half a mile from the railroad station, and one hundred and fifty miles from Philadelphia.

Land high, and presents a good appearance; lot well fenced; three graves marked with head-boards, and three not marked; 6 interments, names known; no more burials expected.

PROSPECT HILL CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated near the town of York, York County, Pennsylvania, one-fourth of a mile northwest of railroad station, and ninety-five miles from Philadelphia.

The land is high and flat, and presents a handsome appearance; the cemetery proper is well fenced; graves marked with head-boards, and names inscribed thereon; no trees nor shrubbery planted; list of names complete; 163 interments; no more burials expected.

CATHOLIC CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated at York, York County, Pennsylvania, ninety-five miles from Philadelphia.

Cemetery well located, handsome in appearance; soldiers' lot not fenced; graves in good condition; 4 interments; list of names complete; no more burials expected.

SAINT JAMES EPISCOPAL CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated in the borough of Bristol, Pennsylvania, twenty miles from Philadelphia, on the Delaware River.

Land high and flat, presenting a good appearance. The cemetery proper is well fenced, thereby protecting the soldiers' graves therein. Graves will be marked by marble slabs erected by the trustees of "Saint James Episcopal Church," the United States allowing them the price of the permanent head-block. No trees nor shrubbery planted; list of names complete; 18 interments; no more burials expected.

RURAL CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated about one and a half mile from the town of Chester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, fourteen miles from the city of Philadelphia.

Land high and rolling, picturesque in appearance. The main cemetery is inclosed by a good board fence, thereby protecting the soldiers' graves therein from injury; the graves are marked with head-boards and names inscribed thereon; no trees nor shrubbery planted; list of names complete; bodies received from the military hospital near Chester, Pennsylvania; 224 interments; no more burials expected.

SAINT MICHAEL'S CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated one-fourth of a mile from the town of Chester, Pennsylvania, and fourteen miles from Philadelphia.

Land high and rolling, and presents a handsome appearance. The main cemetery is inclosed by a stone wall, which affords ample protection to the graves of soldiers buried therein; the graves are provided with head-boards and names inscribed thereon; no trees nor shrubbery planted; list of names complete; 3 interments; no more expected.

ODD FELLOWS' CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated about one-fourth of a mile from the town of Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and ninety-eight miles from Philadelphia.

Land handsomely situated; main cemetery fenced; no head-boards; list of names complete; 4 interments.

GERMAN REFORMED AND LUTHERAN CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated about one-fourth of a mile from the town of Tamaqua, Schuylkill County Pennsylvania, and ninety-eight miles from Philadelphia.

Land handsomely situated; main cemetery fenced; no head-boards; list of names complete; 4 interments.

CATHOLIC CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated in Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, ninety-eight miles from Philadelphia.

Land high and flat, presents a good appearance; main cemetery fenced; no head-boards; 2 interments; list of names complete.

SPRINGFIELD CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated a half mile northwest of the railroad station at Shippensburg, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, one hundred and forty-seven miles from Philadelphia.

The main cemetery is fenced and presents a fair appearance; 14 interments; list of names complete.

LUTHERAN CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated at Shippensburg, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, one hundred and forty-seven miles from Philadelphia.

The cemetery is properly inclosed; no head-boards; list of names complete; 3 interments.

CEMETERY NEAR SHIPPENSBURG.

Situated two miles from Shippensburg, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and one hundred and forty-nine miles from Philadelphia.

The cemetery is fenced; no head-boards; list of names complete; 3 interments.

CEMETERIES AT EASTON. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated at Easton, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, sixty-six miles from Philadelphia.

Easton cemetery, 27 interments.
Arndt's cemetery, 6 interments.
Hay's cemetery, 4 interments.
First Presbyterian cemetery, 2 interments.
German Reformed cemetery, 4 interments.
German Catholic cemetery, 3 interments.

All the graves, with the exception of two, are provided with head-stones; grounds inclosed; list of names complete.

CEMETERIES AT HOLLIDAYSBURG. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated at Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pennsylvania, two hundred and forty-six miles from Philadelphia.

Lutheran cemetery, 11 interments.
Presbyterian cemetery, 9 interments.
Catholic cemetery, 1 interment.
Asbury Chapel cemetery, 1 interment.
Dunkard cemetery, 1 interment.

The cemeteries are all fenced, affording ample protection to the graves; list of names complete.

CEMETERY AT PHILLIPSBURG.

Situated at Phillipsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania, two hundred and forty-eight miles from Philadelphia.

The cemetery is inclosed; head-boards provided; 5 interments; list of names complete.

HARRISBURG CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated at Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, one hundred and six miles from Philadelphia.

Land high and rolling, presenting a handsome appearance. The main cemetery is well inclosed, which affords ample protection to the soldiers' graves therein; no head-boards; list of names complete; 155 interments.

CEMETERIES AT MERCERSBURG. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated at Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, one hundred and eighty miles from Philadelphia.

Methodist Episcopal cemetery, 4 interments.
Presbyterian cemetery, 4 interments.

Cemeteries fenced; no head-boards; list of names complete.

UNION CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated at Upton, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, one hundred and seventy-five miles from Philadelphia.

Four interments; list of names complete.

WHITE HALL CEMETERY. (NATIONAL.)

Situated near Bristol, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, seventeen miles from Philadelphia, and one mile from Delaware River.

The cemetery contains one acre of land, belonging originally to James G. Hibbs, of Bristol, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The land is low and flat, presenting a good appearance, and inclosed by the regulation wooden fence, painted black. The cemetery is constructed after the form of a parallelogram, with the graves arranged in parallel rows; was commenced in the year 1864, and is not at this date entirely completed; there is no flag-staff on the premises, nor is there any walks or avenues intersecting the grounds; the graves are marked with head-boards, painted white and lettered in black; no trees nor shrubbery planted; list of names complete; bodies not removed from other cemeteries, but received from the military hospital formerly at White Hall, Pennsylvania; sixteen interments, names known; no more burials expected.

LACKAWAXEN CEMETERY. (NATIONAL.)

Situated at Lackawaxen, Pike County, Pennsylvania, about three hundred miles from Philadelphia.

The lot is supposed to contain about half an acre, and is owned by the "New York and Erie Railroad Company," and appropriated by that company for the burial place of sixteen United States soldiers and forty-eight prisoners of war, killed by a collision on that road in the month of July, 1864. The cemetery is inclosed with a common wooden fence; graves not provided with head-boards; list of names complete; 64 interments.

ALLEGHENY CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated two and a half miles from the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Allegheny River, in the borough of Lawrenceville.

The cemetery contains about three hundred acres of land, ground high, and presents a picturesque appearance; is surrounded by a high stone wall, and is handsomely laid out with walks and avenues. The soldiers' plot has no fence, nor is it considered necessary to inclose the graves, as the main cemetery wall amply protects them; no head-boards erected, but the graves are numbered and can be identified by reference to the register of the cemetery; list of names complete; bodies received from camps and hospitals, and the old Braddock's Field cemetery; 121 interments, no more burials expected.

ASHLAND CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated at Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, one hundred and twenty-four miles from Philadelphia.

List of names complete; 38 interments.

CEDAR GROVE CEMETERY. (INCORPORATED.)

Situated at Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, one hundred and fifty-eight miles from Philadelphia.

List of names complete; 42 interments.

BEVERLY CEMETERY. (NATIONAL.)

Situated one and a half miles from the town of Beverly, Burlington County, New Jersey, on the Bridgeboro road, fifteen miles from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The cemetery contains one acre of land and was originally owned by Christian Weyman, of Burlington County, New Jersey. The land is low and flat, presenting a good appearance; is inclosed by the regulation wooden fence, painted black; cemetery nearly square, with graves arranged in eight rows parallel to the front of the cemetery, and an additional row parallel to the center walk; the graves are marked with head-boards, painted white, names inscribed with black letters. There is a main avenue and walks between the rows of graves; no trees nor shrubbery planted; list of names complete; bodies not removed from other cemeteries, but buried from the military hospital formerly at Beverly, New Jersey; 147 interments; names known; no more burials expected.

FINN'S POINT CEMETERY. (NATIONAL.)

Situated at Finn's Point, Salem County, New Jersey, opposite Fort Delaware, Delaware, on the Delaware River, forty-four miles from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The cemetery contains one and eighty-hundredths of an acre, and is owned by the United States. The land is low and flat and does not present a handsome appearance; is inclosed with a light picket fence, in good condition, painted black; cemetery square in form, and contains the remains of twelve hundred and seventy-three rebel prisoners of war and twelve Union soldiers; the former are buried in trenches, the latter in separate graves with head-boards; it was commenced during the late war and is not yet

completed; there are no walks nor avenues intersecting the ground; no flag-staff erected, nor any ornamentation in the way of trees and shrubbery planted; list of names on file; bodies brought from Fort Delaware; 1,285 interments; names known; no more burials expected.

PEA PATCH ISLAND CEMETERY. (NATIONAL.)

Situated on Pea Patch Island, Delaware River, forty-two miles from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The cemetery contains about one-quarter of an acre and is owned by the United States. The land is low and flat, presenting a poor appearance, not inclosed; cemetery square in form; has neither walks, avenues, nor flag-staff; there are no head-boards provided; the bodies are buried in two mounds, the smaller one containing seven graves, the other the remainder of interments—all rebel prisoners; no trees nor shrubbery planted; list of names complete; bodies received from Fort Delaware; 142 interments; names known; no more interments expected.

CEMETERIES AT WILMINGTON AND ITS VICINITY. (INCORPORATED,)

Situated at Wilmington, Delaware, and its vicinity, about twenty-eight miles from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Wilmington and Brandywine cemetery, 39 interments.
Old Swedes' Church cemetery, 5 interments.
Zion Methodist Episcopal (colored) Church cemetery, 1 interment.
Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church cemetery, 6 interments.
Saint Mary's Roman Catholic cemetery, 10 interments.
Mount Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church cemetery, 2 interments.
Newark Methodist Episcopal Church cemetery, 1 interment.
Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church cemetery, 3 interments.
Saint Peter's Methodist Episcopal (colored) Church cemetery, 3 interments.
Mount Salem Methodist Episcopal Church cemetery, 3 interments.
Newport Methodist Episcopal Church cemetery, 1 interment.
Saint James Episcopal Church cemetery, 6 interments.
Presbyterian Church cemetery, 2 interments.
Friends' cemetery, 1 interment.

The cemeteries are all inclosed, protecting the soldiers' graves therein; head-boards required; list of names complete.

Official copy.

J. D BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

CEMETERIAL BRANCH, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

G.—*Statement showing the work to be performed and the number of employés required to complete the national cemeteries in the Department of the South.*

Number.	Name of cemetery.	Number of acres.	No. of men required to complete the work.	Rate of pay per month to each.	Work to be done to complete the cemetery.
1	Florence, South Carolina	23	3	$25 00	Graves to be leveled. Bermuda grass to be planted on graves, walks, and drives. Two additional laborers employed, both to be discharged at the end of November, 1870.
2	Beaufort, South Carolina	29	5	30 00	Graves to be leveled. Drives to be reduced in width from 30 feet to 10 feet, sides of the drives to be filled with soil, and Bermuda grass planted thereon.
3	Mobile, Alabama	2.11	None.	.....	Drives to be cleared from dirt thrown in by digging foundation for the new brick wall. Walks to be covered with soil and Bermuda grass planted.
4	Barrancas, Florida	7	None.	.....	Walks to be graded and covered with grass. Graves have been leveled and Bermuda grass to be planted on them. The work is done by a detail of 5 men from the post of Barrancas, Florida.
5	Marietta, Georgia	24	2	.....	Avenues, channels, and washes to be repaired, and graves to be filled and leveled.
6	Andersonville, Georgia	45	2	.....	Cemetery in good condition, no additional labor required.
7	Lebanon, Kentucky	2¾	1	.....	Cemetery in good condition, no additional labor required.
8	Mill's Spring, Logan's Crossroads, Kentucky.	.....	1	30 00	Cemetery in good condition, no additional labor required.
9	Camp Nelson, Kentucky	3	2	30 00	Cemetery in good condition, no additional labor required.
10	New Albany, Indiana	.....	2	30 00	Head-boards to be replaced by stakes on hand at the cemetery; no additional labor required. This cemetery is now under charge of Captain H. C. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, United States Army.
11	Memphis, Tennessee	38	3	30 00	Head-boards to be painted, ditches to be cleared, and main sewer to be repaired.
12	Chattanooga, Tennessee	75	4	25 00	Graves to be filled and covered with grass; replacing the head-boards by stakes.
13	Knoxville, Tennessee	9¾	1	25 00	In good condition; no additional labor required.
14	Murfreesboro, Tennessee	16	6	30 00	Drives and walks to be cleared from weeds, graves to be leveled and sodded; grass to be cut and hauled off from five acres of land. Four additional laborers employed for one month.
15	Nashville, Tennessee	64	5	30 00	Cemetery in good condition; no additional labor required.
16	Fort Donelson, Tennessee	15	2	30 00	Graves to be sodded, roads to be covered with soil and grass sown on them. Fences and buildings to be whitewashed; no additional labor required.
17	Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee.	12	2	30 00	Graves to be leveled and sodded; no additional labor required. This cemetery is under charge of a non-commissioned officer since the death of Superintendent Peter Jecko.
18	Corinth, Mississippi	20	2	30 00	Graves to be leveled and sodded; no additional labor required.
19	Natchez, Mississippi	.....	18	25 00 with rations.	Grading roads, (lineal measure,) 75 yards; putting up terraces and sodding soles, 800 yards. Six hundred graves to fill; also, considerable grading to be done in sections.
20	Vicksburg, Mississippi	40	61	.....	Eight thousand lineal feet of slides to be repaired. The surface of all the unfinished terraces to be graveled, manured, &c.; 200 bodies to be lifted and reinterred in another part of the cemetery; 30,000 lineal feet of pipe and tile drainage; 4,000 lineal feet of road to be shaped, graveled, &c.; 500 cubic yards of gravel to be excavated, hauled to the cemetery, and distributed on the roads; 470 lineal feet of stone retaining wall; 4,000 lineal feet of brick gutters for roads; 50 sill basins for land and road drainage; 75 lineal feet of the main brick sewer to be finished,

Statement of work, &c., on national cemeteries, Department of the South—Continued.

Number.	Name of cemetery.	Number of acres.	No. of men required to complete the work.	Rate of pay per month to each.	Work to be done to complete the cemetery.
20	Vicksburg—Continued....	.....	.....	.....	including a stone heading at the end; 100 perches of stone to be quarried and located to the cemetery. In addition to the above, there will be the general polishing of roads, cutting of grass weeds on the terrace and slopes, cleaning around and trimming the hedge, &c. Also, the transportation of brick, cement, sand, forage for animals, and such other articles as may be required to carry on the work. About 15,000 of the old head-boards are in a state of decay and defacement and will require to be removed. There are now employed 1 civil engineer, 1 chief clerk and general agent, 1 wagonmaster, 2 masons, 3 watchmen, 4 laborers, 1 cart boy, and 2 teamsters; and to complete the work there will be required in addition to these: 2 masons, 1 foreman, 1 watchman, 40 laborers, and 3 cart boys. The above laboring force to be organized as follows: 8 laborers with the masons; 6 for polishing, cutting grass, &c.; 2 teamsters; 1 night watchman at the corral; 1 day watchman at the corral; 30 laborers repairing slides, digging ditches for pipe and tile, and other general work of construction. This force could be employed at the following rates: for foreman and masons, $100 per month, without rations; for laborers and teamsters, $1 50 to $1 75 per day, without rations; for watchmen, $2 per day, without rations; for cart boys, 80 cents per day, without rations. Mr. Gall, engineer in charge, reports that according to his closest observation, based upon his experience of the past year's work, it will require one year with the above force to complete the work remaining to be done, and put the cemetery in good shape. The work reported to be done is taken from his report to the quartermaster in charge.
	Total.....	410	122	.....	

Official copy

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster United States Army.

CEMETERIAL BRANCH, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 5, 1870.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 4, 1870.

GENERAL: In compliance with your circular of June 11, 1870, I have the honor to report that from July 1, 1869, to April 15, 1870, I was on duty at Santa Fé, New Mexico, as chief quartermaster, district of New Mexico.

By General Orders No. 16, from Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, dated February 7, 1870, I was relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to report in person to the Quartermaster General for duty.

Having accordingly reported, I was, on May 9, 1870, assigned by the Quartermaster General to duty in this office, relieving Major J. J. Dana,

quartermaster in charge of the transportation branch of claims for incidental allowances of the Quartermaster's Department, of the collection of debts due from Southern railroad corporations, and of the records of this office. On June 1, 1870, I was placed in charge of that branch of this office pertaining to barracks, quarters, hospital buildings, wharves, storehouses, stables, and bridges.

Based upon the records of the office, I respectfully submit the following report as to the business of the branches indicated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

INDEBTED RAILROAD COMPANIES.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, there was due the United States from railroad companies, which purchased railway material and rolling stock under the provisions of Executive Orders of August 8 and October 14, 1865, $4,704,650 72. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, interest has accrued upon this indebtedness, and expenses have been incurred in the prosecution of suits, to the amount of $307,692 41. Payments have been made to the amount of $365,820 45, leaving unpaid June 30, 1870, $4,646,522 68, and showing a reduction of the debt during the year of $58,128 04.

In addition to the amount stated above to have been received, and applied to the discharge of this indebtedness, there were in this office, undergoing examination, accounts to the amount of $26,125 74—exclusive of a doubtful account of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, amounting to $52,266 06, which, when finally adjusted, will further reduce the debt.

Accompanying this report is a statement, marked B, showing the original indebtedness of the companies, the total interest and expenses, the total payments that have been made, and the balance unpaid.

Two companies, the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western, and the Western North Carolina, discharged their indebtedness during the fiscal year. Other companies have, however, materially reduced their indebtedness, and to such an extent as to justify the belief that they will entirely discharge it during the fiscal year ending 30th June next. With but three exceptions, the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire, the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Companies, all the companies in the Atlantic States have discharged their indebtedness.

The Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad Company, under the action of this office in appointing a receiver, as stated in the last annual report, has so far reduced its indebtedness as to render it probable that it will entirely liquidate it the present fiscal year.

The indebtedness of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company is small, and I am informed by the officers of the road that they hold transportation accounts more than sufficient to cancel it.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company practically discharged its indebtedness during the fiscal year, but the accounts for transportation service were not finally examined in the Treasury so as to be credited the company until July 31, 1870. The company is, at this date, out of debt.

The Tennessee railroad companies were the largest purchasers of railway material, and have been the most persistent and determined in their efforts to avoid paying for it. Soon after the sale of the property to them, some of the leading companies set up claims against the Government for the use of their roads, and damage to them during the re-

bellion, and seemed determined to obtain a recognition and allowance of them, or to not pay for the property purchased. So persistent were they in this matter that it was apparent that unless some measures were taken to enforce payment of the amount due, there was danger that the whole of it would be lost to the United States. Accordingly, under the orders of the Secretary of War, that "measures be taken to speedily collect and secure the amount due from these companies," and the revocation of all orders theretofore issued directing the suspension of action against them, suits have been commenced in the circuit courts of the United States against the Nashville and Chattanooga, Nashville and Northwestern, East Tennessee and Virginia, and East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Companies, and a preliminary hearing had before Judge Swayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, at chambers, in the City of Washington, in November last, resulting in an order of the court that each company give bond in the sum of $100,000 to properly account to court, from term to term, for all moneys received by them; said bond to be in force until the further order of the court, unless the companies, within six months from the date of the order, filed as additional security the bonds of the State of Tennessee, or the bonds of the companies guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, in amount equal to the amount of their indebtedness respectively; this order not to prejudice either party in any of its rights on final hearing. A further hearing of the case is hoped for at the next term of the court.

In addition to the suits against the above-named companies, measures have been taken to commence suit against the Nashville and Decatur, the McMinnville and Manchester, and the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad Companies, and to obtain a hearing of the cases at an early day. The papers have also been prepared, and submitted to the Attorney General by the Secretary of War, with the request that suit be brought against the State of Tennessee for the amount due for the purchases made for the benefit of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads.

In selling the property to these railroad companies, the United States retained a lien upon the property sold, and reserved the right to retake possession of the roads and collect the revenues thereof and apply the same to the discharge of the debt. In commencing the suits it was necessary, as a preliminary measure, that the United States should, through its properly-appointed agents, make a demand upon these companies for possession of their roads. Accordingly Mr. J. B. Van Dyne was appointed agent for the Nashville and Chattanooga and Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Companies; Colonel C. W. Folsom was appointed agent for the East Tennessee and Virginia and East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Companies; and Mr. H. K. Cooper was appointed agent for the McMinnville and Manchester, Edgefield and Kentucky, and Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad Companies. After the hearing was had in the cases to which reference has been made, it was not thought necessary to continue Mr. Van Dyne and Colonel Folsom longer in the employ of the Government. Their duties were therefore transferred to Mr. Cooper.

As the questions involved in the litigation with these companies were many and important, it was deemed advisable that the United States should be represented by as good counsel as could be obtained. Therefore the Hon. Aaron F. Perry and Judge Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, Ohio, were selected, and their employment authorized by the Secretary of War. I think the Department has cause to congratulate itself that so good a selection was made.

Besides the suits that have been commenced against the companies mentioned in the foregoing, investigations were ordered into the affairs and condition of the Alabama and Chattanooga, the Selma and Meridian, the Selma, Rome and Dalton, and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Companies, and an interview sought with the officers of the Western North Carolina and Macon and Brunswick Railroad Companies, to the end that a final settlement of the indebtedness of those companies might be had. Mr. Cooper was directed to make the investigations, and to confer personally with the officers of the companies. The result was, arrangements were made with the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company to pay its indebtedness in installments of $2,000 per month, which arrangement was approved by the Secretary of War, and is being carried out by the company. The amount due from the Western North Carolina Railroad Company was collected, and the debt discharged.

The Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company paid $650 in money, and promised to pay the balance of its indebtedness in monthly installments of $1,000 each; this promise, like many others, has not been kept by the company, and the debt which should have been discharged in April last remains unpaid. No response having been received to the several letters from this office, requesting a compliance therewith, the Quartermaster General, on the 9th day of April last, recommended to the Secretary of War that Brigadier General A. H. Terry, commanding Department of the South, be instructed to call upon the president of the company for the payment of the balance of the debt, and in case payment was refused, to seize the road and rolling stock, and hold it until the debt was paid. The Secretary of War gave the instructions as recommended, but this office has not been advised of the result.

The Selma and Meridian Railroad Company is under the control of a receiver appointed by the judge of the United States district court for the middle district of Alabama, on the 14th of May, 1868, in a suit brought by Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., the owners of certain bonds of the company. In appointing the receiver, the court (the United States being represented) held that the United States had the prior lien, and directed the payment to the proper officer of the United States, out of any moneys which may come into his hands, of any sum or sums which may be found due to the United States according to the terms of its contract. As the receiver did not comply with this order, it became necessary to see why, and what further steps should be taken to protect the interests of the Government. An interview was had with the receiver in September last, and arrangements made to commence the payment of the monthly installments and interest according to the order of the court. Payments were made until May last, since which time they have ceased. I am informed that there has been a change in the receivers, and have taken measures which, it is hoped, will result in a resumption of payments.

The Alabama and Chattanooga, late Wills Valley Railroad Company, in the fall of 1868 passed out of the hands of the old organization into the control of certain capitalists of Boston, under certain acts of the legislature of the State of Alabama. These men changed the name of the company and commenced preparations for extending the road to New Orleans.

Negotiations were opened with the officers of this new organization for the purpose of securing the payment of the indebtedness incurred by the old organization. These negotiations, carried on by letter, utterly failed to accomplish the result desired. Measures were then taken to

bring suit against the new organization, which, under the act of reorganization, had become liable for the debts of the old company. An interview was had in the mean time with the officers of the company at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in October last, at which a proposition was made to pay the debt in monthly installments of $2,000 each. This proposition was submitted to the Secretary of War by the Quartermaster General, with the recommendation that it be accepted. The Secretary of War approved this recommendation; the company was notified of its acceptance, and have made the payments regularly.

The only payments that have been made by the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company during the past year are its earnings from postal service and other Government transportation.

On the cessation of hostilities this railroad, then known as the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, was completed only to Blue Mountain, a distance of 135 miles. It was very much damaged by the operations of the armies, and without the purchases made of the Government the company was in no condition to operate its road, or to purchase material with which to repair it. With the purchases made of the Government, it was able, for a time, to work the road, and there being a large amount of freight to move, its operations were successful. The failure of the crops in 1866, '67, and '68, coupled with the large expenditures necessary to keep the road in working order, placed it out of the power of the company to pay its indebtedness to the United States, or of itself to complete the road to Dalton. Arrangements were, however, made with Mr. E. D. Breed, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and parties in New York City, to finish it, and to furnish the means necessary to put the road in thorough repair. These parties, also, as this office is advised, assumed the indebtedness of the company to the Government.

The investigation of the affairs of the company, made in January last, showed that the road was being pushed forward with energy, and with the prospect that it would be opened for business its entire length, viz., from Selma to Dalton, 236 miles, some time in April or May. The expectations of the company have been realized. The road is now in full operation, but whether it is earning anything beyond the expense of operation, I am not at present advised. At the time the investigation was made, Mr. E. G. Barney, who has been recognized by all parties connected with the road as their agent, and with whom correspondence with this office has been held, promised to commence the payment of installments on the 1st of July, 1870, paying $1,000 per month until October 1st, and thereafter $5,000 monthly until the debt shall be discharged. I am compelled to report that this promise is not being complied with. Mr. Barney has been written to in relation to the matter, and I await his reply. The earnings of the road from postal service are about $5,000 per year more than the interest upon the indebtedness of the company.

The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company has made no payments in money during the past year. Its earnings by postal service and Government transportation have been applied to the abatement of interest. The company is pushing forward the work of completing its road to the Mississippi River, in the hope of being able to put it in operation during the coming year, when it promises to resume payments upon its indebtedness. Should this promise not be kept, I shall be prepared to make such recommendation to the Quartermaster General as the case requires.

In February last information was received at this office of the contemplated sale of the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad by the owners

of the bonds of that company, on the 10th of March. Believing that the sale of the road, if permitted, would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States, and that it was competent for the Secretary of War, through Colonel J. J. Reynolds, commanding the Fifth Military District, to prohibit it, a statement of the case was made to the Secretary of War, with the recommendation that the sale of the road be prohibited, and that Colonel Reynolds be instructed to seize and hold it until further orders from the War Department. Subsequently a recommendation was made to the Secretary of War that the road be sold by Colonel Reynolds for the benefit of the United States. The recommendations of the Quartermaster General were approved by the Secretary of War, and Colonel Reynolds was instructed accordingly. The sale of the road was advertised to take place on the 25th day of May, at Indianola, Texas.

Prior to the day of sale Mr. H. S. McComb, of Wilmington, Delaware, for himself and Mr. Charles Morgan, of New York City, proposed to give bond satisfactory to the War Department for the payment of the debt due the United States in monthly installments of $5,500 each, commencing July 1, 1870, provided the United States would relinquish the possession of the road and permit the sale as advertised by the bondholders to be made. The proposition of Mr. McComb was accepted, the required bond was executed, possession of the road surrendered by the United States, and the first payment made according to promise. Subsequent payments have also been made, and the character of the men who have undertaken to pay the debt justify the belief that it will be liquidated during the present fiscal year.

No reduction of the debt of the Indianola Railroad Company has been made during the fiscal year just closed. The company has, however, notified this office that it is prepared to perform such transportation for the Government as it may require, all earnings from such service to be applied to the liquidation of the debt.

As the indebtedness of that company is to be paid in transportation for the Government, I think it advisable that this department should select that road as one of the routes over which the supplies for the troops stationed in Texas be transported, providing it can be done without increased cost to the Government, and to that end a letter has been addressed to Lieutenant Colonel James A. Ekin, chief quartermaster Department of Texas, suggesting the propriety of the Government availing itself of the use of that road for the purpose aforesaid.

During the fiscal year the indebtedness of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company has been reduced $24,275 43, in addition to the payment of the interest.

This company, though at times compelled to ask for an extension of the time of payment, has always shown a disposition to pay its indebtedness to the best of its ability, and no difficulty is anticipated in collecting the balance due from it, $29,326 20.

The indebtedness of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, and the Southwest Branch, is being slowly reduced by government transportation. No difficulty is anticipated in collecting the whole amount due.

At the date of the last annual report, the suit of the United States against the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company was still pending, the appeal taken to the United States Supreme Court by the railroad company from the decision of the United States circuit court not having been decided.

This office endeavored, by such means as were at its command, to obtain a hearing of the case at the last term of the court, but the business of the Attorney General's office prevented its being taken up. Of

course it is impossible to tell when it will be disposed of; but as the suits to which the United States are a party can be called up at any time by the Attorney General, it is hoped that it may be disposed of at the next term of the court.

The property of the United States sold to the company, consisting of two locomotive engines and ten cars, is in the possession of and being used by the purchasers of the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company. If the Supreme Court affirms the decree of the circuit court, the United States will be entitled to compensation for the use of it subsequent to the date of the decree of the circuit court, and should take measures to recover for such use. Certainly the property does not belong to the party who has it in possession and is using it, and no reason is known why it should not pay for such use.

Information was received at this office early last spring that the Mississippi, Gainesville and Tuscaloosa Railroad Company was unable longer, for want of means, to operate its road, and that it was being temporarily operated by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company. The acting president of the company (the president having died) stated his willingness to place at the disposal of the United States such of the rolling stock and material purchased of the United States as had not been worn out and consumed. Accordingly Lieutenant Colonel J. C. McFerran, chief quartermaster Department of the South, was instructed to send an officer to take possession of it, and sell it at public auction. The property has, with the approval of the Secretary of War, been sold, the proceeds amounting to $2,499. The costs of sale have not yet been reported by Colonel McFerran, but when this shall have been done, and the balance applied to the liquidation of the debt, the debt will not have been very materially reduced.

There remains a considerable sum unpaid, and, owing to the financial embarrassment of the company, prior mortgages, and the fact that the United States never had actual possession of the road, and cannot, therefore, claim title by right of capture, it is doubtful if it can ever be collected. Measures will, however, be taken to file a bill in the circuit court of the United States, to the end that, if possible, the debt may be secured.

In July 1868, the terms upon which the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company had agreed to pay its indebtedness were modified so as to permit the payment of the balance in monthly installments, as follows: from and after October 1, 1868, and until July 1, 1869, the company to pay $1,000 monthly in money; thence until January, 1870, $2,000 monthly; and thereafter $3,000 monthly, until the debt shall be discharged; the interest to be also paid monthly in money, and all postal and other government transportation service to be applied to the reduction of the debt. Only two payments were made under these terms, and all the efforts of this office to induce the company to make the payments have not only failed, but the company, upon representing to the Secretary of War that it had reduced its indebtedness to about $50,000, procured instructions to the Quartermaster General that measures be not taken to compel payment. Since the instructions were given, the company has refused to permit the application of its earnings from postal and other government transportation to the liquidation of the debt. On the 30th of September there was due the company for postal service about $36,000, which, with the transportation accounts undergoing examination in this office and the Treasury Department, would, if permitted to be applied to the payment of the debt, leave only about $25,000 unpaid; two quarters postal service would then nearly liquidate the balance.

On the 9th of May last, Major J. J. Dana, quartermaster United States Army, was relieved from duty in this office and from all matters connected with the collection of the indebtedness of southern railroad companies, and the business transferred to me.

During the fiscal year, to May 9, Major Dana collected from the companies in money and from postal dues $243,941 30. Since May 9 to June 30, I have received $33,489 51.

In collecting this indebtedness this office has had many things to contend with tending to delay and defeat the collection of the amount due the United States. The Tennessee companies in particular, failing to obtain a recognition of their claims for the use of and damage to their roads during the war, have asked for one extension after another, (without complying with any of them,) evidently with the intention of deferring payment as long as possible, in the hope of ultimately being relieved from payment, either through the courts or by appeals to Congress.

In their annual reports and their correspondence with this office, they have expressed a desire to have all matters at issue submitted to the courts for determination, but no sooner does this office take steps to bring the matters into court, than they renew their efforts with the War Department to have such action taken as will result in the withdrawal of the suits from court, and failing there, they appeal to Congress for such legislation as will compel the Department to allow their claims and to abate a portion of their indebtedness, on the ground of alleged high prices at which the property was appraised and that they were compelled to take property they did not want.

A bill, which had been prepared in this office, was submitted to Congress at its last session by the Secretary of War, which, if it had become a law, would have made it very much easier to collect the amount due from the companies. Other bills not so favorable to the interests of the Government were introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The report of the committee had not been acted upon by the House previous to the close of the session.

Perceiving the importance of having the views of the War Department properly presented to the Judiciary Committee, the Secretary of War requested the Hon. A. F. Perry, of counsel for the War Department in the suits against the companies, to come to Washington and make such statements of facts as were deemed important. The limited time allowed Mr. Perry permitted him to give only an outline of the whole subject.

It is presumed the efforts of the companies will be renewed at the next session of Congress to defeat the passage of the bill submitted by the Secretary of War, and to obtain some relief from the payment of their debts.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

During the fiscal year eleven vessels, comprising six steamers, four schooners, and one brig, have been employed in ocean and harbor service under charter, at a total cost of $33,306 33.

Five steamers and eight schooners, sloops, and barges have been the property of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year, the cost of running which, repairs, &c., amounted to $132,565 75. Of that number two steamers and three sailing vessels have been sold, realizing the sum of $11,310.

The steamer Illinois has been transferred to the quarantine commissioners of the State of New York, for use as a quarantine vessel in New

York Harbor, for an indefinite period. One barge has been condemned and broken up as unfit for further use.

Since the close of the fiscal year the steamer Newbern, which was purchased from the Navy Department and fitted up at a cost of $102,136 09 in September 1868, and sent to the Pacific coast for service between San Francisco, California, and Alaska, has been recommended to be sold by the chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific. Her sale was deemed advisable as an act of economy, on account of the withdrawal of a large portion of the troops from Alaska.

The movement of transportation by water during the year was: number of persons, 39,101; number of animals, 2,161; number of tons of freight, 43,949. Total amount expended for water transportation during the year, $1,257,994 59.

For contracts for water transportation during the fiscal year, attention is respectfully invited to the accompanying statement, marked C.

Statement marked D shows the number of vessels owned by the Government and employed in the Quartermaster's Department during the year.

Statement marked E shows the number of vessels chartered and employed for the same period.

WAGON AND STAGE TRANSPORTATION.

The wagon transportation service has suffered little or no embarrassment during the year. The contracts have generally been made with responsible persons, and no complaints have reached this office of failures on the part of contractors to faithfully perform the services required by their contracts.

The theater for the operations of this branch of the transportation service lies almost exclusively in the States and Territories beyond the Mississippi River. The only wagon transportation required east of that river is for cartage and drayage in some of the principal cities. These services have all been secured for the year at reasonable prices.

The rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles of contracts over the principal routes made during the fiscal year bear a favorable comparison with those of contracts over the same routes for previous years, as will be seen by the following table:

Route.	Year.	Rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles—average for entire year.	Rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles—average for the six working months, April 1 to October 1.
Route No. 2	1867–'68	$1 81	$1 28
	1868–'69	1 56½	1 29
	1869–'70	1 44⅛	1 15½
	1870–'71	1 18⅙	1 08
Route No. 3.	1867–'68	1 62 1/12	1 50
	1868–'69	1 03½	1 03½
	1869–'70	1 23½	1 23½
	1870–'71	1 12½	1 00
Route No. 4.	1867–'68	1 29¼	1 27 5/12
	1868–'69	1 65	1 50⅓
	1869–'70	1 36⅜	1 36⅜
	1870–'71	1 37½	1 37½

The existing contracts over the numerous smaller routes on the Pacific coast, and over routes in Texas, will compare favorably with contracts for previous years over the same routes.

The transportation by wagon during the year was: Persons, 1,934; tons of freight, 19,441; at a total cost for persons and freight of $1,036,803 54.

The transportation by stage during the year was: Persons, 820; tons of freight, 56; at a total cost for persons and freight of $49,192 49.

The statement herewith, marked F, shows all contracts for wagon and stage transportation, with the names of the contractors, routes of supply, rates, &c., entered into by the Quartermaster's Department during the year.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, the number of persons transported by railroad, so far as reported by officers, was 35,387; number of animals, 5,298; number of tons of freight, 30,959. The total cost of transportation by railroad during the fiscal year was $1,671,517 05.

Of the above the following statements show the number of troops and tons of stores transported over the Union Pacific Railroad, the Central Pacific Railroad of California, and the Kansas Pacific Railroad during the fiscal year, and the cost thereof: From July 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870, there were transported over the Union Pacific Railroad, 6,512 persons, at a cost of $317,346 74, and 9,559 tons of stores, at a cost of $240,191 18. Total cost, $557,537 92.

During the same period there were transported over the Central Pacific Railroad of California and branches, 2,512 persons, at a cost of $63,444 79, and 1,059 tons of stores, at a cost of $24,513 11. Total cost, $87,957 90.

During the same period there were transported over the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 4,618 persons, at a cost of $75,013 13, and 6,854 tons of stores, at a cost of $161,726 97. Total cost, $236,740 10.

Total number of persons transported over Pacific Railroads, 13,642. Total number of tons of stores, 17,472. Total cost for persons and stores, $882,235 92.

One-half of the cost of this transportation is retained by the United States to pay the interest of the bonds advanced by the Government to the companies; the other half is paid at the treasury in money.

Recapitulation.—Total number of persons transported by land and water during the fiscal year, 77,242. Total number of animals, 7,459. Total number of tons of freight, 94,405, at a cost of $4,015,507 67.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

The principal operations in this branch of the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, may be noted as follows: One hundred and thirty-six temporary buildings, such as barracks, stables, hospitals, store and guard houses, officers' quarters, workshops, &c., have been constructed under the authority of the Secretary of War, and direction of the Quartermaster General, during the fiscal year, at a cost of $294,289. These buildings have been erected at the various military posts in Arizona, Washington, Colorado, Dakota and Indian Territories; New York, North Carolina, Oregon, New Mexico, Nevada, Kansas, Louisiana, Iowa, California, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Connecticut, Texas, and Maryland. Fifty thousand dollars of the sum indicated was authorized by the War Department to

be expended in providing additional officers' accommodations at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

In addition to the $294,289 already mentioned, the Secretary of War authorized the sum of $50,000 to be expended in the erection of buildings at the new post at Pembina, Dakota Territory, which was established under the act of March 2, 1861. (12 Statutes at Large, 203.)

A new post has also been established by proper authority at Salt Lake, Utah. Lieutenant General Sheridan, under date of March 19, 1870, reports: "This post will be built with the strictest economy." This office is not in possession of any plans, &c., of the proposed buildings.

A new post for the accommodation of two companies of cavalry, and two of infantry, has also been authorized at the Ojo del Oso, or new Fort Wingate, New Mexico. The number of proposed buildings (17) and the cost thereof ($37,550) is embraced in the first paragraph under the head of "Barracks and quarters."

The sum of $144,270 has been expended in making the necessary repairs, alterations, &c., to preserve and place in proper condition the public buildings and wharves, and in the construction of cisterns, wells, &c., at the various posts throughout the country.

So far as reported to this office, 4,985 buildings of various descriptions are now occupied throughout the country for military purposes. Many of them, probably most of them, are of very rude construction, hastily erected for temporary purposes during the war, or thrown up by labor of troops and workmen of the Quartermaster's Department.

Orders have been issued during the fiscal year from this office for the sale at public auction of 243 buildings of various dimensions. Forty-one buildings have been transferred to various parties at their appraised value during the year.

Under the act of February 15, 1870, the Government buildings located at Judiciary Square, in this city, have been turned over to the Women's Christian Association, "for their use and benefit, until otherwise ordered by the President."

It has heretofore been thought not advisable to expend the $150,000 authorized by Congress, March 2, 1867, for the erection of permanent store houses at Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana, as no provision was made for the purchase of the site for the warehouses, and the impression of this office being that the supplies stored at Jeffersonville would soon be consumed or removed.

In December 1869, the Quartermaster General, after personal inspection of the depot, found that some $14,000,000 worth of Government property was housed in temporary buildings, fast going to decay, scattered over a large space, requiring many watchmen at a large expense, and extraordinary and costly precautions against fire; and recommended to the War Department that the $150,000 still available be drawn out of the treasury and made subject to the order of the officer in charge at Jeffersonville, with a view to erecting a suitable store house at an early day, not to be used, however, till a site was secured, with title approved by the Attorney General. This was approved by the Secretary of War. The city of Jeffersonville proposes to give a suitable site to the Government for the buildings, and the subject is now one of correspondence.

The Secretary of War has authorized the construction of suitable buildings for the depot at San Antonio, Texas, and thereby save near the whole rent-roll, now nearly $25,000 per annum. A suitable site has been offered by the city of San Antonio to the Government; the title

papers, however, are now awaiting the action of the Attorney General, as required by law, before building operations can be commenced. The records do not show how much the buildings will cost, but the correspondence throughout shows that it is the desire of the Quartermaster General that great economy be observed in their construction.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

The following is a statement of the claims and accounts pertaining to this branch of the Quartermaster General's Office, which were on hand July 1, 1869, received, acted upon, and still awaiting action for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870:

	No.	Value.
Claims on hand July 1, 1869:		
Miscellaneous claims	1,418	$130,807 95
Transportation claims and accounts	1,319	2,053,385 31
Claims pertaining to barracks and quarters	908	987,186 00
Total on hand	3,645	3,171,378 26
Claims received during fiscal year:		
Miscellaneous claims	664	147,888 00
Transportation claims and accounts	1,442	2,915,016 31
Claims pertaining to barracks and quarters	438	402,255 00
Total received	2,544	3,465,159 31
Claims on hand and received:		
Total on hand	3,645	3,171,378 26
Total received	2,544	3,465,159 31
Total on hand and received	6,189	6,637,538 57
Claims referred for payment:		
Miscellaneous claims	484	36,893 00
Transportation claims and accounts	1,320	1,361,556 93
Claims pertaining to barracks and quarters	388	238,121 00
Total referred for payment	2,192	1,636,570 93
Claims rejected:		
Miscellaneous claims	222	111,096 00
Transportation claims and accounts	234	2,341,147 80
Claims pertaining to barracks and quarters	201	368,943 00
Total rejected	657	2,821,186 80
Claims referred to other branches:		
Miscellaneous claims	28	6,067 00
Transportation claims and accounts	21	17,123 43
Total referred to other branches	49	23,190 43
Claims disposed of:		
Total claims referred for payment	2,192	1,636,570 93
Total claims rejected	657	2,821,186 80
Total claims referred to other branches	49	23,190 43
Total disposed of	2,898	4,480,948 16
Recapitulation:		
Total claims on hand and received	6,189	6,637,538 57
Total claims disposed of	2,898	4,480,948 16
Total on hand June 30, 1870	3,291	2,156,590 41

The statement herewith marked A is a statement of the public funds which came into my possession during the fiscal year, and shows the disposition made thereof.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. I. LUDINGTON,

Major and Q. M., Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A.

Brigadier General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General United States Army.

B.—*Monthly statement of the indebtedness of certain railroad companies for railway material and rolling stock purchased under provisions of Executive Orders of August 8 and October 14, 1865, and orders of the Quartermaster General United States Army, for the month ending June 30, 1870.*

Number.	Name of company.	Value of property sold.	Interest on same to June 30, 1870.	Total expenses to June 30, 1870.	Total principal, interest, and expenses to June 30, 1870.	Balance of principal unpaid June 1, 1870.	Balance of interest unpaid June 1, 1870.	Expenses unpaid June 1, 1870.	Total principal, interest, and expenses unpaid June 1, 1870.	Interest for the month of June, 1870.
1	Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire	$62,592 96	$18,548 66	$175 73	$81,317 35	$16,597 21	$66 38	.....	$16,663 59	$99 58
2	Atlantic and North Carolina	51,453 93	11,040 15	.....	62,494 08	4,667 84	28 01	.....	4,695 85	.....
3	Alabama and Florida	27,109 04	.....	.....	27,109 04	12,182 12	.....	.....	12,182 12	.....
4	Alabama and Chattanooga	30,248 52	9,815 50	123 98	40,188 00	23,186 22	132 58	.....	23,318 80	130 28
5	East Tennessee and Georgia	366,183 02	122,507 70	2,268 48	490,959 20	350,447 58	19,189 95	.....	369,637 53	2,102 68
6	East Tennesse and Virginia	265,655 65	89,540 74	2,268 48	357,464 87	249,228 81	5,773 26	.....	255,002 07	1,495 37
7	Edgefield and Kentucky	114,772 86	39,049 75	545 00	154,367 61	114,772 86	36,495 52	$495 00	151,763 38	688 64
8	Indianola	20,000 00	.....	.....	20,000 00	15,000 00	.....	.....	15,000 00	.....
9	Knoxville and Kentucky	12,335 63	2,873 57	154 27	15,363 47	9,544 89	203 41	.....	9,748 30	57 27
10	McMinnville and Manchester	46,508 54	14,262 67	1,575 20	62,346 41	46,508 54	13,979 87	1,525 20	62,013 61	279 05
11	Mississippi, Gainesville and Tuscaloosa	33,476 39	11,487 45	.....	44,963 84	33,476 39	3,729 50	.....	37,205 89	200 86
12	Macon and Brunswick	26,820 00	4,700 29	61 80	31,582 09	3,855 21	81 72	.....	3,936 93	23 13
13	Mobile and Ohio	505,143 70	69,407 56	.....	574,551 26	74,269 05	1,529 94	.....	75,798 99	445 61
14	Mississippi and Tennessee	127,750 52	27,608 61	.....	155,359 13	29,128 13	23 30	.....	29,151 43	174 77
15	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville	336,932 36	113,786 52	645 00	451,363 88	336,932 36	81,595 38	.....	418,527 74	2,021 59
16	Memphis and Ohio	106,929 13	22,331 00	.....	129,260 13	12,610 02	42 87	.....	12,652 89	75 66
17	Memphis and Little Rock	153,673 89	35,221 36	75 40	188,970 65	81,730 86	1,683 64	.....	83,414 50	488 11
18	Nashville and Chattanooga	1,566,551 73	516,859 86	2,234 12	2,085,645 71	1,474,206 55	281,119 66	.....	1,755,326 21	8,845 24
19	Nashville and Northwestern	525,400 26	183,468 01	2,234 11	711,102 38	521,192 58	138,788 06	590 26	660,570 90	3,127 16
20	Nashville and Decatur	405,193 92	103,352 16	302 35	508,848 43	280,820 10	18,060 98	274 35	299,155 43	1,684 92
21	New Orleans and Ohio	32,150 00	9,980 76	4,647 20	46,777 96	27,961 19	3,753 18	1,114 99	32,829 36	166 77
22	Pacific Railroad of Missouri	125,433 65	.....	.....	125,433 65	21,462 15	.....	.....	21,462 15	.....
23	Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad of Missouri	57,115 24	.....	.....	57,115 24	57,115 24	.....	.....	57,115 24	.....
24	Selma and Meridian	146,327 92	22,413 96	568 00	169,309 88	23,758 48	180 57	.....	23,939 05	142 55
25	Selma, Rome and Dalton	183,276 49	55,966 35	53 95	239,296 79	147,156 33	1,000 66	.....	148,156 99	882 94
26	San Antonio and Mexican Gulf	48,775 19	15,410 52	4 25	64,189 96	47,110 68	8,606 84	4 25	55,721 77	282 66
27	Western North Carolina	14,269 82	2,084 08	48 00	16,401 90	1,172 79	146 37	48 00	1,367 16	1 17
28	Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown	324 06	.....	.....	324 06	217 61	.....	.....	217 61	.....
	Total	5,392,404 42	1,501,717 23	17,985 32	6,912,106 97	4,016,311 79	616,211 65	4,052 05	4,636,575 49	23,416 01

B.—*Monthly statement of the indebtedness of certain railroad companies for railway material and rolling stock, &c.*—Continued.

Number.	Name of company.	Total interest due and payable June 30, 1870.	Balance installments unpaid June 1, 1870.	Installments for the month of June, 1870.	Total installments due and payable June 30, 1870.	Expenses for the mo. of June, 1870.	Total interest, installments, and expenses due and payable June 30, 1870.	Payments made during the month of June, 1870.	
								Date on which companies are entitled to credit for same.	How paid.
1	Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire	$165 96	$16,597 21		$16,597 21		$16,763 17		
2	Atlantic and North Carolina	28 01	4,667 84		4,667 84		4,695 85		
3	Alabama and Florida								
4	Alabama and Chattanooga	262 86	3,743 85	$1,869 72	5,613 57		5,876 43		See remarks.
5	East Tennessee and Georgia	21,292 63	28,258 70		28,258 70		49,551 33		
6	East Tennessee and Virginia	7,268 63	249,228 81		249,228 81		256,497 44		
7	Edgefield and Kentucky	37,184 16	114,772 86		114,772 86	$50 00	152,502 02		
8	Indianola								
9	Knoxville and Kentucky	260 68	9,544 89		9,544 89		9,805 57		
10	McMinnville and Manchester	14,258 92	46,508 54		46,508 54	50 00	62,342 66		
11	Mississippi, Gainesville and Tuscaloosa	3,930 36	33,476 39		33,476 39		37,406 75		
12	Macon and Brunswick	104 85	3,855 21		3,855 21		3,960 06		
13	Mobile and Ohio	1,975 55	32,674 14	3,000 00	35,674 14		37,649 69		
14	Mississippi and Tennessee	198 07					198 07		
15	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville	83,616 97	336,932 36		339 36	50 00	420,599 33		
16	Memphis and Ohio	118 53	12,610 02		12,610 02		12,728 55		
17	Memphis and Little Rock	2,171 75	32,588 91	1,000 00	33,588 91		35,760 66	June 1, 1870	Postal warrant
18	Nashville and Chattanooga	289,964 90					289,964 90		
19	Nashville and Northwestern	141,915 22	521,192 58		521,192 58		663,698 06		
20	Nashville and Decatur	19,745 90	280,820 10		280,820 10		300,840 35		
21	New Orleans and Ohio	3,919 95	27,961 19		27,961 19		32,996 13		
22	Pacific Railroad of Missouri							June 25, 1870	Transportation accounts.
23	Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad of Missouri								
24	Selma and Meridian	323 12	500 00	500 00	1,000 00		1,323 12		
25	Selma, Rome and Dalton	1,883 60	147,156 33		147,156 33		149,039 93		
26	San Antonio and Mexican Gulf	8,889 50	47,110 68		47,110 68		56,004 43	June 30, 1870	Cash
27	Western North Carolina	147 54	1,172 79		1,172 79		1,368 33	June 6, 1870	Postal warrant
28	Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown								
	Total	639,627 66	1,951,373 40	6,369 72	1,957,743 12	150 00	2,601,572 83		

B.—*Monthly statement of the indebtedness of certain railroad companies for railway material and rolling stock, &c.*—Continued.

Number.	Name of company.	Payments made during the month of June, 1870.		Total payments made to June 30, 1870.	Balance of interest unpaid July 1, 1870.	Expenses unpaid July 1, 1870.	Installments unpaid July 1, 1870.	Total interest, expenses, and installments unpaid July 1, 1870.
		Amount paid.	Total.					
1	Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire			$64,554 18	$165 96		$16,597 21	$16,763 17
2	Atlantic and North Carolina			57,798 23	28 01		4,667 84	4,695 85
3	Alabama and Florida			14,926 92				
4	Alabama and Chattanooga	$4,000 00	$4,000 00	20,738 92			1,876 43	1,876 43
5	East Tennessee and Georgia			119,218 99	21,292 63		28,258 70	49,551 33
6	East Tennessee and Virginia			100,967 43	7,268 63		249,228 81	256,497 44
7	Edgefield and Kentucky			1,865 59	37,184 16	$545 00	114,772 86	152,502 02
8	Indianola			5,000 00				
9	Knoxville and Kentucky			5,557 90	260 68		9,544 89	9,805 57
10	McMinnville and Manchester			3 75	14,258 92	1,575 20	46,508 54	62,342 66
11	Mississippi, Gainesville and Tuscaloosa			7,557 09	3,930 36		33,476 39	37,406 75
12	Macon and Brunswick			27,622 03	104 85		3,855 21	3,960 06
13	Mobile and Ohio			498,306 66	1,975 55		35,674 14	37,649 69
14	Mississippi and Tennessee			126,032 93	198 07			198 07
15	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville			30,764 55	83,616 97	50 00	336,932 36	420,599 33
16	Memphis and Ohio			116,531 58	118 53		12,610 02	12,728 55
17	Memphis and Little Rock	2,062 54	2,062 54	107,130 58	488 11		33,210 01	33,698 12
18	Nashville and Chattanooga			321,474 26	289,964 90			289,964 90
19	Nashville and Northwestern			47,404 32	141,915 22	590 26	521,192 58	663,698 06
20	Nashville and Decatur			208,008 08	19,745 90	274 35	280,820 10	300,840 35
21	New Orleans and Ohio			13,781 83	3,919 95	1,114 99	27,961 19	32,996 13
22	Pacific Railroad of Missouri	687 95	687 95	104,659 45				
23	Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad of Missouri							
24	Selma and Meridian			145,228 28	323 12		1,000 00	1,323 12
25	Selma, Rome and Dalton			90,256 86	1,883 60		147,156 33	149,039 93
26	San Antonio and Mexican Gulf	5,500 00	5,500 00	13,685 53	3,393 75		47,110 68	50,504 43
27	Western North Carolina	1,368 33	1,368 33	16,401 90				
28	Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown			106 45				
	Total	13,618 82	13,618 82	2,265,584 29	632,037 87	4,149 80	1,952,454 29	2,588,641 96

B.—*Monthly statement of the indebtedness of certain railroad companies for railway material and rolling stock, &c.*—Continued.

Number.	Name of company.	Balance principal unpaid July 1, 1870.	Total principal, interest, and expenses unpaid July 1, 1870.	Terms of payment.
1	Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire	$16,597 21	$16,763 17	Due June 30, 1868; $5,000 payable monthly in money.
2	Atlantic and North Carolina	4,667 84	4,695 85	Due November 24, 1869; transportation accounts on file sufficient to liquidate the debt.
3	Alabama and Florida	12,182 12	12,182 12	Transportation and postal service applied to liquidation of debt.
4	Alabama and Chattanooga	19,449 08	19,449 08	$2,000 payable monthly in money; company to be credited postal and transportation service.
5	East Tennessee and Georgia	350,447 58	371,740 21	Interest payable monthly in money; company to be credited postal and transportation service; suit pending.
6	East Tennessee and Virginia	249,228 81	256,497 44	Due January 4, 1870; suit pending.
7	Edgefield and Kentucky	114,772 86	152,502 02	Due October 31, 1869; suit pending.
8	Indianola	15,000 00	15,000 00	Payable in transportation service.
9	Knoxville and Kentucky	9,544 89	9,805 57	Due August 20, 1869.
10	McMinnville and Manchester	46,508 54	62,342 66	Due July 1, 1869; suit pending.
11	Mississippi, Gainesville and Tuscaloosa	33,476 39	37,406 75	Due August 31, 1869.
12	Macon and Brunswick	3,855 21	3,960 06	Due February 21, 1869.
13	Mobile and Ohio	74,269 05	76,244 60	Interest and $3,000 payable monthly in money; company to be credited postal and transportation service.
14	Mississippi and Tennessee	29,128 13	29,326 20	Payment of installments in money suspended until November 1, 1870; letter of Secretary of War, June 22, 1870.
15	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville	336,932 36	420,599 33	Due October 31, 1869; suit pending.
16	Memphis and Ohio	12,610 02	12,728 55	Due February 25, 1869.
17	Memphis and Little Rock	81,351 96	81,840 07	Interest and $1,000 payable monthly in money; company to be credited postal and transportation service.
18	Nashville and Chattanooga	1,474,206 55	1,764,171 45	Net earnings payable monthly; suit pending.
19	Nashville and Northwestern	521,192 58	663,698 06	Due November 30, 1868; suit pending.
20	Nashville and Decatur	280,820 10	300,840 35	Interest and installments payable monthly.
21	New Orleans and Ohio	27,961 19	32,996 13	Due; suit pending.
22	Pacific Railroad of Missouri	20,774 20	20,774 20	Payable in transportation service; one-half to be applied.
23	Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad of Missouri	57,115 24	57,115 24	
24	Selma and Meridian	23,758 48	24,081 60	Interest and $500 payable monthly in money; company to be credited postal and transportation service.
25	Selma, Rome and Dalton	147,156 33	149,039 93	Due March 31, 1870.
26	San Antonio and Mexican Gulf	47,110 68	50,504 43	To be paid by Messrs. Morgan and McComb in installments of $5,500, commencing July 1, 1870.
27	Western North Carolina			Debt discharged June 6, 1870.
28	Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown	217 61	217 61	Payable in transportation service.
	Total	4,010,335 01	4,646,522 68	

The following named railroad companies have discharged their indebtedness to the United States.

	Name of company.	Value of property sold.	Accrued interest.	Total.	Total payments made.	Remarks.
1	Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac	$7,449 27	.....	$7,449 27	$7,449 27	Debt discharged January 1, 1866.
2	Georgia Railroad and Banking Company	11,935 05	.....	11,935 05	11,935 05	Debt discharged January 12, 1866.
3	Southwestern	46,159 89	.....	46,159 89	46,159 89	Debt discharged May 4, 1866.
4	Macon and Western	83,638 15	.....	83,638 15	83,638 15	Debt discharged November 24, 1866.
5	South Carolina	23,458 50	$1,646 76	25,105 26	25,105 26	Debt discharged January 31, 1867.
6	Muscogee	5,244 20	424 57	5,668 77	5,668 77	Debt discharged May 15, 1867.
7	Petersburg	65,000 00	3,633 60	68,633 60	68,633 60	Debt discharged August 23, 1867.
8	Memphis and Charleston	547,494 09	30,889 64	578,383 73	578,383 73	Debt discharged October 16, 1867.
9	Mobile and Great Northern	14,637 73	1,192 55	15,830 28	15,830 28	Debt discharged October 31, 1867.
10	New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern	200,865 58	15,656 91	216,522 49	216,522 49	Debt discharged February 29, 1868.
11	Mississippi Central	78,460 00	6,368 56	84,828 56	84,828 56	Debt discharged April 11, 1868.
12	Virginia and Tennessee	102,880 00	14,371 05	117,251 05	117,251 05	Debt discharged April 16, 1868.
13	Montgomery and West Point	38,559 66	3,324 93	41,884 59	41,884 59	Debt discharged July 16, 1868.
14	Virginia Central	70,000 00	10,364 66	80,364 66	80,364 66	Debt discharged July 21, 1868.
15	Rome	22,086 05	1,778 57	23,864 62	23,864 62	Debt discharged August 10, 1868.
16	Western and Atlantic	472,944 66	70,194 71	543,139 37	543,139 37	Debt discharged August 27, 1868.
17	Orange and Alexandria	118,895 74	12,497 44	131,393 18	131,393 18	Debt discharged October 3, 1868.
18	Manassas Gap	4,623 51	864 87	5,488 38	5,488 38	Debt discharged October 8, 1868.
19	Wilmington and Weldon	81,500 00	9,946 31	91,446 31	91,446 31	Debt discharged November 4, 1868.
20	Alabama and Florida	51,912 00	6,355 18	58,267 18	58,267 18	Debt discharged May 31, 1869.
21	New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western	113,773 45	11,947 35	125,720 80	125,720 80	Debt discharged August 21, 1869.
22	Norfolk and Petersburg	2,112 00	.....	2,112 00	2,112 00	Debt discharged January 11, 1869.
23	Vicksburg and Meridian	13,916 85	.....	13,916 85	13,916 85	Debt discharged September 15, 1869.
	Total	2,177,546 38	201,457 66	2,379,004 04	2,379,004 04	

I certify the above statement to be correct.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Major and Quartermaster, Bvt. Lieut. Colonel U. S. A.,
In charge of railroad indebtedness.

Statement of public funds in the possession of Major M. I. Ludington, Quartermaster United States Army, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

On hand July 1, 1869	$4,830 78	Disbursements during the year	$421,312 71
Received from officers during the fiscal year	5,067 98	Transferred to other officers during the year	289,322 02
Received from the Treasury Department during the fiscal year	699,096 66	Deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States during the year	34,185 76
Received from sales of railway property during the fiscal year	33,489 51	Remaining on hand June 30, 1870	
Received from other sources during the fiscal year	2,335 56		
Total	744,820 40	Total	744,820 49

Respectfully submitted.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Major and Quartermaster, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel United States Army.

C.—*Abstract of contracts for water transportation entered into by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Name of officer.	Name of contractor.	Date of contract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, Q. M. U. S. A.	Charles E. Mowry	Aug. 2, 1869	San Francisco to Tucson Depot, Arizona	05. 47 cents per pound, in coin.	June 30, 1870.
Bvt. Col. A. R. Eddy, Q. M. U. S. A.	Mobile Trade Company	July 1, 1869	Mobile, Ala., to Montgomery and Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Schedule rates	July 1, 1870.
Bvt. Maj. W. T. Howell, A. Q. M. U. S A.	C. H. Mallory & Co	Dec. 28, 1869	New York City to Key West and Tortugas, Fla., and return.	do	Jan. 1, 1870.
Bvt. Col. A. R. Eddy, Q. M. U. S. A.	Charles H. Campbell	July 1, 1869	Charleston, S. C., to Jacksonville and intermediate points.	do	July 1, 1870.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. S. Miller, D. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.	Houston Direct Navigation Company.	Oct. 1, 1869	Galveston to Columbus, Texas	do	Sept. 1, 1870.
Bvt. Lt. Col. E. J. Strang, A. Q. M. U. S. A.	B. H. Peterson	Oct. 1, 1869	New Orleans to points on Red River	do	Sept. 1, 1870.
Bvt. Lt. Col. E. J. Strang, A. Q. M. U. S. A.	C. A. Whitney & Co	Oct. 1, 1869	New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, Texas, and return.	do	June 30, 1870.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. B. Dandy, A. Q. M. U. S. A.	A. T. & C. Jaeger	Oct. 1, 1869	Ferry across Colorado River at Fort Yuma	$250 per month, in coin	Oct. 1, 1870.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. D. H. Rucker, A. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.	George K. Hazlett	Feb. 16, 1870	Chicago to Sioux City by rail, thence to points above on Missouri River.	Schedule rates	Oct. 31, 1870.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. D. H. Rucker, A. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.	H. K. Hazlett	Feb. 17, 1870	St. Louis, Mo., to points above on Missouri River.	do	Oct. 31, 1870.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. Saxton, Q. M. U. S. A.	C. S. Simpson	April 27, 1870	San Francisco, Cal., to Astoria, Oregon	do	April 27, 1871.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. Saxton, Q. M. U. S. A.	Thomas Coupe	March 10, 1870	Port Townsend, Wash. T., to Camp San Juan Island.	do	March 21, 1871.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. Saxton, Q. M. U. S. A.	Oregon Steam Navigation Co., S. G. Reed, Vice Pres't.	April 27, 1870	Wallula, Wash. T., to Fort Lapwai, I. T.	01. 25 cents per pound, in coin.	May 16, 1871.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. Saxton, Q. M. U. S. A.	Oregon Steam Navigation Co., S. G. Reed, Vice Pres't.	May 2, 1870	San Francisco, Cal., to Portland, Oregon	do	May 16, 1871.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. Saxton, Q. M. U. S. A.	Oregon Steam Navigation Co., S. G. Reed, Vice Pres't.	May 2, 1870	San Francisco, Cal., to Wallula, Wash. T	1½ cents per pound, in coin.	May 16, 1871.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. Saxton, Q. M. U. S. A.	Oregon Steam Navigation Co., S. G. Reed, Vice Pres't.	May 2, 1870	San Francisco, Cal., to Dalles City, Oregon	1 cent per pound, in coin.	May 16, 1871,

Correct.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Major and Quartermaster, Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A.

D.—*Statement of vessels owned or purchased by the Government and employed in the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Name.	Class.	Tonnage.	When purchased or built, &c.	Estimated value or cost.	By whom employed.	Where employed.	Amount paid for repairs, &c.	Remarks.
Illinois	Steamer	2,123	Jan. 27, 1863	$20,000	Quarantine commissioners	New York, N. Y.	No expense.	Transferred to quarantine commissioners, New York, by act of Congress, May 23, 1870.
Stephen Decatur	do	98	May 23, 1863	24,000	Capt. H. W. Janes, A. Q. M	Fortress Monroe, Va	do	Sold August 30, 1869, for $6,000.
Ella Morse	do	195	May 24, 1864	8,000	Capt. E. J. Strang, A. Q. M	New Orleans, La	$10,705 20	Sold April 6, 1870, for $3,000.
General McPherson	do	95	*Sept. —, 1867	40,000	Major C. G. Sawtelle, Q. M	San Francisco, Cal	15,329 75	
Newbern	do	920	Aug. 31, 1868	100,000	do	do	95,787 09	
Matchless	Schooner	170	June 5, 1863	13,500	Lieut. A. T. Abbott, A. A. Q. M	Key West, Fla	7,500 00	
Margaret	do	22	Feb. 9, 1864	2,700	Lieut. M. Crawford, A. A. Q. M	Fort Kenai, Alaska	3,231 31	
Belle	Sloop	21	—, 1866	1,500	Major R. Saxton, Q. M	Fort Stevens, Oreg	12 40	Sold August 31, 1869, for $810.
Sallie	do	2.50		750		Fort Pike, La	No expense.	
Sloop					Lieut. J. R. Brinckle, A. A. Q. M	Fort Warren, Mass	do	
Hope	Barge	120	Captured	1,500	Capt. H. W. Janes, A. Q. M	Fort Monroe, Va	do	Sold July 19, 1869, for $1,500.
James R. Gould	do	100	do	1,500	do	do	do	Do.
Branicle No. 1	do	150	Jan. 1, 1868	1,000	Capt. E. J. Strang, A. Q. M	New Orleans, La	do	Condemned and broken up.
Total							132,565 75	

*Constructed September, 1867.

Correct.

M. I LUDINGTON,
Major and Quartermaster, Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A.

E.—*Statement of vessels chartered, impressed, or employed by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Name.	Class.	Tonnage.	When chartered, impressed, or employed.	Period of service.		Where the charter money is payable.
				From—	To—	
U. S. Grant	Steamer		June 3, 1869	June 30, 1869	June 30, 1870	Astoria, Ohio.
Emily Harris and Diana	do		Mar. 10, 1869	July 1, 1869	Mar. 21, 1870	San Juan Island.
Olympia and Eliza Anderson	do		Jan. 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1870	Mar. 10, 1870	Olympia, Wash.
Pioneer	Schooner	33	Oct. 5, 1869	Oct. 5, 1869	Oct. 31, 1869	Kodiak, Alaska.
Olga	Brig	123.26	Nov. 12, 1869	Nov. 12, 1869	Nov. 27, 1869	Do.
Abbie E. Campbell	Schooner	332.37	July 3, 1869	(*)	(†)	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. Ricardo Jova	do	332	Aug. 31, 1869	(*)	(†)	Do.
J. J. Spencer	do	209	Sept. 10, 1869	(*)	(†)	Do.
Henry Smith	Steamer	108	June 1, 1869	July 1, 1869	June 30, 1870	New York, N. Y.

Name.	By whom put in service.	Rate per day, &c.	Amount paid.	Amount unpaid.	Total earnings.
U. S. Grant	Major R. Saxton, Q. M.	$450 per month	$5,400 00		$5,400 00
Emily Harris and Diana	Lt. J. P. Peterson, A. A. Q. M.	300 per month	2,300 00		2,300 00
Olympia and Eliza Anderson	do	100 per month	233 33		233 33
Pioneer	Lt. J. A. Campbell, A. A. Q. M.	800 1st trip 600 2d trip	1,400 00		1,400 00
Olga	do	600 1st trip 140 2d trip	740 00		740 00
Abbie E. Campbell	Major, H. C. Hodges, Q. M.	20 50 per wagon	2,296 00		2,296 00
J. Ricardo Jova	do	24 per wagon	2,832 00		2,832 00
J. J. Spencer	do	24 per wagon	1,680 00		1,680 00
Henry Smith	Col. R. Ingalls, A. Q. M. G	45 per day	15,075 00	$1,350 00	16,425 00
Total			31,956 33	1,350 00	33,306 33

* Unknown.

† Charter for voyage.

Correct.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Major and Quartermaster, Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A.

F.—*Abstract of contracts for wagon and stage transportation entered into by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Names of officers.	Names of contractors.	Date of contract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Bvt. Maj. J. H. Belcher, assistant quartermaster U. S .A.	William Benham	Sept. 16, 1869	From Fort Bridger, Wyo. Ter., to camp on Snake River, Idaho Ter.	$2 per 100 lbs. per 100 miles ...	Special contract.
Do.....	W. E. Darby	Sept. 16, 1869	From Centre Station, Wyo. Ter., to Fort Ellis, Montana Ter.	$7 50 per 100 lbs	Do.
Do.....	Creighton & Munro...	Oct. 22, 1869	From Corinne, Utah Ter., to Fort Shaw and Helena, Montana Ter.	$7 50 per 100 lbs. to Fort Shaw, and $6 50 per 100 lbs. to Helena	Do.
Bvt. Col. J. G. Chandler, chief quartermaster, Richmond, Va.	Fred. A. Keefer.....	Dec. 3, 1869	For cartage and drayage in and about city of Richmond.	Reasonable rates, (various)....	Nov. 30, 1870.
Bvt. Brig Gen. B. C. Card, assistant quartermaster U. S. A.	W. E. Darby	Nov. 27, 1869	From Fort Ellis to point near Diamond City, Montana Ter.	$1 25 per 100 lbs	Special contract.
Do.....	Paul McCormick.....	Jan. 5, 1870	For four six-mule teams to accompany cavalry command from Fort Ellis.	$14 per team per day.....	Do.
Bvt. Col. A. R. Eddy, chief quartermaster Department of the South.	Thomas F. Gleason ...	Jan. 1, 1870	Cartage and drayage in Savannah, Ga.....	Reasonable rates, (various)....	June 30, 1870.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. L. C. Easton, chief quartermaster Department of Missouri.	Frank O. Kilhberg	Jan. 1, 1870	Route No. 2, from points on Kansas Pacific R. R. to points in State of Kansas, Ter. of Col., south of lat. 40° north, and in Indian Ter. and State of Texas, north of Red River and west of long. 97°, and to Fort Union, N. Mex.	Average for the year, $1 18 1-6 per 100 lbs. per 100 miles.	March 31, 1871.
Do.....	P. G. Lowe	March 15, 1870	Indian Ter. and Arkansas.....	$1 39 per 100 lbs. per 100 miles.	March 31, 1871.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. James A. Ekin, chief quartermaster Department of Texas.	Galveston, Houston, & Henderson R. R. Co.	Jan. 1, 1870	From Galveston to Brenham and Calvert, Texas.	50 cts. per 100 lbs. per 100 miles	Dec. 31, 1870.
Bvt. Col. D. W. Flagler, acting assistant quartermaster U. S. A.	William Glendenning	June 22, 1870	Cartage in Augusta, Ga.....	Reasonable rates, (various)....	June 30, 1871.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. S. B. Holabird, chief quartermaster Department of Dakota.	J. B. Hubbell.....	Feb. 7, 1870	Montana Ter	$1 60 per 100 lbs. per 100 miles.	March 31, 1871.
Do.....	Wilder Burbank & Co	Feb. 15, 1870	Route No. 4, from St. Paul, St. Cloud, or Fort Stevenson, Dakota Ter., to points north and east of Missouri River, in Minnesota and Dakota Ter.	$1 37½ per 100 lbs. per 100 miles.	March 31, 1871.
Bvt. Lt. Col. T. B. Hunt, assistant quartermaster U. S. A.	P. Doddridge	Dec. 22, 1869	Route No. 5, in Texas, from Corpus Christi to posts on the Rio Grande.	$1 23 per 100 lbs. per 100 miles, from Corpus Christi to Ringgold Barracks and Fort McIntosh; $1 37 to Forts Clark and Duncan.	Dec. 31, 1870.
Do.....	Adams & Wickes.....	Dec. 22, 1869	Route No. 4, from Columbus to points in Texas between 29° and 33° north lat.	$1 37 per 100 lbs. per 100 miles.	Dec. 31, 1870.
Bvt. Maj. W. T. Howell, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A.	J. D. Leary	April 27, 1870	Cartage in and about New York City.....	Reasonable rates, (various)....	April 30, 1871.
Capt. W. B. Hughes, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A.	Smith & Cutter.....	June 5, 1870	Cartage in San Francisco, Cal.....	.....do	June 5, 1871.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. S. Miller, chief quartermaster fifth military district.	E. C. Dewey	Oct. 8, 1869	Route No. 1, in Texas, from Austin	$1 75 per 100 lbs. per 100 miles.	June 30, 1870.

Do	Adams & Wickes	Dec. 22, 1869	Route No. 3, from Brenham to Austin, Tex.	$1 67 per 100 lbs. per 100 miles.	Dec. 31, 1870.
Do	do	Dec. 22, 1869	Route No. 7, from Indianola to San Antonio, and from San Antonio to posts in Texas south of 32° north latitude.	From Indianola to San Antonio, $1 29 per 100 lbs. per 100 miles; from San Antonio to posts south of 32° of north lat., $1 30 per 100 lbs. per 100 miles.	Dec. 31, 1870
Do	E. C. Dewey	Oct. 8, 1869	Route No. 6, from Jefferson or Marshall, Tex., to points east or northeast of Brazos River, and south of Red River.	$4 44 per 100 lbs. per 100 miles	Oct. 31, 1870
Do	Adams & Wickes	July 10, 1869	Route No. 10, from Columbus to San Antonio, Tex.	$1 37 per 100 lbs. per 100 miles.	June 30, 1870.
Do	E. C. Dewey	Oct. 8, 1869	Route No. 12, from Calvert to points in Texas east and northeast of Brazos River and south of Red River.	$2 74 per 100 lbs. per 100 miles	Oct. 31, 1870.
Do	B. A. Risher	Jan. 12, 1870	Stage transportation in Texas	Various rates	Dec. 31, 1870.
Bvt. Lt. Col. M. I. Ludington, chief quartermaster district of New Mexico.	W. H. Moore	Feb. 25, 1870	Route No. 3, in New Mexico and to points in Arizona Ter. and State of Texas, west of long. 105° west of Greenwich.	$1 per 100 lbs. per 100 miles, from April to Sept., inclusive; $1 25 per 100 lbs. per 100 miles from Oct., 1870, to March, 1871, inclusive.	March 31, 1871.
Capt. G. C. Smith, assistant quartermaster U. S. A.	Hugh L. Hinds	June 3, 1869	From Tucson, Arizona Ter., to its dependencies.	$2 65 per 100 lbs. per 100 miles, (coin.)	Sept. —, 1870.
Lt. C. H. Shepherd, acting assistant quartermaster.	William Benham	April 12, 1870	From Bryan to Miners' Delight and Camp Augur, Wyo. Ter.	$4 per 100 lbs. per 100 miles	Special contract.
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. R. Saxton, chief quartermaster Department of Columbia.	F. W. Blakeney	April 27, 1870	From Portland to Fort Klamath, Oregon	$5 25 (coin) per 100 lbs. for the distance.	May 15, 1871.
Do	Robert Grant	April 27, 1870	From Dallas to Camp Warner, Oregon	$5 95 (coin) per 100 lbs. for the distance.	May 15, 1871.
Do	A. A. McCully	April 27, 1870	From Dallas to Camp Harney, Oregon	$4 93 (coin) per 100 lbs. for the distance.	May 15, 1871.
Do	Reese & Russell	April 27, 1870	From Wallula, Wash. Ter., to Fort Boise, Idaho Ter.	$4 63 (coin) per 100 lbs. for the distance.	May 15, 1871.
Do	C. W. Weaver	April 27, 1870	From Wallula, Wash. Ter., to Camp Three Forks, Idaho Ter.	$4 95 (coin) per 100 lbs. for the distance.	May 15, 1871.
Do	do	April 27, 1870	From Wallula, Wash. Ter., to Fort Colville, Wash. Ter.	$2 96 (coin) per 100 lbs. for the distance.	May 15, 1871.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, chief quartermaster Dep't of California.	Joseph Greenebaum	May 20, 1870	From San Francisco to Camp Gaston, Cal.	$2 11 (coin) per 100 lbs. for the distance.	Oct. 31, 1870.
Do	Riley & Hardin	May 24, 1870	From San Francisco to Camp Wright, Cal.	$3 85 (coin) per 100 lbs. for the distance.	Sept. 30, 1870.
Do	Whitney & Co	May 24, 1870	From Winnemucca to Camps Scott and McDermitt, Nev., and from Reno, Nev., to Camp Bidwell, Cal.	$1 15 (coin) per 100 lbs. to Camp Scott; $1 25 to McDermitt, and $4 75 from Reno to Camp Bidwell.	Oct. 31, 1870.
Bvt. Lt. Col. C. W. Thomas, assistant quartermaster.	James Nugent	Oct. 14, 1869	Cartage in St. Louis	Reasonable rates	Oct. 31, 1870.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. O. Tyler, chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific.	Philip Drachman	May 30, 1870	From Yuma Depot to Camp McDowell	$6 99 (coin) per 100 lbs. for the distance.	June 30, 1871.

F.—*Abstract of contracts for wagon and stage transportation entered into by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.*—Continued.

Names of officers.	Names of contractors.	Date of contract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. O. Tyler, chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific.	Wilson W. Jones & Co.	May 30, 1870	From Ehrenburg, Arizona Ter., to Camps Date Creek and Whipple, Arizona Ter.	$4 (coin) per 100 lbs. to Date Creek, and $5 75 (coin) to Whipple, for the distance.	June 30, 1871.
Do	James R. Porter	June 24, 1870	From Ehrenburg to Camp Verde, and from Camp Mojave to Camp Toll Gate, Arizona Ter.	$7 33⅓ (coin) per 100 lbs. to Verde, and $3 43 (coin) per 100 lbs. to Toll Gate.	June 30, 1871.

Respectfully submitted.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Major and Quartermaster, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October*, 1870.

REPORT OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington City, October 12, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the directions of the honorable Secretary of War, communicated in the circular to the chiefs of bureaus of the War Department of September 24, 1870, I have the honor to submit this annual report of the operations of the Subsistence Department.

In a time of peace, such as has prevailed in the United States since the close of the war of the rebellion, when but few important movements of troops take place, and when the occupied military posts generally remain unchanged, the necessity does not often arise for instituting any considerable changes in the sources, extent of purchase, or mode of distribution of the subsistence stores designed for Army use. Accordingly, the principal articles of the ration, as pork, bacon, beef, flour, beans, and other articles of farm produce, as also many of the necessary and more common groceries, have, during the past year, as previously since the war, been purchased, and to a constantly increasing extent, at or as near the several points of consumption as it has been found practicable to obtain them of good quality and at fair prices, resulting in a corresponding diminution of such purchases at the great market centers of trade; in favoring frontier farming, manufactures, and trade; in obtaining fresher supplies; and in lessening the expense of transportation.

A still further advance having been made during the past year in the States and Territories of the Pacific slope in the production of the necessary supplies for the subsistence of the troops serving therein, it is evident that the time is not remote when the transfer of commissary stores from the eastern markets to the Pacific coast will entirely cease. All proper measures tending to this desired end are being instituted and carried into effect by the assistant commissary general in charge of the affairs of the Department in the military division of the Pacific. Great progress has also been made during the last year in the military district of New Mexico in the development of its productive resources, so that a large part of the commissary supplies required by the troops of that district are obtained therein. A like advance has been made to a considerable extent in the State of Texas and in the military departments of the Missouri, the Platte, and of Dakota. The completion of the two railroads to Denver, Colorado Territory, and the agricultural and mercantile progress made at that place and vicinity, has rendered it expedient that Denver should be occupied as a point of purchase for commissary supplies. Accordingly, a commissary of subsistence has been designated to take station there, who will have instructions to furnish such stores as can be obtained there to advantage, for issue to the troops

stationed in the western portions of the military departments of the Missouri and of the Platte.

One of the colonels and two of the lieutenant colonels, assistant commissaries general, and one of the senior majors, acting as such, are stationed at the headquarters of the divisions of the Atlantic, the South, the Missouri, and the Pacific, viz., Philadelphia, Louisville, Chicago, and San Francisco, and have the general charge of the affairs of the Subsistence Department within these respective divisions. Nine of the commissaries of the rank of major and captain are stationed at the headquarters of the military departments of the East, of the Lakes, of the South, of Texas, of Dakota, of the Platte, of the Missouri, of California, and of the Columbia, acting as assistant commissaries general of such military departments, and usually also performing the duties of purchasing and depot commissaries. Since the formation of the military department of Arizona, an officer of the Quartermaster's Department has performed such duties in that Department, and who, it is expected, will soon be relieved therefrom by an officer of the Subsistence Department. The remaining officers of this Department are stationed at important points of purchase, or at depots, as New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Washington, Sioux City, Leavenworth, and Fort Union, or are on duty in this Bureau or on other special duty; every officer of the Department being on duty.

It is deemed essential, in order that the Army may be at all times supplied with commissary stores of the proper grade as to quality and at the most economical rates, that the Commissary General shall, under the direction and authority of the Secretary of War, designate the places where contracts and purchases shall be made; direct the proper distribution of commissary supplies, and in general control and administer the affairs of the Subsistence Department under the laws and regulations. A long experience has shown that this responsibility and control may be exercised in entire harmony with the utmost efficiency of the troops, in war and in peace, and without diminution of the proper or necessary rights of field or department commanders.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, there have been reported to this office 330 advertisements calling for proposals for furnishing subsistence supplies, 312 contracts for fresh beef and beef cattle, 89 contracts for complete rations, 98 contracts for miscellaneous articles, and 889 contracts in the form of written proposals and acceptances.

In the year ending June 30, 1870, the average contract prices of fresh beef have been as follows:

State or Territory.	Cents per pound.	State or Territory.	Cents per pound.	State or Territory.	Cents per pound.
Maine	14.63	Mississippi	10.05	Indian Territory	5.94
Massachusetts	13.92	Louisiana	8.00	Dakota Territory	9.76
Rhode Island	16.50	Texas	5.99	Wyoming Territory	9.46
Connecticut	13.25	Arkansas	7.60	New Mexico Territory	7.61
New York	12.86	Tennessee	9.25	Colorado Territory	11.50
Pennsylvania	14.52	Kentucky	8.53	Utah Territory	9.50
Delaware	15.00	West Virginia	8.75	Montana Territory	11.16
Maryland	13.56	Ohio	13.25	California (coin)	10.65
District of Columbia	11.86	Indiana	9.22	Oregon (coin)	7.66
Virginia	12.75	Illinois	11.70	Arizona Ter. (coin)	10.18
North Carolina	10.22	Michigan	9.70	Washington Ter. (coin)	11.30
South Carolina	10.29	Missouri	8.85	Idaho Territory (coin)	9.05
Georgia	11.80	Minnesota	9.92	Alaska territory (coin)	30.00
Florida	7.50	Nebraska	9.37		
Alabama	8.00	Kansas	10.31		

Showing an average price per pound of 10.57 cents in currency for all parts of the country except the military division of the Pacific, and for that division 13.14 cents, in coin.

The first cost of the army ration at the principal points of purchase has been for the fiscal year 1869–'70 as follows:

Date.	New York, N. Y.	Baltimore, Md.	Louisville, Ky.	St. Louis, Mo.	St. Paul, Minn.	Omaha, Neb.	Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.	New Orleans, La.	Chicago, Ill.	San Francisco, Cal.
1869.										
July	21.38	23.86	22.56	22.96	19.20	23.26	20.43	22.81	26.12	26.93
August	23.67	24.55	21.23	22.49	19.30	23.48	18.22	22.42	29.58	27.36
September	23.26	25.77	21.45	21.41	19.80	27.88	.....	21.75	22.35	26.67
October	21.70	24.01	20.54	23.08	22.16	26.04	.....	20.79	22.92	25.50
November	22.49	22.04	20.55	22.36	21.24	23.26	21.30	21.40	22.89	25.35
December	21.05	22.04	20.56	21.03	20.66	23.26	19.83	21.18	22.88	24.00
1870.										
January	18.61	22.01	19.83	18.87	19.83	22.79	20.25	21.08	22.41	23.95
February	18.77	21.09	19.83	19.33	19.39	21.41	20.92	21.62	22.41	23.00
March	18.77	21.50	19.58	19.22	19.07	21.18	21.60	21.27	18.61	21.04
April	18.30	20.85	20.17	18.96	18.96	20.82	20.21	21.21	19.68	22.51
May	19.52	24.19	19.86	19.49	18.96	17.78	19.55	20.55	19.16	22.51
June	19.97	21.92	19.86	20.58	18.37	17.36	19.02	21.58	21.39	22.14
Average	20.62	22.82	20.50	20.89	19.74	22.37	20.13	21.47	22.53	24.24

Giving, as the general average first cost, 21.53 cents, being a small decrease from that of the previous twelve months.

As required by the act of March 3, 1865, the Subsistence Department has furnished tobacco to such of the enlisted men of the Army as desired it, at cost prices. The value of that received by each soldier is charged against him on the muster and pay rolls, and deducted from his pay by the Pay Department, and the amount so deducted is returned to the proper appropriation by transfer at the Treasury. During the past fiscal year the average monthly value of tobacco so furnished has been $16,048 41.

Subsistence supplies have been furnished the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands during the year 1869–'70, to the value of $47,215 06, all of which has been refunded to the subsistence appropriation, or notification received that the proper transfer at the Treasury has been requested.

Under the provisions of section 16, of the act of June 30, 1834, subsistence stores valued at $71,396 97 have, during the last fiscal year, been issued to Indians at military posts on the frontier, or in their respective nations.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, under the instruction of the Secretary of War, given in compliance with a request of the Secretary of the Interior, the Subsistence Department has furnished for the Indian Department large quantities of subsistence for the Indians placed on the reservations at Cheyenne, Whetstone, Grand River, Yankton, and Crow Creek agencies, and at other points on the Upper Missouri River; also, at Fort Sill and Camp Supply, in the Indian Territory. The quantities and kinds of supplies so furnished were designated by the Indian Department, and the expenses incurred in furnishing them are to be reimbursed to the subsistence appropriation, from the appropria-

tion made by section 4 of the act of April 10, 1869. The amount expended for this purpose is estimated at about $1,600,000, and a detailed statement thereof is now making preparatory to a settlement with the Indian Department, the Subsistence Department having ceased, on June 30, 1870, to furnish such supplies at these points for Indians.

Supplies have also been furnished for Indians in New Mexico and Texas, amounting to about $40,000, the value of which is to be refunded to this Department by the Indian Bureau.

The payment of the commutation of rations to Union soldiers, prisoners of war, and to their heirs authorized by the joint resolution of July 25, 1866, and section 3, act of March 2, 1867, has been continued, and 6,018 certificates in such cases have been received and paid.

Five thousand five hundred and eighty-two claims, amounting to $3,004,047 44, properly coming under the act of July 4, 1864, providing for the payment, in certain cases, for subsistence taken and used by the Army during the rebellion, have been received. Of these 4,356, amounting to $2,608,152 06, have been examined and disallowed, and 1,133, amounting to $316,639 46, have been recommended to the Third Auditor for settlement, in the aggregate sum of $234,639 36.

From July 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870, there were received at the office, from 646 officers who have performed duty in the Subsistence Department, 3,486 returns of provisions, 3,379 returns of commissary property, 3,726 accounts current.

All the above, and those remaining from the previous year, making in all 10,695 accounts and returns, have been examined and transmitted to the Third Auditor for final settlement.

Several cases have been submitted and received favorable action, under the act of June 23, 1870, authorizing the settlement, in certain cases, of the accounts of officers disbursing during the rebellion. Under this generous act deserved relief will be received by many worthy officers, who having, by the chances of war, but through no fault on their part, lost funds, vouchers, or property, would otherwise have been unable to close their accounts with the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. EATON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

REPORT

OF

THE SURGEON GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 13, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of finances and general transactions of the Medical Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The funds subject to requisitions from this Bureau during the past fiscal year may be reckoned as belonging to four different appropriations:

I. Appropriation for the Medical and Hospital Department, available for the ordinary and current expenses of the service.

Balance in the treasury July 1, 1869	$1,262,977 53
Balance in the hands of disbursing officers	161,697 90
Annual appropriation by act of March 3, 1869	247,000 00
Received during the year from sales	262,863 09
Received from Quartermaster's Department for property lost in transportation	391 35
Received by refundment from other departments	11,421 19
Received from Pay Department for board of officers in hospital	371 50
Received from former disbursing officers to close their accounts	116 56
Received from all other sources	39 33
	1,946,878 45

Of this amount there was disbursed—

For the purchase of supplies	$110,915 61
For pay of private physicians	22,153 48
For pay of hospital attendants	2,246 80
For board of sick soldiers in private hospitals	339 42
For *artificial limbs for officers, soldiers, and seamen	19,870 00
For expenses of purveying depots	63,202 01
For revenue tax on salaries	1,065 26

*Furnished during the year 171 legs, 112 arms, 6 feet, and 12 apparatus.

For miscellaneous expenses, including expenses of medical examining boards, of the offices of medical directors, of the Army Medical Museum, and of the library of the Surgeon General's office, under act of March 3, 1869, (15 U. S. Stat., p. 316)	$16,838 45	
		$236,631 03
Amount expended since October 8, 1867, from the "sick and wounded soldier's fund," but now refunded under authority of joint resolution No. 13, approved March 1, 1870		103,183 20
Balance in the treasury June 30, 1870	$1,388,634 99	
Balance in the hands of disbursing officers	218,429 23	
		1,607,064 22
		1,946,878 45

II. Appropriation of $750,000 under the act approved March 3, 1869, (chap. cxxiii,) for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of disbursing officers, &c.

Balance in the treasury July 1, 1869	$508,948 82
Transferred during the fiscal year	358,028 12
Remaining June 30, 1870	150,920 70

III. Sick and wounded soldiers' fund, created by authority of the amendatory enrollment act of February 24, 1864, section 17.

Amount remaining unexpended July 1, 1869	$279,262 84
Amount previously expended by the Medical Department	96,076 02
Original amount of fund	375,338 86

The whole of which was transferred to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, in accordance with joint resolution approved March 1, 1870.

IV. Appropriation for the comfort of sick and discharged soldiers, (act of July 5, 1862, chap. cxxxiii, section 1.)

Unexpended balance July 1, 1869		$339,229 14
Expended during the year in transporting destitute discharged soldiers to their homes, or to Soldiers' Asylums	$11,237 87	
Subsisting destitute and disabled soldiers in private hospitals	12,627 20	
Remaining unexpended June 30, 1870	315,364 07	
		$339,229 14

The monthly reports of sick and wounded received at this office for the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1870, represent an annual average mean strength of 29,022 white and 3,407 colored troops.

Among the white troops the total number of cases of all kinds reported as taken on the sick list was 62,580, being at the rate of 2,156 per 1,000 of mean strength. Of these, 53,836, or 1,855 per 1,000 of strength, were for disease alone, and 8,744 cases, or 301 per 1,000 of strength, were wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The average number constantly on sick report was 1,419, or 49 per 1,000 of strength. Of these, 1,156, or 40 per 1,000 of strength, were under treatment for disease, and 263, or 9 per 1,000 of strength, for wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The total number of deaths reported was 374, or 12 per 1,000 of mean strength. Of these, 249, or 8 per 1,000 of strength, died of disease, and 125, or 4 per 1,000 of strength, of wounds, accidents, and injuries. The above mortality rate for white troops from disease shows a considerable improvement over the ratios of former years.

The comparatively large mortality from wounds, accidents, and injuries is explained by the Indian hostilities, which still continue to exist. It is to be regretted that the figures representing the mortality from disease among the colored troops are not so favorable.

The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was 1 death to 167 cases.

Seven hundred and forty-five white soldiers are reported to have been discharged on "surgeon's certificate of disability," being at the rate of 26 per 1,000 of mean strength.

The reports from the colored troops give the following figures, which do not include the white officers.

The total number of cases of all kinds reported was 6,206, or 1,822 per 1,000 of strength. Of these, 5,479, or 1,608 per 1,000 of strength, were cases of disease, and 729, or 213 per 1,000 of strength, were wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The average number constantly on sick report was 178, or 52 per 1,000 of strength, of whom 146, or 43 per 1,000, were under treatment for disease, and 32, or 9 per 1,000, for wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The number of deaths from all causes reported was 66, or 19 per 1,000 of strength. Of these, 51, or 15 per 1,000 of strength, died of disease, and 15, or 4 per 1,000, of wounds, accidents, and injuries. It will therefore be perceived that, while the rate of mortality from wounds and injuries among the colored troops agrees with that among the white troops, their rate of mortality from disease alone is nearly double. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was 1 to 94 cases.

The number of discharges on "surgeon's certificate of disability" was 104, being at the rate of 31 per 1,000 of mean strength.

The demands made on the record and pension division of this office for information with regard to "cause of death" in the case of soldiers whose widows or heirs are applicants for pensions, and with regard to the particulars of "treatment" and "cause of discharge for disability" in invalid cases, have not diminished during the year. Such information as the records of the office contain has been furnished in reply to inquiries from the Pension Bureau in 16,514 cases; to the Adjutant General of the Army in 5,124 cases; and to miscellaneous inquiries in 890 cases, making a total of 22,528 cases. The number of hospital stewards appointed for this important work, under the provisions of section 17 of the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, is not sufficient to discharge it properly, with that promptitude which appears to me to be desirable. At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1870, 3,440 applications for information from the sources above named

awaited answer. Since that time applications have continued to be received more rapidly than they can be disposed of, and there is no reasonable hope that the work can be executed with proper dispatch, unless an increased number of stewards is allowed for the purpose. To obtain satisfactory information in reply to most of these inquiries, a tedious examination of the records is required, and justice to the Government, as well as to the applicants for pension, demands that the search should be carefully conducted.

The number of record books on hand, June 30, 1870, was 15,854. The number of names in the alphabetical register of deaths is 289,928. The number of names in the alphabetical register of discharges on surgeon's certificates of disability is 188,031.

In the division of surgical records of this office, there were 5,681 cases of wounds, and 484 histories of surgical operations revised and entered on the permanent registers. Ten thousand nine hundred and forty-five brief histories were copied, and await entry. The terminations of 10,820 cases were searched in the records of this office, or in the records of the Adjutant General's Office and Pension Bureau, or in the records of State officials. Four hundred and seventy-seven quarterly surgical reports were received, examined, and filed. Forty-eight special reports were received, examined, and indexed. Seven hundred and ninety-four letters, and 123 indorsements, besides the routine printed communications, were transmitted, and 1,130 letters were received.

Three thousand and twenty-nine photographs were printed, 106 woodcuts were made, 153 pages of the Surgical History, 272 pages of the Appended Documents to the Medical and Surgical History, and 59 histories of photographs, or abstracts of cases to accompany photographs, were printed.

The printing of the medical volume of the first part of the Medical and Surgical History of the War is near completion. This volume embraces the statistical tables representing the sickness, mortality, and discharges from service on surgeon's certificate of disability, of white and colored troops during the war, and will be a work of nearly 750 pages, quarto. To secure accuracy, the tables were stereotyped as they were finished, and before finally sending them to press they have been thoroughly revised throughout, and every effort made to attain accuracy. With this volume will be bound the appendix to the first part of the Medical and Surgical History of the War, containing the reports of medical directors, and other appended documents—about 400 pages.

The whole of the manuscript for the surgical volume of the first part of the Medical and Surgical History of the War, authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1869, is now prepared, and several of the more important subjects that would belong to the second volume, as, for example, the tabular statements, discussions, histories of typical cases (with illustrative woodcuts and lithographs) of 29,572 cases of amputations, and 4,775 excisions, are nearly perfected. Besides this, the surgical statistics of the Army for the five years succeeding the war have been consolidated and arranged for publication, and much information has been furnished to authenticate just claims of applicants and to defeat those that were fraudulent, under the act of Congress authorizing the issue of artificial limbs to mutilated soldiers and seamen. The effect of this law, in bringing to Washington a large number of pensioners to present their claims, has permitted the study of the remote effects of injuries and mutilations. The peculiar value which the surgical data of the late war have acquired in consequence of the measures taken to trace the ulterior results of the more important cases cannot be overes-

timated. In the reports of the surgery of European wars, and of campaigns in India, Abyssinia and elsewhere, the history of cases terminates when the men were invalided or discharged. Although the elaborate reports of the casualties of the French armies in the Crimean and Italian wars were published in 1865 and 1869, after an interval of ten years from the conclusion of hostilities in each case, no information is given subsequent to the date of discharge or pension.

The abstracts of cases in this office are invariably traced to the date of publication. In this connection, I would reiterate an expression of obligation to the Commissioner of Pensions, and many of the examining surgeons of his Bureau, to the adjutants general and surgeons general of many of the States, to many retired volunteer medical officers and private practitioners, and also to many of the southern surgeons, who occupied prominent positions in the late confederate service, for the cordial manner in which they have coöperated in the labor of collecting details and particulars necessary to perfect the surgical data of this office.

The collections of the Army Medical Museum were augmented by the addition of 119 specimens to the surgical section, 73 to the medical, 766 to the microscopical, 169 to the anatomical, 144 to the section of comparative anatomy, and 11 to the miscellaneous section. The number of catalogued specimens at the date of my last annual report was 12,220, and is thus increased to 13,502. Great success has been obtained in the microscopical section in the direction of photomicrography.

There has been a very steady and uniform increase in the various collections of the Army Medical Museum. The Indian hostilities, and the accidents of the field, and camp and garrison, have afforded the opportunity of collecting some illustrations of the injuries inflicted by weapons—a class of specimens in which the museum is already surpassingly rich—but the more numerous contributions to the surgical section have been of specimens illustrating pathological processes, or the remote effects of injuries.

The collections now include 897 human crania, and 34 skeletons. Elaborate tables have been prepared, exhibiting their measurements. The diameters, facial angle, internal capacity, and position of the *foramen magnum* are indicated for each cranium. It is hoped that the publication of this important contribution to anthropological knowledge will be authorized by Congress. The tables, arranged to correspond with those published in the *Crania Americana* of Samuel George Morton, would worthily supplement that great work. The museum possesses a larger number of skulls from tumuli, and of crania of North American Indians, than are elsewhere collected, and it would appear due to ethnologists throughout the world that descriptions of the specimens should be published, as was done by the Russian government for the collection of Professor von Baër at St. Petersburg.

Thirty-six quarto volumes, each containing 50 photographs of surgical cases, with descriptive letter press, have been distributed to the principal medical schools and societies in this country and Europe. The expressions of appreciation with which they were acknowledged by the leading surgeons of New York and Philadelphia, of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, are a legitimate source of gratification, as evidences of the success of this office in making known to the surgical world the "dearly-bought lessons of the war."

The relations of the museum with other institutions, with a view to interchange of specimens, have been extended. A valuable series of casts of anatomical specimens was received from M. Quatrefages, of the

College of France. Specimens have been exchanged with mutual advantage with the Smithsonian Institution, the Agricultural Bureau, the museum of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; the museum of the New York Hospital, the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, the Blackmore Museum in England, and the anatomical collection at Oxford, England.

Thirty volumes of photographs, and many duplicate osteological specimens and plaster casts, are now on hand for exchange.

It is scarcely necessary to adduce proofs of the practical utility of the collections of the Army Medical Museum. Besides affording a field of study for medical officers, indispensable to the acquirement of the fullest knowledge of the special duties required of them, the illustrations of military surgery and of camp diseases contained in the cabinets have greatly promoted general professional knowledge on these subjects; and it is noticeable that, in the standard German systematic work on surgery, by Billroth and Von Pitha, in the last edition of the English System of Surgery by Holmes, in Didiot's "Service de Santé des Armées," and in nearly all works on military medicine and surgery printed in the last five years, the majority of the woodcuts are derived from the specimens in the United States Army Medical Museum.

It is a matter of gratification that, as the purposes of the museum have become more widely known, many field and line officers of the Army, and many practitioners in civil life have sent contributions to it. Many donations of natural history specimens, of stone implements, and objects of archæological interest have been received, and have been very valuable as articles of exchange with other museums, for objects more strictly pertaining to the province of the Army Medical Museum.

The number of visitors to the museum, who registered their names during the year, was 17,669. Among them were many officers of the United States Army and Navy, European army and navy officers, and students and scientific men of different countries, several of whom came here expressly to examine and study the collections.

At the date of my last annual report, 2 vacancies in the grade of surgeon, and 42 in that of assistant surgeon, United States Army, existed. During the past year, 4 assistant surgeons have resigned, and as the act of Congress dated March 3, 1869, still continues in force, no vacancies have been filled. Total number of vacancies at present time, 2 surgeons, and 46 assistant surgeons. The number of commissioned medical officers available for duty with troops on the 30th of June, 1870, was 147; on leave of absence, 4; on sick leave, 4. The estimated number of troops in service at that period was 32,429. There were 217 military posts, besides numerous detachments serving in the field and on outpost duty, each requiring a medical officer. The number of commissioned medical officers being inadequate, contract surgeons are employed, as heretofore; but it would be more economieal and satisfactory to be able to fill the existing vacancies in the regular medical staff of the army. So long as our extended frontier exists with its isolated military posts and moving detachments of troops, so long will the medical staff be required to be kept up to the standard number allowed by existing laws, and any reduction of that number will be prejudicial to the best interests of the military service.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General, United States Army.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

REPORT

OF

THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 20, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the transactions of the Pay Department of the Army for the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1870.

Tabular statements accompanying show in minute detail all the fiscal operations of the Department for the year. The following is a summary thereof:

Balance on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year July 1, 1869	$3,633,677 01
Received during the fiscal year from the treasury	19,830,000 00
From other sources	363,178 22
Total	23,826,855 23

Disbursed to the Army, including the Military Academy	$14,831,370 20
Disbursed bounties to volunteers	5,615,801 62
Balance in the hands of paymasters to be accounted for in next report	3,379,683 41
Total	23,826,855 23

All the requirements of the Department have been executed with regularity and promptness.

The Army has been fully paid to the end of the fiscal year.

The large issue of treasury certificates, for the satisfaction chiefly of volunteer bounties, amounting during the year to a sum exceeding five and a half millions of dollars, has been promptly met at this office, and payment transmitted to the respective claimants throughout the country.

PAYMASTERS.

The number of paymasters allowed by the law reorganizing the Army, July 28, 1866, is 60.

Deaths and resignations have reduced the number to 55, the present force. The law prohibits the filling of vacancies in the staff departments till Congress shall otherwise direct. The work of this Department has not, so far, been retarded by that restriction, but a further reduction of the number of the paymasters cannot safely be borne while the number of military posts remains, as now, some 320, scattered in isolated garrisons over a limitless range of unsettled Indian country. It is this multitude of widely scattered, small stations, stretching over the

entire area of our wide-spread possessions, and not at all the numbers and strength of the Army, that creates the necessity for so large a force of paymasters. The whole of the list now in service, as far as it is possible at any time to make it available, (a small percentage will unavoidably at all times be off duty from sickness and other causes,) are unceasingly employed to keep up the payments to the standard of frequency and promptness required by the law.

I therefore respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to repeal the restriction, so that vacancies hereafter occurring in this Department may be filled.

SALARIES TO OFFICERS.

The new system of paying the officers of the Army by salaries appropriate to their grades, as fixed by the law of July last, is now in full working order throughout. It is a much approved change, simple and homogeneous, obviating the complications of the old system. It is received with universal satisfaction in all quarters.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The disbursements incurred in carrying out the reconstruction laws are very nearly closed in all the districts. There are doubtless some outstanding valid claims not yet presented for payment, but they must be of inconsiderable amount. The unexpended balances of the reconstruction appropriations will be more than sufficient to cover all just demands.

The following are the results summarily stated:

Total of the appropriations from March 30, 1867, to April 20, 1870	$3,139,799 80	
Total amount received from fines, refundments, sales, &c	18,926 96	
Total receipts		$3,158,726 76
Total of disbursements to the 17th September, ultimo	$2,975,972 23	
Amount of internal revenue tax paid into the treasury	47,526 90	
Total disbursements		3,023,499 13
Balance in the hands of reconstruction paymasters		135,227 63

The sum of $2,975,972 23 so disbursed for reconstruction expenses in the several districts has been as follows:

First district	$550,424 34
Second district	386,902 15
Third district	342,539 44
Fourth district	854,693 93
Fifth district	841,412 37
Total	2,975,972 23

Respectfully submitted.

B. W. BRICE,
Paymaster General.

The Hon. the SECRETARY OF WAR.

Statement showing the amount in the hands of each of the disbursing officers of the Pay Department, and unaccounted for on the 1st of July, 1869; the amount remitted to each from the Treasury, or turned over by other agents, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870; the amount accounted for by accounts and vouchers of expenditures, or by transfer or replacement in the Treasury, and the balance remaining unaccounted for, to be applied to payments in the first quarter of the next fiscal year.

Name.	Balances in hands of paymasters and unaccounted for July 1, 1869.	Remitted from Treasury.	Received from other sources.	Transferred from other paymasters.	Total amount received and to be accounted for.	Amount expended in paying regular troops.	Amount expended in paying Military Academy.	Amount expended in paying volunteers.	Transferred to other paymasters.	Total amount accounted for.	Actual balances in hands of paymasters June 30, 1870.
ASSISTANT PAYMASTER GENERALS.											
Nathan W. Brown	$60,000 00	$2,845,000 00	$93 15	$50,202 41	$2,955,295 56	.....	.....	.....	$2,933,000 00	$2,933,000 00	$22,295 56
Daniel McClure	14,864 16	2,800,000 00	208 50	277,369 02	3,092,441 68	$30,354 33	.....	$163 17	3,053,000 00	3,083,517 50	8,924 18
DEPUTY PAYMASTER GENERALS.											
Hiram Leonard	310,791 30	2,400,000 00	.....	174,854 22	2,885,645 52	.....	.....	.....	2,569,273 86	2,569,273 86	316,371 66
Cary H. Fry	142,412 59	2,590,000 00	.....	57,129 40	2,789,541 99	.....	.....	.....	2,742,073 59	2,742,073 59	47,468 40
PAYMASTERS.											
Benjamin Alvord	199,622 55	1,000,000 00	3,420 24	357,540 27	1,560,583 06	359,070 79	.....	$2,729 72	1,169,611 54	1,531,412 05	29,171 01
Franklin E. Hunt	22,204 13	.....	.....	1,706,539 17	1,728,743 30	4,325 66	.....	.....	1,653,347 52	1,657,673 18	71,070 12
Henry Prince	67,293 85	.....	91 19	2,258,481 70	2,325,866 74	164,504 85	.....	.....	2,117,000 00	2,281,504 85	44,361 89
Samuel Woods	39,980,46	.....	1,520 30	1,875,785 62	1,917,286 38	204,463 63	.....	11,236 40	1,388,854 22	1,604,554 25	312,732 13
Augustus H. Seward	.....	190,000 00	393 96	253,922 07	444,316 03	90,074 65	.....	7,052 08	226,000 00	323,126 73	121,189 30
Robert A. Kinzie	30,759 71	.....	567 00	311,539 17	342,865 88	158,561 09	.....	84,956 23	51,539 17	295,056 49	47,809 39
George L. Febiger	72,493 67	300,000 00	422 05	982,198 58	1,355,114 30	354,954 69	.....	26,474 81	870,152 96	1,251,582 46	103,531 84
David Taggart	36,738 67	700,000 00	417 94	193,000 00	930,156 61	125,764 89	.....	100 00	804,291 72	930,156 61	.....
Henry C. Pratt	73,204 50	.....	1,210 98	529,000 00	603,415 48	347,962 73	.....	127,891 15	110,202 41	586,056 29	17,359 19
Simeon Smith	23,861 51	.....	169 09	1,083,264 96	1,107,295 56	94,413 47	.....	23,513 15	967,234 67	1,085,161 29	22,134 27
Charles T. Larned	17,496 98	245,000 00	372 55	485,625 42	748,494 95	164,716 83	.....	12,708 09	535,894 45	713,319 37	35,175 58
Edward Wright	48,382 63	.....	560 41	350,000 00	398,943 04	250,052 31	.....	57,428 34	75,011 34	382,491 99	16,451 05
John P. Brua	16,713 36	.....	591 52	325,000 00	342,304 88	278,238 68	.....	51,034 22	.....	329,272 90	13,031 98
Rodney Smith	51,892 62	.....	1,350 71	448,516 25	501,759 58	408,402 36	.....	26,896 88	66,460 34	591,759 58	.....
Joseph H. Eaton	158,267 04	900 000 00	151,421 77	.....	1,209,688 81	37,953 43	.....	.....	1,123,000 00	1,160,953 43	48,735 38
James B. M. Potter	34,905 34	.....	3,908 87	435,000 00	473,814 21	424,036 80	.....	29,135 24	20,642 17	473,814 21	.....
George P. Ihrie	90,245 26	.....	6,467 79	219,196 28	315,909 33	257,628 98	.....	.....	20,701 78	278,330 76	37,578 57
William A. Rucker	129,463 61	.....	222 01	379,486 18	509,171 80	200,421 27	.....	214,866 12	57,129 40	472,416 79	36,755 01
Robert C. Walker	10,921 33	.....	3,844 68	170,894 45	185,660 46	156,407 68	.....	1,214 77	28,038 01	185,660 46	.....
William H. Johnston	14,855 92	.....	779 22	386,764 15	402,399 29	179,634 26	.....	.....	137,765 03	317,399 29	85,000 00

Statement showing the amount in the hands of each of the disbursing officers of the Pay Department, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Balances in hands of paymasters and unaccounted for July 1, 1869.	Remitted from Treasury.	Received from other sources.	Transferred from other paymasters.	Total amount received and to be accounted for.	Amount expended in paying regular troops.	Amount expended in paying Military Academy.	Amount expended in paying volunteers.	Transferred to other paymasters.	Total amount accounted for.	Actual balances in hands of paymasters June 30, 1870.
Justus Steinberger	.....	.....	$431 18	$440,477 93	$440,909 11	$252,744 28	.....	$69,910 93	$26,481 70	$349,136 91	$91,772 20
William G. Moore*	$29,484 74	.....	12,324 90	236,808 35	278,617 99	191,756 25	.....	.....	86,861 74	278,617 99	.....
William R. Gibson	.....	$50,000 00	1,981 67	581,055 86	633,037 53	189,166 13	.....	919 80	306,512 72	496,598 65	136,438 88
Charles J. Sprague	16,156 96	.....	1,024 88	408,000 00	425,181 84	411,462 78	.....	1,138 84	.....	412,601 62	12,580 22
Thomas H. Halsey	63,627 34	.....	40 90	151,000 00	214,668 24	204,029 51	.....	.....	10,006 26	214,035 77	632 47
William B. Rochester	316,037 42	410,000 00	5,697 41	170,642 17	902,377 00	196,865 65	.....	6,233 30	658,419 85	861,518 80	40,858 20
Henry B. Reese	486 33	.....	1,993 15	773,963 00	776,442 48	611,723 94	$57,339 68	29,948 80	70,463 45	769,475 87	6,966 61
J. Ledyard Hodge	225,716 48	5,150,000 00	4,331 43	.....	5,380,047 91	6,251 07	.....	4,658,778 21	250,000 00	4,915,029 28	465,018 63
Nicholas Vedder	6,963 41	.....	954 42	979,234 67	987,152 50	365,518 95	.....	1,275 00	620,358 55	987,152 50	.....
Edwin D. Judd	48,981 22	.....	1,008 02	1,669,500 00	1,719,489 24	217,687 87	.....	1,537 12	1,349,431 10	1,568,656 09	150,833 15
Valentine C. Hanna	186,222 22	.....	8,010 78	67,000 00	261,233 00	245,059 34	.....	200 00	15,973 66	261,233 00	.....
William Smith	16,819 38	.....	2,588 66	570,956 83	590,264 87	400,298 90	.....	1,543 27	152,000 00	553,842 17	36,422 70
*John W. Smith	141,098 89	.....	236 75	185,000 00	326,335 64	255,218 91	.....	482 75	70,633 98	326,335 64	.....
Charles M. Terrell	25,631 21	.....	1,205 57	449,450 55	476,287 33	371,781 04	.....	930 01	103,576 28	476,287 33	.....
Thad. H. Stanton	25,941 60	.....	1,124 15	491,769 89	518,835 64	414,074 16	.....	1,769 08	45,000 00	460,843 24	57,992 40
George E. Glenn	.....	.....	3,647 91	352,700 00	356,347 91	234,218 43	.....	483 30	86,026 00	320,727 73	35,720 18
Jacob E. Burbank	15,866 71	.....	20,768 87	505,120 58	541,756 16	508,432 93	.....	858 12	5,000 00	514,291 05	27,465 11
Brantz Mayer	5,979 27	.....	95 27	185,000 00	191,074 54	177,211 68	.....	8,397 69	5,465 17	191,074 54	.....
James W. Nicholls	10,475 12	250,000 00	2,448 20	361,689 64	624,612 96	291,505 07	.....	3,018 94	314,000 00	608,524 01	16,088 95
Robert D. Clarke	6,258 53	.....	1,980 89	421,700 00	429,939 42	261,594 79	.....	1,005 64	150,000 00	412,600 43	17,338 99
James H. Nelson	197,217 22	.....	17,263 51	125,000 00	339,480 73	272,909 88	.....	306 06	60,000 00	333,215 94	6,264 79
John S. Walker	20,889 54	.....	1,214 95	292,000 00	314,104 49	253,113 28	.....	38,406 86	22,584 35	314,104 49	.....
Charles W. Wingard	28,739 20	.....	2,490 31	100,000 00	131,229 51	106,715 14	.....	.....	.....	106,715 14	24,514 37
James P. Canby	26,271,71	.....	2,027 86	203,000 00	231,299 57	197,890 66	.....	723 27	.....	198,613 93	32,685 64
Peter P. G. Hall	10,283 50	.....	650 25	295,000 00	305,933 75	277,214 41	.....	1,409 59	27,309 75	305,933 75	.....
George W. Candee	47,956 28	.....	1,504 12	330,000 00	379,460 40	313,125 20	.....	3,421 62	.....	316,546 82	62,913 58
Edmund H. Brooke	50,957 15	.....	7,198 71	284,270 06	342,425 92	285,733 91	.....	24,358 43	32,333 58	342,425 92	.....
Israel O. Dewey	31,284 02	.....	328 03	281,000 00	312,612 05	220,198 66	.....	2,266 57	25,970 74	248,435 97	64,176 08
Samuel Dana	60,652 31	.....	20,262 45	250,000 00	330,914 76	289,536 70	.....	.....	20,000 00	309,536 70	21,378 06
James R. Mears	9,819 66	.....	1,569 46	108,500 00	119,889 12	66,712 31	.....	.....	40,000 00	106,712 31	13,176 81
Thomas S. Allison	22,601 51	.....	393 26	330,000 00	352,994 77	296,513 27	.....	2,605 11	26,507 46	325,625 84	27,368 93
Frank M. Etting	.....	.....	331 45	254,500 00	254,831 45	144,889 78	.....	71,613 06	.....	216,502 84	38,328 61
Robert Morrow	.....	.....	15,994 63	265,000 00	280,994 63	234,228 65	.....	.....	20,000 00	254,228 65	26,765 98
Asa B. Cary	37,345 00	.....	9,093 49	492,528 87	538,967 36	235,159 98	.....	1,227 53	.....	236,387 51	302,579 85
Isaac S. Stewart	.....	.....	7,159 51	.....	7,159 51	199 20	.....	.....	6,960 31	7,159 51	.....
Dwight Bannister	49,767 96	.....	1,291 35	289,766 51	340,825 82	237,168 38	.....	200 00	90,028 93	327,397 31	13,428 51
William P. Gould	58,780 54	.....	426 96	298,526 00	357,733 50	239,747 01	.....	200 00	83,000 00	322,947 01	34,786 49
Frank Bridgman	113,901 74	.....	14,286 50	165,890 98	294,079 22	255,649 02	.....	1,218 15	.....	256,867 17	37,212 05

David Taylor	23,092 89		7,290 08	479,805 83	510,188 80	418,412 63		1,914 20		420,326 83	89,861 07
Virgil S. Eggleston			2,144 18	198,012 72	200,156 90	149,090 41				149,090 41	51,066 49
RETIRED OFFICERS.											
Thomas J. Leslie	10,089 24		177 25	210,463,45	220,729 94	81,105 35	88,741 67		50,882 92	220,729 94	
Simeon Francis	24,909 52		150 97		25,060 49	11,429 96		100 00	13,530 53	25,060 49	
Total	3,633,677 01	19,830,000 00	363,178 22	27,565,543 21	51,392,398 44	14,685,288 85	146,081 35	5,615,801 62	27,565,543 21	48,012,715 03	3,379,683 41

* Resigned April 12, 1870. † Resigned May 13, 1870.

RECONSTRUCTION DISBURSEMENTS.

Statement showing the amount in the hands of each of the Disbursing Officers of the Pay Department, and unaccounted for on the 1st of July, 1869; the amount remitted to each from the Treasury, or turned over by other agents, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870; the amount accounted for by accounts and vouchers of expenditures, or by transfer or replacement in the Treasury, and the balance remaining unaccounted for to be applied to payments in the first quarter of the next fiscal year.

PAYMASTERS.	Balances in hands of paymasters and unaccounted for July 1, 1869.	Remitted from treasury.	Received from other sources.	Transferred from other paymasters.	Total amount received and to be accounted for.	Amount expended in paying reconstruction.	Amount expended in paying tax.	Transferred to other paymasters.	Total amount accounted for.	Actual balances in hands of paymasters June 30, 1870.
First District.										
T. H. Stanton	$122,741 42	$75,000 00	$4,505 61	$40,000 00	$242,247 03	$231,353 98	$4,153 50	$6,000 00	$241,507 48	$739 55
Second District.										
J. W. Nicholls	59,342 09	.....	175 75	.....	59,517 84	4,415 37	79 09	55,023 38	59,517 84	.....
Third District.										
J. W. Nicholls	21,957 97	.....	1,181 07	17,023 38	40,162 42	8,898 52	99 85	31,164 05	40,162 42	.....
T. S. Allison	.....	.....	.....	15,164 05	15,164 05	686 95	17 33	.....	704 28	14,459 77
	21,957 97	.....	1,181 07	32,187 43	55,326 47	9,585 47	117 18	31,164 05	40,866 70	14,459 77
Fourth District.										
P. P. G. Hall	35,410 26	.....	490 00	.....	35,900 26	33,210 29	684 02	1,282 43	35,176 74	723 52
E. H. Brooke	.....	200,000 00	.....	1,529 30	201,529 30	16,832 25	246 87	184,450 18	201,529 30	.....
T. H. Stanton	.....	.....	.....	184,450 18	184,450 18	9,905 76	111 33	246 87	10,263 96	174,186 22
	35,410 26	200,000 00	490 00	185,979 48	421,879 74	59,948 30	1,042 22	185,979 48	248,970 00	174,909 74
Fifth District.										
N. Vedder	1,983 59	.....	.....	.....	1,983 59	1,446 04	16 66	.....	1,462 70	520 89
E. D. Judd	33,817 00	110,000 00	391 40	20,000 00	164,208 40	76,078 80	946 35	.....	77,025 15	87,183 25
	35,800 59	110,000 00	391 40	20,000 00	166,191 99	77,524 84	963 01	.....	78,487 85	87,704 14
Total	275,252 33	385,000 00	6,743 83	278,166 91	945,163 07	382,827 96	6,355 00	278,166 91	667,349 87	277,813 20

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

REPORT

OF

THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Ordnance Office, October 25, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the principal operations of the Ordnance Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, with such remarks and recommendations as the interests of that branch of the military service seem to require.

The fiscal resources and disbursements of the Department during the year were as follows:

Amount of appropriations in Treasury June 30, 1869	$13,369,206	44
Amount in Government depositories to the credit of disbursing officers on same date	425,529	25
Amount of deposits in Treasury not reported to the credit of the appropriations on same date	701,751	91
Amount of appropriations from June 30, 1869, to June 30, 1870, including the fixed annual appropriations for arming and equipping the militia	1,448,893	20
Amount received since June 30, 1869, on account of damages to arms in hands of troops, from sales of arms to officers, and condemned stores, and from all other sources not before mentioned	2,167,202	82
Total	18,112,583	62

Amount of expenditures since June 30, 1870*	$2,442,345	62
Transferred to Engineer's Department, balance of appropriation for railroad bridge at Rock Island	693,335	67
Amount of deposits in Treasury not reported to the credit of the appropriations	99,367	76
Amount in Government depositories to credit of disbursing officers on June 30, 1870	377,754	87
Amount of appropriations in Treasury on same date	14,499,779	70
Total	18,112,583	62

The estimate for the next fiscal year, which has heretofore been submitted, was carefully prepared, and, as indicated by the remarks and explanations accompanying it, included only such objects as were and are deemed to require early attention. These explanations refer to each item of the estimate, and point out the specific manner in which each amount is to be applied.

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*Of this sum over $59,000 is for settlement of war claims, and about $22,000 for cartridges made for Navy Department, which has not been refunded yet.

It will be observed that the appropriations asked for are largely in excess of what they have been since the close of the war. This is owing to the fact that this Department had balances of appropriations which were preserved with great care, and drawn upon to the extent only that was necessary to carry on the reduced operations of the Department. Hence the very limited amount asked for at the last session of Congress, and no appropriation was made except for ordnance service, and some specific sums for repairs and improvements at various arsenals, including one for continuing building operations at the Rock Island arsenal.

The act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1871, (see sections 5, 6, and 7,) by requiring all balances of appropriations, except those known as permanent or indefinite appropriations remaining unexpended at the end of the last and each succeeding fiscal year, to be carried to the surplus fund, and prohibiting the expenditure, by any Department, of any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, has deprived this Department of the means chiefly depended upon for carrying on its limited operations, and caused it great embarrassment.

All operations at the arsenals and in the Department, except breaking up ammunition and preparing obsolete and unserviceable ordnance and ordnance stores for sale, (the cost of which is, by law, paid out of the proceeds of sales,) had to be suspended immediately.

No appropriation under the head of "Ordnance and Ordnance Stores" having been requested for this year, because of the large balance which remained on hand when the estimate for the present fiscal year was prepared, the Department has been unable to procure supplies to fill many requisitions which have been made upon it; and for the same reason it has been found impossible properly to care for and preserve much new and valuable property, such as arms, accouterments, horse equipments, &c., which must be frequently examined and cleaned to prevent their rapid deterioration. The Department has used all means within its control to preserve this valuable property.

In my estimate for the next fiscal year I have asked for a sufficient appropriation to meet all the probable wants of the Department during the year.

I earnestly recommend that Congess may be requested either to repeal the fifth, sixth, and seventh sections of the act above referred to, or to suspend their operation until the end of the current fiscal year.

The operations at the Springfield Armory have been confined, chiefly, to the conversion of Springfield riflle muskets into breech-loaders of the model of 1868, under the order of the Secretary of War, to alter 50,000. Of this number, 45,500 had been altered at the end of the last fiscal year, and the order has now be completed.

The armory is now occupied in manufacturing 10,000 Remington muskets for the Navy; a few thousand cadet muskets to issue to colleges, in pursuance of the joint resolution of Congess, approved May 4, 1870; and about the same number of arms for competitive trial in the field, in pursuance of the recommendations of the board of officers which convened at Saint Louis in obedience to General Orders No. 72, of 1869, as modified by me and approved by you on the 16th of July, 1870.

The appropriations for the manufacture of arms which were available on the 30th of June, 1870, having reverted to the Treasury under the act approved July 12, 1870, the Department would have been compelled to close the armory at that date, if it had not been able to use the per-

manent appropriation under the act of 1808, of $200,000 for arming and equipping the militia, in manufacturing arms.

All arms and other stores issued to the militia of the States since 1861 were provided from arms and other stores made at the national armory, or purchased from other appropriations than that for arming and equipping the militia; this appropriation became available for the manufacture and purchase of arms and other stores to replace those issued to the States, and the operations at the national armory have been carried on and paid for out of that appropriation, since the 1st of July, 1870. Whether the balance of the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia which remained unexpended on the 1st of last July reverted to the surplus fund, or may still be applied to the objects for which it was appropriated, and expended in the manufacture and purchase of arms and other stores, seems to have been left in doubt by the act of July, 1870. The fifth section of the act having provided that it shall not apply to appropriations known as permanent and indefinite, would seem to indicate an intention on the part of Congress to allow the unexpended balance to be used for the objects for which it was appropriated, while the seventh section, in prohibiting the expenditure by any department of the Government, in any one fiscal year, of any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, appears to contradict or render nugatory the proviso of the fifth section. I shall be careful not to use any of this balance until after it shall have been decided by Congress, or by other competent authority, whether it can be expended by this Department for the objects for which it was appropriated. It is important that this decision should be made.

The Springfield breech-loading muskets, with which the troops have been armed for more than three years, continue to give satisfaction. There are about 35,000 on hand of the model of 1868. It is believed that the arm is one of the very best that has been devised, and it is worthy of consideration whether the alteration of the Springfield muzzle-loading muskets, upon this system, should not be resumed at once at the national armory, which otherwise will soon be without orders for work.

As our service musket cartridges may be used in any system that will finally be adopted, I can see no reason why a supply of at least 100,000 of the muskets should not be kept on hand to meet any emergency that may arise, especially as more than a year must elapse before any system can be adopted for the military service. Many of the States are desirous of obtaining them on the quotas now due them. Our ammunition for these arms has been proven to be very superior—unsurpassed by any that has ever been made. It is all made at the Frankford Arsenal, where experiments are constantly being made with a view to the improvement in the quality of the ammunition, and the cost of its production. A very limited supply of this ammunition is kept on hand.

During the year there have been fabricated for the Navy Department, at Frankford Arsenal, 1,277,000 metallic cartridges. The cartridge-boxes belonging to accouterments for muzzle-loading muskets, of which a very large number remained on hand after the close of the war, are not suitable for carrying the metallic ammunition, and should be replaced as soon as a proper model can be devised and tested. Several different kinds were examined by the board of officers which convened at Saint Louis last spring, and a small number of each kind have been made for competitive trial by troops.

Preparations are in progress for disposing of the Saint Louis Arsenal, in pursuance of the act of July 28, 1868, and March 3, 1869, as modified

by the joint resolution of July 11, 1870; but some delay in carrying this out will necessarily be caused by the fact that the funds which were relied upon to build quarters at the Jefferson Barracks reservation have reverted to the Treasury, under the act of July 12, 1870, heretofore referred to. I have asked for an appropriation for this object. The quarters should be built before the arsenal is given up by the Department. From a personal inspection, recently made by me, of this arsenal, I am of the opinion that when the portion donated by Congress to the city of Saint Louis shall have been set apart as required, the remainder will not be more than will be needed for general Army purposes. If further legislation is necessary to this end, it should be asked of Congress.

The sale of the Harper's Ferry property took place on November 30, and December 1, 1869, in accordance with the terms of the law directing the sale. The property sold for the sum of $297,793 50; but as the law required no cash payment to be made, and directed that the property should be sold on a credit of one and two years, it is not certain that all the purchasers will comply with their agreements, and some portions of the property may have to be resold.

I respectfully renew the recommendations made in my last annual report, for the disposal of the captured lands, buildings, &c., at Shreveport, Louisiana, and in Marshall, Jefferson, Marion, and Davis counties, Texas, which were turned over to this Department at the close of the war; and also for the sale of the arsenals at Rome, New York; Vergennes, Vermont; Mount Vernon, Alabama; and Chattahoochee, Florida; also the sale of the North Carolina Arsenal, at Fayetteville, which was destroyed during the war, and should not be rebuilt.

In my last annual report I stated that a large arsenal of construction and a depot for gunpowder should be established on the Atlantic coast, and suggested the sale of some of the large arsenals which can be dispensed with, and the application of the proceeds to the establishment of such arsenal and powder depot. Some of the arsenals referred to are situated in the vicinity of large cities, obstructing their growth, and causing anxiety and alarm to the inhabitants, on account of the dangerous material stored in them. Their sites have become very valuable, and should be disposed of. I recommend that Congress be requested to authorize the Secretary of War to sell such arsenals as, in his opinion, are no longer required, and to apply the proceeds of the sales to the purchase of suitable sites for a principal arsenal of construction and deposit and a depot for gunpowder, and the erection thereon of suitable buildings. As the money which may be derived from this source will be sufficient for the establishment and completion of such an arsenal of construction and powder depot as are now needed, no appropriation by Congress of money to carry out my recommendation will be necessary, and economy and efficiency in the Department will thereby be promoted.

The construction of buildings and the development of water-power at Rock Island Arsenal is progressing satisfactorily.

A recent inspection of Cheyenne depot has satisfied me that a permanent ordnance depot is not needed at this time, either at Cheyenne or at any other point on the Union Pacific road. The temporary depot will be kept so long as it may be required, and this may be done without further legislation.

In my last annual report I stated that the number of enlisted men of ordnance had been reduced from 1,500 to 750. A further reduction to

500 is contemplated, and will very soon be made. These men are employed at the arsenals as guards and mechanics and laborers.

The number of ordnance officers has been reduced to 59, of which 5 are on detached duty, serving on the staffs of general officers and at the Military Academy, leaving 52 for duty in the Department. Of the number 2 are absent with leave. This number is not greater than the necessities of the Department require, for the efficient performance of the duties intrusted to it.

The act of March 3, 1869, prohibited promotions and appointments in the Ordnance Department. At the time of its passage a vacancy existed in the Department, and the name of the officer who became entitled to promotion, upon the occurrence of the vacancy—if not by positive enactment of law, certainly by long custom—had been sent to the Senate by the Executive for appointment, to date from the time the vacancy happened; the appointment was not acted upon by the Senate, and the officer now stands one grade below where he would have been had he been promoted to the vacancy when it happened. As other officers were appointed to fill vacancies which occurred prior to the act of March 3, 1869, prohibiting promotions, and were confirmed by the Senate, it is to be presumed not to have been the intention of Congress to make the act retroactive; the failure of the Senate to confirm this appointment is believed to have been unintentional, and it is thought to be only necessary that the attention of the Senate should be called to the case to insure the correction of what appears to be an injustice. I recommend that this be done.

It is further recommended that the act prohibiting promotions and appointments in the Ordnance Department be repealed, except so far as it applies to ordnance storekeepers. These officers, as a class, are highly meritorious and efficient, and it would be very unjust to discharge them from the service; but as the positions they hold in the Department are anomalous, I think that vacancies occurring in their grade should not be filled, and that the office should be ultimately abolished.

The Army has been supplied during the past year as follows, viz: 47 field, siege, and sea-coast guns; 43 field and siege carriages and caissons, and 23 sea-coast carriages, with necessary harness and implements and equipments; 7,053 projectiles, and 55,890 cannon cartridges of various calibers; 10,524 muskets, rifles, and carbines; 3,564 revolvers, and 1,840 sabers and swords; 10,000 infantry and cavalry accouterments, and 5,020 sets horse equipments; 2,624,333 cartridges for small-arms; 119,345 friction primers; 46,120 pounds of powder, and large quantities of spare parts of arms and accouterments, and miscellaneous articles; but I regret to say that since the 30th of June I have been compelled to decline furnishing some stores called for which were essential, but which were not on hand, and could not be procured, for the reason that there was no fund applicable to the purpose; all our appropriations for the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies having reverted to the Treasury, except so far as relates to payment for purchases made prior to the 30th of June, 1870.

The expenditures during the year under the appropriation for ordnance, ordance stores, and supplies were restricted to the purchase of such materials as were required for issue to the Army, and consumption at arsenals in making up and repairing stores at forts, and in the hands of troops, and in paying for one 20-inch cast-iron cannon, and three shot for the same; one 10-inch Rodman rifle; 1,180 turned 15-inch shot; for a quantity of experimental mammoth powder, and for the alteration of 3,184 Sharp's carbines and rifles, to fit them for using metallic ammuni-

tion. The issues to the States during the same period have been as follows, viz: 17,185 muskets and carbines; 14,117 sets of accouterments for infantry and cavalry; 100 sets horse equipments; 12 field guns with carriages, caissons, harness, and ammunition; 366,930 cartridges for small-arms, and sundry other articles.

I suggested in my annual report, last year, the passage of a law authorizing officers having charge of Government establishments to make use of any and all inventions and improvements that might be advantageously made use of in the accomplishment of the work intrusted to them, and providing how claims for damages or royalty should be ascertained and settled. I respectfully call attention to that portion of my last annual report which relates to this subject, and in renewing the recommendations I then made I earnestly ask that Congress may be requested to pass such a law as will relieve the Department from the great embarrassment under which it now labors, from the want of some law of the kind.

For more than two years the Department has been involved in an expensive and vexatious lawsuit, brought against the commanding officer of the Springfield Armory, to restrain him from having breech-loading muskets manufactured at that armory, under the orders of the Secretary of War, communicated to him through this Bureau. And suit has also been instituted, and is pending against him and the Chief of Ordnance personally, for trespass, in having directed the arms to be manufactured. The Department and its officers should not be subjected to such annoyances and vexations.

A large store-house has been built on Governor's Island, New York Harbor, which is ready to receive all the ordnance property now stored in the Continental warehouse, in Brooklyn, and such other stores as should be sent there for sale under the act of July 20, 1868. The completion of this building will enable the Department to give up the Continental warehouses, which have been rented for the past two years at $17,500 per annum, upon the expiration of the lease, which will be on the 15th proximo.

The Department has been selling, for several years, the arms and other stores that are of obsolete patterns and otherwise unfit for issue to troops. More than 1,340,000 stands of small-arms have been sold since the close of the war, 350,000 of them within the present month, at good prices. Should the demand for arms and other munitions continue as at present, the Department will be able, in a short time, to dispose of the greater part of its surplus stores. It is very desirable that this should be done, as the stores are unsuited to our wants, and the expense of keeping and preserving them is very great. The sales since the 1st of July, 1870, to the present date, amount to about $5,600,000.

I should be derelict in my duty if I should conclude this report without bringing to your notice the defenseless condition of the forts on the sea-coast, and calling attention to the remarks and recommendations in my annual reports of 1867, '68, and '69, which are now renewed. They will be found on pages 5, 6, 7, and 8 of that of 1867, page 5 of the report of 1868, and pages 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of report of 1869. None of the permanent forts are fully armed, and many of them—particularly those in the Southern States—have not a single gun of suitable caliber in them, the guns being of small caliber and obsolete models, and the carriages for them of wood, rotten and entirely unserviceable. A board of engineer, ordnance, and artillery officers, of rank and experience, was appointed in January, 1867, to determine the proper caliber and the number and kinds of guns necessary to arm the permanent forts. The board

were unanimously of the opinion that there would probably be required for the permanent fortifications, in addition to the ordnance now on hand, 810 smooth-bore guns, of 20, 15, and 13 inches caliber, 810 rifles, of 12 and 10 inches caliber, and 300 mortars, of 15 and 13 inches caliber, to be provided from time to time, as the readiness of the forts to receive armament, the capacity of the founders for its manufacture, and the appropriations applicable to its procurement may warrant. None of these guns have yet been provided, and there are no existing contracts for any The number of guns of proper calibers on hand is 292 15 inch smooth-bores. No rifle guns have been procured. Requisitions have been made by the Engineer Department for smooth-bore and rifle guns of large caliber, which this Department has been unable to fill.

A board of officers, after having carefully examined a plan proposed by Dr. Woodbridge, of New York, for making guns of large caliber, recommended that a rifle gun of 12 inches caliber should be made upon his plan, and tested to extremity. The recommendation received my approval, and authority was given by the War Department a day or two after the 1st of July, 1870, to have the gun made and tested; but in consequence of the reversion of the balance of the appropriation for ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, which remained unexpended on the 1st of July, 1870, to the surplus fund, under the act of July 12, 1870, it became necessary to suspend the order for the manufacture of the gun. In my opinion it is highly important that the gun should be made and tested; and I earnestly ask that Congress be requested to make the necessary appropriation for this object, of $200,000.

The principal nations of Europe, recognizing the great importance of having reliable guns of large caliber, have expended very large sums of money in experiments to determine in what manner and of what materials they should be made. So important is it to the country that we should at least find out how such guns should be made, (and it can only be done by experiment,) that no sum of money that may be necessary to the end can be too great to be expended for such an object. The armaments for the forts must be prepared in time of peace; it will be too late to do it when war comes.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance.

Hon. WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Appointed by the President.

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Professor CHARLES A. YOUNG, Dartmouth College, New Hampshire.
Colonel JOHN M. BROWN, late Kentucky Volunteers.
Vice-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, United States Navy.
Rev. BARNAS SEARS, D..D., Agent Peabody Educational Fund.
Judge THOMAS SETTLE, North Carolina.
Hon. ITHAMAR C. SLOAN, Wisconsin.

Appointed by the President of the Senate.

Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, United States Senator from New York.
Hon. FREDERICK A. SAWYER, United States Senator from South Carolina.

Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Hon. JOHN A. LOGAN, Representative from Illinois.
Hon. HENRY W. SLOCUM, Representative from New York.
Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Representative from Ohio.

OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

INSPECTOR.

Inspector General EDMUND SCHRIVER, *U. S. A.*,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Colonel THOMAS G. PITCHER,
U. S. Army.

MILITARY STAFF.

Captain EDWARD C. BOYNTON, U. S. A., *Adjutant.*
Captain TULLY McCREA, U. S. A., *Quartermaster.*
Captain ROBERT CATLIN, U. S. A., *Treasurer.*
Surgeon THOMAS A. McPARLIN, U. S. A., *Post Surgeon.*
Ass't Surgeon VAN BUREN HUBBARD, U. S. A., *Assistant Post Surgeon.*

ACADEMIC STAFF.

Lt. Col. EMORY UPTON, U. S. A., } *Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of* ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY TACTICS.

Capt. ALEXANDER PIPER, 3d Artillery, } *Assistant Instructor of Artillery Tactics.*

Capt. ALEXANDER S. CLARKE, U. S. A., } *Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.*

Capt. ALFRED E. BATES, 2d Cavalry, } *Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics.*

First Lieut. JAMES M. MARSHALL, 22d Infantry, } *Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.*

First Lieut. WILLIAM S. STARRING, 7th Infantry, } *Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.*

First Lieut. CHARLES KING, Jr., 1st Artillery, } *Assistant Instructor of Infantry, Artillery, and Cavalry Tactics.*

DENNIS H. MAHAN, LL. D..... *Professor of* MILITARY AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Capt. PETER S. MICHIE, Engineers, } *Assistant Professor of Military and Civil Engineering.*

Capt. GARRETT J. LYDECKER, Engineers,
First Lieut. JOHN C. MALLERY, Engineers,
Second Lieut. FREDERICK A. MAHAN, Engineers, } *Acting Assistant Professors of Military and Civil Engineering.*

WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT, LL. D., } *Professor of* NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

First Lieut. JAMES MERCUR, Engineers, } *Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.*

Bvt. Second Lieut. EDGAR W. BASS, Engineers,
Bvt. Second Lieut. WM. L. MARSHALL, Engineers, } *Acting Assistant Professors of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.*

ALBERT E. CHURCH, LL. D.....*Professor of* MATHEMATICS.

Captain HERBERT A. HASCALL, 5th Artillery, } *Assistant Professor of Mathematics.*

First Lieut. JOHN P. STORY, U. S. A.,
First Lieut. JAMES C. POST, Engineers,
Second Lieut. JOHN E. GREER, Ordnance,
Second Lieut. ALBERT H. PAYSON, Engineers,
Second Lieut. ROBERT FLETCHER, 1st Artillery, } *Acting Assistant Professors of Mathematics.*

ROBERT W. WEIR, N. A.....*Professor of* DRAWING.

First Lieut. EDWARD H. TOTTEN, 13th Infantry, } *Assistant Professor of Drawing.*

First Lieut. RICHARD C. CHURCHILL, 4th Artillery, } *Acting Assistant Professor of Drawing.*

HYACINTH R. AGNEL.....*Professor of the* FRENCH LANGUAGE.

First Lieut. GEO. G. GREENOUGH, U. S. A., } *Assistant Professor of the French Language.*

Second Lieut. THOMAS H. BARBER, 1st Artillery, } *Acting Assistant Professor of the French Language.*

Rev. JOHN W. FRENCH, D. D.....*Chaplain and Professor of* ETHICS AND LAW.

Capt. CHAS. C. PARSONS, 4th Artillery, } *Assistant Professor of Ethics and Law.*

HENRY L. KENDRICK, LL. D., } *Professor of* CHEMISTRY, MINERALOGY, AND GEOLOGY.

Second Lieut. JOHN PITMAN, JR., Ordnance, } *Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology.*

Second Lieut. SAMUEL E. TILLMAN, 4th Artillery, } *Acting Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology.*

PATRICE DE JANON.....*Professor of the* SPANISH LANGUAGE.

First Lieut. JAMES O'HARA, 3d Artillery, } *Assistant Professor of the Spanish Language.*

Major THEODORE EDSON, Ordnance, } *Instructor of* ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY.

Captain PETER S. MICHIE,* Engineers, } *Instructor of* PRACTICAL MILITARY ENGINEERING, MILITARY SIGNALING, AND TELEGRAPHY.

First Lieut. EDWARD H. TOTTEN,† 13th Infantry, } *Assistant Instructor of Military Signaling and Telegraphy and Acting Signal Officer.*

Second Lt. FREDERICK A. MAHAN,‡ Engineers, } *Commanding Detachment of Engineer Battalion.*

ANTONÉ LORENTZ.....SWORD MASTER.

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*Previously named as Assistant Professor of Engineering.
†Previously named as Assistant Professor of Drawing.
‡Previously named as Acting Assistant Professor of Engineering.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY,
October 20, 1870.

SIR: During the past year 58 cadets of the Military Academy have been graduated and appointed second lieutenants in the several regiments of artillery and cavalry; 17 have been discharged for marked deficiency in conduct or studies; 6 have resigned their appointments; 1 has deserted; and 4 have died of disease.

Of the candidates who have reported for examination 65 have been admitted; 74 have been rejected by the examining board; and 5 have been found physically disqualified.

There are now 58 vacancies in the list of authorized cadetships, but it is expected that most of them will be filled during the next ensuing year.

The Corps of Cadets numbers 228 members, representing every section of the country, the Army, and the Navy.

Within the next four years, about 200 educated officers can be supplied for the Army, equal in professional attainments to the requirements of any military organization in the world in the case of officers of their grade. After that period, it is believed, the average number of graduates will not be less than 70 per annum.

The appropriations for the pay of officers, instructors, and cadets, and for the support of the Academy generally, amount to $216,500 for the present fiscal year.

The estimates for the coming fiscal year (exclusive of those for pay and allowances, which are determined by law and presented by the Paymaster General) exhibit a reduction of over $33,000 from those last submitted, and of more than $7,000 from the sums granted on those estimates.

It should be stated, in explanation of the unusual number of candidates rejected in the present year, that many of them were from the Southern States, where education was greatly deranged by the late war, and that, for the first time, written examinations in history, geography, and grammar were resorted to as affording a fairer test of the candidate's abilities and a better opportunity to profit by the law of 1867, which raised the standard of admission. This expedient, prompted by experience and necessity, while it increased for the time being the ratio of preliminary rejections, will, it is not doubted, reduce the ratio of subsequent discharges for non-proficiency and incapacity; a result beneficial not only to the Government but to the individuals concerned.

With a view to diminish the numbers thus rejected, measures have been devised for the encouragement and extension of competitive examinations in congressional districts entitled to cadet appointments, and for the informal, though thorough, examination of candidates by their own instructors and physicians before leaving their homes.

The results of the late examination have with greater force than ever before, directed the attention of the academic authorities to the utterly

superficial systems of education seemingly prevalent throughout the country. It is no longer unusual or surprising to find candidates, rejected at West Point for deficiency in the primary branches of a common school education, possessed of diplomas from reputable seats of learning attesting their proficiency in many kinds of knowledge. Though the requirements for admission are certainly not beyond the capacity of an ordinary pupil of the common schools old enough to receive a cadet appointment, it is doubtful whether a tithe of the vacancies at the Academy could be filled without the one year's preparation for examination provided for by law. For the information of those interested in this subject, a list of the questions used in the late examinations in geography, history, and grammar which 74 candidates failed in part to answer, is here inserted.

GRAMMAR.

Parse the following sentences:

The star of military glory, rising like a meteor, like a meteor has set.
To succeed in life requires more exertion than most young men, now-a-days, desire to make.

State the different parts of speech in English grammar.
Define a noun, and the different kinds of nouns.
State all the attributes that belong to verbs.
Define a participle, and the different kinds of participles.
Define the imperative mode, and write a sentence in which it is used.
Correct the grammatical errors in the following sentences, and state the reason for each correction:

He had a black and white horse, which were driven together.
It is not fit that such as us should engage therein.
These kind of actions did him great injury.
Each of them in their turn receive the benefit to which they are entitled.
He pursued the fugitive with a single soldier, but he, proving treacherous, deserted and he escaped.
Between you and I, the doctor was wrong to let him set down on the grass.
They know how to write as well as him.
I have seen that picture a month ago.
The enemies who we have most to fear are those of our own hearts.
Take the two first and, if you please, the three last.
Richard acted very independent on the occasion.

State whether the following sentences be correct or false, and rectify errors where they occur:

The Pleasures of the Imagination, by Akenside, is a highly philosophical poem.
I laid in bed till eight.
He who strikes me I will forgive.
Few persons exert their ability to the utmost to all the good that lies in their power.
We found our friend's house on fire and he dying with fright.
I told you it was them.
I found him better than I expected to have found him.
I did not see nobody there.
If I was her, I would reject him.
Hear him read his lesson.
We cannot be wise and good without taking pains for it.

(Time allowed, four hours.)

HISTORY.

State by what people, and at about what time, the following States were colonized:

Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Virginia, Rhode Island, Georgia, Florida.

Name the principal generals of the Revolution, and where they served.
State, respectively, in what American war, under what opposing generals, and at about what time the following battles were fought:

Bunker Hill, Buena Vista, Saratoga, Chancellorsville, New Orleans, Shiloh.

Name the principal battles of the war of 1812.
State the causes of the Mexican war, the places where the first and last battles were fought, and under what American generals.
State the principal naval engagements of the war of 1812.
What States joined in the act which gave rise to the late rebellion? Name the act.
State the principal events in the administration of Andrew Jackson.
Who was the president of the convention to frame the Constitution of the United States?

State the principal events in the administration of James K. Polk.
During how many terms did each of the following Presidents serve?

John Adams, James Monroe, Martin Van Buren, James Buchanan.

What Presidents have died during their respective terms of office?

(Time allowed, three hours.)

GEOGRAPHY.

What are zones?
What are the zones on the earth's surface, and how are they limited?
What are the grand divisions on the earth's surface?
What is a sea? Where is the Black Sea?
What waters separate the British Isles from the Continent?
What is a cape? Where are Capes Sable and St. Roque? What cape lies at the southern extremity of South America?
What is an isthmus? What isthmus unites Africa and Asia?
What river separates Kentucky from Ohio? Tennessee from Arkansas?
State the names of the principal rivers flowing into the Mississippi, from the east? From the west?
Name the principal ranges of mountains in the United States.
What are the principal mountains east of the Mississippi?
What is a strait? Where are the Straits of Mackinaw?
Bound the following States, and give the names of their capitals:

New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, California, Georgia.

Bound the following States and name, and locate their capitals:

Kansas, Ohio, Vermont, Louisiana.

What States border on Chesapeake Bay?
What States border on the Gulf of Mexico?
How do you go from Omaha to Pittsburg by water, and what States do you pass on both sides?
Name the Territories of the United States.

(Time allowed, three hours.)

In view of the increased labor devolved on the Corps of Engineers in connection with the interests of the domestic and foreign commerce of the country, the decreasing number of its officers, and the necessity of employing upon public works in charge of the War Department about 100 civil engineers, I renew the recommendation in my last year's report for an early repeal of so much of the existing law as excludes the higher graduates of the Academy from what has long been regarded as the merited reward of sustained mental effort and good conduct, viz: appointment in the Corps of Engineers.

It is regretted that certain disorderly acts (greatly misrepresented outside of the Academy) have marked the introduction into the institution of representatives of a newly enfranchised class of the people; but the investigations of a court of inquiry have shown that but very few of the cadets were engaged therein. The personal and official bearing of all the academic officers and nearly all the cadets, in a rather perplexing state of affairs, has been just and honorable in all respects.

The report of the Board of Visitors, addressed to the Secretary of War and referred to this office, is returned herewith for publication. The recommendations contained in it will receive the patient consideration of the academic authorities, and will be followed when practicable. It must not, however, be forgotten that the time of the cadets, as the board admits, is now fully occupied, and that the desired improvements, in practical chemistry and astronomy, in English literary culture, and in hygienic and sanitary instruction, can be effected only by a considerable enlargement of the course and extension of the time employed thereon, or an elevation of the standard of admission. With regard to

the former, the return, in the history of the Academy, from a five to a four years' course of study, upon the grounds, among other reasons, that the strain of discipline and monotony of life and locality were too great in the longer period, is the best argument against it. The alternative, which is favored by the board, was dicusssed at length in my last report. I will content myself, therefore, by remarking now, that to successfully raise the standard of the examination for admission, it will be necessary both to change the mode of appointment and to look to a smaller and more exclusive class for the future officers of the Army; and even then success would be doubtful, for it seems to be a fair deduction from past experience, that the demands of the present standard are quite up to, if not beyond, the ability of the schools of the country, generally, to meet.

In the new provision of law for a direct representation of both Houses of Congress in the yearly Board of Visitors, the friends of the Academy look for material advantages. It is at least believed that the merits of the institution will in future receive a readier recognition, and that misrepresentatian of its tendencies will in due time be silenced.

Two thorough inspections of the Academy have been made by me during the year. The favorable reports of these annual inspections which it has heretofore been an agreeable duty to submit will serve for the present occasion. Nothing of importance has gone backward or stood still. The officers to whom this just compliment is paid are the same by whom the gratifying progress of the last three or four years has been effected; the one exception being the commandant of cadets, Colonel Black, who, after a service of six years, lately retired from his post with a reputation and a record honorable to himself and beneficial to the service.

The near completion of the handsome fire-proof office building is reported with satisfaction. The security of the archives from fire will now be insured, and many existing inconveniencies removed.

In a separate communication accompanying the estimates, the pressing need of an increased supply of water, of further improvement of the artillery and cavalry drill-ground, of the repair of old roads and the opening of new ones, and of interior fittings and furniture for the new offices, was fully set forth; and the subject is mentioned here only to ask attention to the statements there made, and to urge the favorable consideration of those estimates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector of the Military Academy.

The Honorable THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, *June* 15, 1870.

SIR: The Board of Visitors, appointed to attend the examinations of the Military Academy at West Point, respectfully submit the following report:

They met at the Academy on the 1st day of June, were introduced by the Superintendent to his associates, visited the buildings, organized, and witnessed a review of the battalion of cadets.

During the examinations, which commenced on the following day, the board were in nearly constant attendance, either in a body or by committee. They also took every opportunity to make themselves acquainted with the condition of the institution; its administration; its means, and methods of instruction, and its system of discipline. All possible facilities were furnished by the Superintendent, commandant, professors, and other officers.

EXAMINATIONS.

As a general rule the examinations did honor to both instructor and pupil. The recitations of the graduating class in engineering, and in military and international law, were particularly excellent. On the other hand, their examination in Spanish was hardly satisfactory, owing partly to the fact that but little time is devoted to the study, and little importance attached to it by the cadets. In the lower classes there were similar differences between the different departments; but, on the whole, the examinations were as well sustained as in our most distinguished colleges; in some respects, better.

It seems to the board worthy of inquiry, whether *written examinations* might not be advantageously introduced in some of the departments, as giving a fairer and more searching test of attainment than the present purely oral method.

In the different military drills, which formed a portion of the exercises, the cadets displayed a high degree of proficiency.

INSTRUCTION.

The instruction appears to be generally excellent and thorough, and by the well known subdivision of the classes into small sections of not more than ten or twelve members each is made exceedingly effective. Every man is reached and brought up to a faithfulness of study attained hardly anywhere else in the country. At the same time there appeared to be rather too close an adherence to text-books in some of the departments; and in some more modern and improved methods of instruction ought to be introduced.

In chemistry, for instance, the instruction is wholly by text-book recitation and lectures; the student has no opportunity for laboratory practice, which is now considered indispensable to a proper understanding of the subject. In astronomy also there is very little opportunity to acquire the use of the instruments by actual observation. The pro-

fessors, however, are not to blame for this. There is no suitable laboratory building, and the time and strength of the professor of natural philosophy and astronomy are already overtaxed by the present routine of his labor. But it seems clear that such dispositions should be made from time to time as will secure the adoption of all real improvements in the methods and appliances of instruction.

In this connection we would mention that during the past winter the Superintendent introduced, with the happiest results, the novelty of a course of lectures by distinguished gentlemen, upon various topics, literary and scientific. It is believed that in this way much may be done to liberalize the culture and widen the range of information of the graduates of the institution, and that too without any sacrifice of thoroughness and accuracy in their strictly professional studies. The plans meet our heartiest approval; but the expense should be borne by the Government, and not fall upon individuals, as was the case last season. We may remark, in passing, that this introduction of occasional popular lectures fairly exemplifies the progressive and liberal tendencies of the present administration of the Academy.

The visitors reiterate the recommendation made by the board of last year, that more instruction should be given in respect to the hygienic and sanitary principles which apply to the management of bodies of men. Ignorance or disregard of these principles has too often led to serious loss, and sometimes to defeat.

We observed in the cadets the same deficiency in the art of expression which has often been remarked upon by proceding boards. This was especially noticeable in the essays of the graduating class. While many of these compositions exhibited a good knowledge of the subject discussed, and some of them no little originality and vigor of thought, yet all, not excepting the best, were defaced by serious faults of style—sometimes even of grammar.

For this deficiency the Academy should hardly be held responsible. Its course is already so overcrowded with studies absolutely essential to the professional education of a military officer that there remains but little room for anything besides. The remedy, as it seems to us, is to be found in a higher standard of qualifications for admission—one which shall secure in the cadet at the beginning of his professional training a suitable foundation of general culture. The Government may fairly require that the young men selected to receive their education at the public expense should at least have mastered all the English branches that can be acquired in our public schools.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

The board accordingly are unanimously and strongly of opinion that the standard of preparatory qualifications ought to be considerably raised. In this they are sustained by the judgment of nearly all the officers of the institution as well as the general voice of the thinking and educated men of the country. The present requisitions are thus stated in the Register of the Academy for 1869:

> The candidate is required by law to be proficient in reading and writing; in the elements of English grammar; in descriptive geography, particularly of our own country and in the history of the United States. In arithmetic, the various operations in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, reduction, simple and compound proportion, and vulgar and decimal fractions, must be thoroughly understood and readily performed.

We recommend that hereafter the examination for admission should

require proficiency in reading, writing, and orthography; arithmetic, mental and written, including all the rules and operations usually taught in the high schools of the country; algebra, through quadratic equations; a thorough acquaintance with English grammar, and proficiency in composition; descriptive geography, and the history of the United States. The examination to be in writing, according to the plan already adopted in part by the academic board of the institution.

As candidates are now, according to the existing laws, appointed a year before entering the Academy, they ought easily to attain this standard. Such a change would certainly improve the character of the Cadet Corps, and greatly diminish the number of those who, after a year or two of trial and mortifying failure, are turned back or dismissed.

In many congressional districts the candidate has of late been chosen by a competitive examination, and thus far with the best results. Should this mode of appointment become general, it would do more than almost any other measure to improve and elevate the character of the institution. Such an examination, both of the natural ability and attainments of the competitors, would furnish the fairest as well as most advantageous method of selection, placing all the youth of a district upon a footing of equality, and removing from the appointing power every suspicion of favoritism or other improper motives.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the institution appears to be in excellent condition. The cadets seem to be characterized by a high sense of honor and to be restrained by it from ungentlemanly and unsoldierly conduct. Serious offenses are very rare, and the greater part of the demerits which figure upon the record are only careless or unintentional infractions of some of the numerous minute regulations which, though necessary to the discipline of a military academy, require for their perfect observance a watchfulness rarely exercised by young men at this period of life.

The barbarous and ungentlemanly customs that used to prevail in the treatment of the entering class have almost disappeared, a result mainly due to the skillful and judicious management of the Superintendent.

The system of granting privileges as a reward of good behavior works admirably, and seems susceptible of still greater development; and it is worthy of consideration whether the range of recreation and amusement might not advantageously be extended; whether the system of instruction and discipline as yet sufficiently recognizes the *boy* in the cadet.

PAY OF INSTRUCTORS AND OFFICERS.

The compensation of the instructors, whether we measure it against the value of the service rendered, the dignity of the employer, or the amount needed to afford a comfortable support at West Point, is very inadequate, and ought to be increased. Many of the assistant professors selected from the Army on account of their reputation for ability and attainment suffer a practical diminution of pay by their assignment to duty here, an injustice that ought to be remedied.

The board desire to call special attention to the cases of the assistant librarian (who for twenty-eight years has had almost the entire charge of the library) and the assistant to the professor of chemistry, intrusted with duties involving great responsibility, and requiring a high order of ability. They have always proved themselves capable and trustworthy, yet they hold the position and receive only the pay of private soldiers

on ordinary extra duty. We need hardly suggest that simple justice requires an increase of their compensation.

THE LIBRARY.

This was found to be in good condition. The collection of scientific and professional works is excellent—one of the best in the country. In general literature the library, however, is hardly what it ought to be. The selection seems to have been made with less care, and, consequently, in many departments, in history for instance, it is not only unsystematic, but contains many works of little value, while many standard works of importance are wanting. To remedy this we would recommend more attention both to the selection of miscellaneous books and to the supplying of the different departments in their due proportion. We recommend, also, an increase of at least 50 per cent. in the appropriation for the maintenance and increase of the library. On account of high prices of books and binding, the appropriations of the last few years have been insufficient.

ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

The institution is provided with a fine collection of astronomical instruments, to which, however, a chronograph should immediately be added. These are well mounted, and if properly used might furnish important contributions to science. At present, however, they remain almost entirely idle, because the time of the professor of this department, and his assistants, is so closely occupied with the duties of instruction; no man can teach through the day and observe during the night, to say nothing about the reduction of the observations obtained. To utilize this valuable material, therefore, we respectfully recommend that two or three young officers, of those most distinguished for aptitude and attainment in astronomy, be detailed as astronomical observers under the direction of the professor. They might also give special instruction in practical astronomy to certain of the cadets who should be selected for their proficiency. This would provide a body of skillful astronomers for the topographical operations of the War Department, would supply the corresponding observations and star determinations to be used in connection with the work of parties now in the field, (for which, at present, they depend mainly upon the courtesy of the Naval Observatory,) and would go far to restore to the Academy the scientific preëminence which it originally held, but has partly lost through the more rapid advance of other institutions. It may be added that these recommendations fall in with the opinion and desires of the professor of the astronomical department.

LABORATORY, CABINET, ETC.

The Board of Visitors last year called attention to the deficiency of the cabinets of mineralogy and natural history. No less important is the total want of all suitable laboratory accommodation for instruction in chemistry and physics, all of the first-rate, and many of the second-class colleges of the country being far better provided in this respect. The valuable philosophical apparatus of the institution, and all the collections of models, trophies, scientific specimens, &c., are contained in a building which is dangerously exposed to fire, and which fails entirely to furnish the needed accommodations and facilities. A suitable regard

to the good name and efficiency of the institution requires that this state of things should be remedied without delay.

CHAPEL.

The present chapel is too small, and in many other respects unsatisfactory; a new one, capable of seating 800 or 1,000 persons, is much wanted.

QUARTERMASTER'S AFFAIRS.

The accounts, papers, and general office business of the quartermaster appear to be in perfect order. As all the reports of this office are made on prescribed forms, and at regular intervals, to the War Department, and are subject to well-known and rigid checks and balances, their accuracy can be more readily investigated at Washington than by the Board of Visitors. We have every reason to think that the requirements of law are strictly observed.

The articles of public property in charge of the quartermaster are, as far as possible, conveniently arranged and well looked after. But the buildings placed at his disposal for storage and stabling are wholly insufficient and quite unsafe. With the exception of one stable recently erected there is not a good building among all the shops, stables, and store-rooms. These are mere frame sheds, patched and added to in a temporary manner. They are dangerously liable to fire, and are in many instances much decayed, and cannot be regarded as of any permanent value. The stabling, except the one building before referred to, is altogether unsuited to its purposes. We recommend an appropriation for new and substantial storehouses, shops, and stables. New quarters for the post band seem to be much needed. The barracks at present used are dilapidated frame buildings, affording neither sufficient room nor comfortable quarters for the men. The musicians are many of them married, and of a class superior to the average of enlisted men. To retain their services, (which are essential,) as well as in the interest of propriety and regard to the men's comfort, we think new and commodious barracks for the band should be provided.

We suggest, also, that much time and labor of the cavalry detachment stationed at the Military Academy could be secured by completing the cavalry stable, near the riding hall, according to its original design; that is, by adding a story in which barracks should be allotted to the men. By so doing the men would constantly be near their horses, constantly under their officer's eye, and would be saved the time and labor now expended in marching from their quarters to the stable where their chief duty is performed.

Whatever buildings are hereafter erected should be located and constructed with reference to some well-considered general plan. By so doing not only will a better class of buildings most probably be secured, but a symmetry of arrangement will result, and the unsightly and patchwork appearance that now deforms the northern portion of the Government property will be remedied.

An increase in the number of horses allowed for the service of the Academy is very desirable. At present the same horses have to be used both for artillery and cavalry drill, and are consequently pretty nearly spoiled for both. It would require fifty or sixty additional animals to relieve this difficulty.

COMMISSARY AFFAIRS.

We have given much attention to the subject of the cadet mess. This is conducted by a purveyor, who employs the necessary cooks and other assistants, and is himself supervised by a council composed of the commandant of cadets, the quartermaster, and the treasurer of the post. All provisions consumed at the mess are purchased by the purveyor or furnished from the cadets' garden, which is cultivated by hired labor. The total sum of purchases, wages, &c., is equally divided among the cadets, and causes their expense for board to amount to from $20 to $22 per month each. This sum is deducted from their pay. Our examination assures us that the purveyor is strictly supervised by the council of administration, and his bills of purchases and issues closely scrutinized. Everything about the mess hall and kitchens is scrupulously neat, and the quality of provisions furnished is in general excellent. There is room for improvement in the cooking and mode of serving the meals. We would suggest that a minute inspection of the cooking of each meal, if made by an officer conversant with the laws of hygiene, might incidentally furnish the cadets who from time to time accompanied him with a fund of practical knowledge as to the proper preparation of food that would prove of the greatest utility in their command of troops during after years.

ADMINISTRATION.

The remarks already made in other connections sufficiently indicate our appreciation of the administration of the institution. We found everywhere evidences of a superintendence faithful, judicious, and earnestly devoted to its interests.

In concluding this report the board desire to record distinctly their regard and admiration for the Military Academy, to which the nation already owes so much, upon which so much depends for the future. Our few criticisms are presented in no unfriendly spirit, but with the sincere desire that an institution already so excellent may be further improved. We see no need of radical changes, only of development and progress; and we believe that we merely give expression to the general feeling of the people in urging that all the measures of Government for the maintenance and improvement of the Academy should be characterized by a generous liberality.

JOHN P. NEWMAN *District of Columbia, President.*
CHARLES A. YOUNG, *New Hampshire, Secretary.*
JOHN MASON BROWN, *Kentucky.*
DAVID D. PORTER, *Vice-Admiral United States Navy.*
BARNAS SEARS, *Virginia.*
THOMAS SETTLE, *North Carolina.*
ITHAMAR C. SLOAN, *Wisconsin.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF BUREAU OF REFUGEES FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, ETC.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, October 20, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the President of the United States, the following report, called for by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1865.

Since my last annual report the general organization of the Bureau has not been changed, but its operations have been restricted on account of the limited amount of funds remaining on hand for disbursement. The reduction of force during the year will be seen from the following comparison. One year ago there were on duty in this Bureau 15 commissioned officers, 71 civilian agents, including officers retained under act of July, 1868, and 72 clerks. Now there are 13 commissioned officers, 10 of whom have been ordered before the retiring board, 33 "retained officers" and agents, and 41 clerks. Thus the entire force has been reduced from 158 to 87. With so few agents it has been impossible to respond to all the earnest appeals for aid, and to continue the same general supervision of freedmen's affairs as in former years. But though so much reduced, the operations of the Bureau have been highly important and useful.

The eleemosynary work, though confined to this District, has given shelter and some degree of comfort to a class of people utterly helpless and friendless. The hospital at Richmond, Virginia, which contained one year ago 239 patients, was turned over to the State authorities on the 1st of February, 1870, leaving only the Washington hospital and asylum under the care of this Bureau. In this, and connected with it, not less than 1,500 freedmen have received medical treatment during the year, and there remained June 30, 1870, 438 dependents supported wholly by the bounty of the Government, viz, 257 patients in the hospital, 88 orphans, and 93 old men and women, for whom provision is made outside on account of want of room in the hospital itself. Many of these are very old, and will need but a little more help. Others are maimed and disabled by disease for life. Their condition can be understood only by those who see them from day to day. But it can be imagined from the following facts: 18 of the number are blind; 1 is blind and idiotic; 1 is blind and insane; 3 are deaf and dumb; 13 are maimed; 8 are insane; 22 are idiotic, and 200 are helpless from extreme old age, many being between eighty and one hundred years old, and four over one hundred years. These are the heritage of slavery. After a long life of industry, whose wages have enriched others, they are left, when their hands have no more strength for toil, without means of support, without a place to lay their heads. Nor have they friends to care for them. Many of them drifted to the national capital during the war,

and there is no home to which they can return, for home they never had. Some have been transported hither from distant States, where the necessary closing of our hospitals would have left them to starve, the local authorities refusing to assume their support, or even give them a place to die in. Thirty-three were brought from Louisville, Kentucky. No provision having been made for continuing the hospital there, and repeated appeals having been made in vain, both to the State and to the municipal authorities, I was forced either to devise some method of putting all the patients out of the way at once, or to place them in the hospital here. I chose the latter, though the most troublesome and expensive alternative. One of those brought from Louisville is a man one hundred and thirteen years old, whose early life was spent within sight of the hills on which this city is built, and who remembers well the first President, though he never was one of the famous "body guard." This venerable man has given more than a century of productive labor to his country. Were his just wages paid him, he would not now be an object of charity. All he asks is the means to live his few remaining days. And equally urgent is the case of nearly every inmate of the asylum. No State nor city recognizes them as citizens; no municipal government allows their claim for aid; unless, therefore, the United States Government continues to feed and clothe and shelter them, they must perish. I believe that Congress and the people will sanction whatever expenditures are necessary to support these national paupers, and to alleviate as far as possible their sufferings.

The collection and payment of bounties and other moneys due colored soldiers, sailors, and marines, in accordance with joint resolution of Congress approved March 29, 1867, have been continued, and this important branch of work has employed a large majority of my agents and clerks. To complete the evidence required in all the cases referred to this Bureau by the Secretary of War and the Auditors of the Treasury; to separate the true from the false, and protect the Government from fraudulent claims; to discover and identify the claimants whose cases have been settled, and place in their own hands the sums awarded; and to keep an exact record of every case, requires a great amount of clerical labor and unceasing vigilance. The number of claims settled during the last year through the agency of this Bureau is 1,087. The number now pending settlement in the different Executive Departments and awaiting completion of evidence is 3,108. The amount of bounty money, back pay, and pensions, collected for the freedmen by this Bureau, is $130,900 65. All cases intrusted to me directly for collection are settled without cost of attorney's fees. Since the law of March, 1867, went into effect 9,622 claims have been filed in the various Departments, and of these 5,108 have already been settled without cost to the claimants, except the necessary notarial expenses. Had these claims been collected through claim agents or attorneys, the amount of legal fees would have been $51,080. This sum has been saved to the freedmen, and, judging from attempts at fraud continually occurring, probably many times this sum in illegal fees would have been extorted but for the protection of the Bureau. But, in addition to the gratuitous collection of claims, all certificates and checks issued by the Treasury Department in settlement of the claims of colored soldiers and sailors and their heirs are made payable to my order. Each, when received, is carefully compared with the record, and every precaution is taken to avoid mistake in making the payments. The number of such certificates and checks thus examined and adjusted during the last year is 9,107, whose money value is $1,659,728 36. Nine thousand five hundred

and seventy-three claimants have been paid, an average of thirty per working day, and the amount paid is $1,852,100 72. The whole amount paid since the passage of the act (March, 1867) is $7,683,618 61. The unavoidable reduction of the number of agents in the field has greatly increased the labors of those that remain; and when the large extent of territory under the care of a single agent is considered, together with the necessity of discovering and identifying every claimant, and of paying to him in person the amount due, it is very gratifying that so much has been accomplished.

Complaints are often made of delay in the settlement of bounty claims, and often there is just cause for complaint. Letters are daily received from claimants inquiring about their claims, and invoking the aid of the Bureau in effecting their settlement. In all such cases an investigation is at once made, and if Treasury certificates have been issued, measures are taken for their immediate payment. If not settled, inquiry is instituted at the proper Department, and in many cases it is found that the claims are on file, and settlement delayed awaiting necessary evidence, which the attorneys of record have failed to supply. A description of the evidence required is then obtained, and the agent of the Bureau in the vicinity where the claimant resides is directed to supply the evidence. By this means the evidence in 1,568 cases, filed by attorneys and claim agents, and suspended by the Second Auditor because the attorneys had failed to furnish the necessary evidence—by reason of death, retirement from business, willful negligence, or other causes—has been perfected through the agency of this Bureau. In addition to the above, 405 contested cases, referred to me by the Second Auditor, have been taken up for investigation; and legal proceedings have been instituted against parties charged with frauds against the Government.

Prior to the passage of the joint resolution approved March 29, 1867, and before this Bureau had charge of the work, Treasury certificates, issued in settlement of claims for pay, bounty, and prize money or other moneys to colored soldiers, sailors, and marines, were made payable to the order of the claimant, and forwarded to the attorney or agent who had prosecuted the claim. Many such certificates have been paid to attorneys upon forged assignments, and thus the claimants defrauded. In not a few cases of this kind I have succeeded in recovering the amounts fraudulently withheld by attorneys, and the same has been paid to the proper claimants. The law of March, 1867, prohibits the recognition of any transfer or assignment of checks and certificates, and requires that they be drawn "payable to the order of the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau." Still the certificates, together with the soldiers' "discharges," were sent to the attorneys, many of whom, instead of forwarding them to me for prompt payment, purposely withheld them, to exact a fee for their services in addition to the legal fee. Many such "discharges" and certificates have been recovered, but it is known that a large number are yet in the hands of various claim agents and attorneys.

Since the passage of the joint resolution approved April 10, 1869, all Treasury certificates issued in settlement of claims of colored soldiers have been sent direct to this Bureau. Also all "discharges" filed with claims, whether the claims are allowed or rejected, are sent to me for delivery to the claimants. The effect of this is to preclude almost entirely the possibility of claimants being imposed upon. Claimants are also notified that the legal fees of their attorneys are deducted from the amount of their certificates, and paid by my chief disbursing officer, and are cautioned against paying any additional fee for alleged services,

and to report any attempt at such extortion. During the past year this branch of my work has been increased by applications from the Commissary Department and the Pension Bureau. In March last I received notice from the Secretary of War that in consequence of frauds committed by attorneys and claim agents, in connection with claims of colored soldiers for commutation of rations while prisoners of war, and owing to the difficulty of identifying the claimants, and in order to secure to them the full amount of their dues, all such claims would thereafter be referred to this Bureau for the evidence necessary to perfect them, which could be obtained through the officers and agents stationed near the residence of the claimants, and that payment would be made through the same channels, the officer being required to pay the amount due the claimant in person, in legal tender notes. Under the provisions of the new pension law, approved July 8, 1870, all pension certificates and checks in payment of pensions are required to be forwarded by the pension agents to the post office address of the pensioner. With a view to securing to colored pensioners the full benefit of this act, and preventing their checks from falling into the hands of interested persons who would extort compensation for pretended services, after consultation with the Commissioner of Pensions, and at his request, the officers and agents of this Bureau have been instructed to induce, as far as practicable, colored pensioners, residing in their respective districts and outside of a pension agency, to have their communications and checks from the Pension Office and its agencies sent through agents of this Bureau. Although these arrangements with the Commissary Department and the Pension Bureau have largely increased the labors of my bounty agents, no additional expense has been incurred, while the advantage to the colored soldiers and pensioners has proved to be very great. It is not too much to affirm that through the labors and vigilance of this Bureau, in connection with bounty and other claims and payments, enough has been saved to the Government and to deserving claimants to justify the cost of conducting these operations.

The educational work among the freedmen has been continued with unabated interest on their part; but the limited amount of funds at my disposal has forbidden any great extension of the work, and has compelled me to refuse many earnest applications for aid. The schools heretofore established have improved in character, and the teaching has been of a higher grade than in any previous year. The aggregate of schools, teachers, and pupils remains nearly the same as at the date of my last annual report. The returns, on account of the discharge of many agents and school superintendents, are not entirely complete, but they include all the schools that have been aided to any extent by this Bureau. The number of schools regularly reported is 2,039; adding those from which occasional returns have been made, the number is 2,677. The number of teachers employed in all these schools has been 3,300; and the number of pupils is 149,581, about 45 pupils to each teacher. The average attendance has been greater than before, being nearly 80 per cent. of the total number enrolled. In this respect there has been a gradual improvement from the first. The teachers, as in former years, have been appointed and paid by local boards or by benevolent associations. The aid granted by this Bureau has been furnished in the construction, repairs, and rental of school buildings, in general oversight of the whole work, and in correspondence with the other agencies coöperating with it. Appropriations have been made for the construction or partial construction of 334, for repairs of 198, and

for the rental of 598 school buildings. Before any building is constructed it is required that the school lot be deeded to trustees, who bind themselves and their successors to hold and use the same and the buildings thereon for educational purposes forever, and that pupils shall never be excluded therefrom, or from the benefits arising from the rental or sale thereof, on account of race or previous condition of servitude.

The number of high or normal schools and of industrial schools has largely increased. Of the former 74, with an attendance of 8,157, and of the latter 61, with 1,750 pupils, have been in active operation. The wisdom of establishing early these institutions of high grade for the training of teachers is already proved. They have so far succeeded that a majority of the teachers now employed in the schools above reported are colored men and women, 1,312 being colored and 1,251 white. The freedmen have also contributed a larger amount for educational purposes than in any former year, having sustained wholly or in part 1,324 schools. These facts indicate that they are advancing as rapidly as could be reasonably hoped toward self-support and independence. The appropriations being nearly exhausted, I have been compelled to announce that no further aid can be granted in support of schools, and to discharge all the superintendents of education in the several States, and to close their offices. The General Superintendent of Education, Mr. J. W. Alvord, who, from the organization of the Bureau, has had charge of this work, has also resigned, and the unfinished business of this division has been assigned to my Assistant Adjutant General. As the vacation season closes and the time arrives for the reopening of the schools appeals are coming in from all parts of the South for further help. Many schools buildings, it is reported, must remain closed on account of the withdrawal of Government assistance; but I am obliged to reply to all these appeals: "My funds are expended; there is nothing more to give." All I can do is to counsel the freedmen to make every effort and sacrifice necessary to keep their schools open, and to agitate the subject of free schools until they secure their establishment. A very great work remains to be done before that result can be attained. The people of the Southern States have been too much occupied with material interests, the restoration of industrial order and political reconstruction, to give to the subject of education the attention which its importance demands. In two or three States a good beginning has been made; but no Southern State is fully prepared with buildings, teachers, funds, and intelligent officers to set in operation and sustain an efficient free school system. Even for the white children no adequate provision is made. The colored people are yet poor; the most of them are still ignorant; they know very little about the organization and management of schools; they cannot judge of the qualifications of teachers. Hence they need advice and supervision from without, and will need at least this kind of help, if not material aid, for years to come. How such aid can be most wisely given must be decided by the people of the country and their representatives. Last year, in a special report I recommended that this branch of my work, with the balance of funds then on hand, should be transferred to the Bureau of Education, with the hope that new appropriations might be made, and a new impulse given to national education. Now there is nothing to transfer, but the importance of continuing and extending the educational work among the freedmen and among all classes at the South becomes more and more apparent, and I again recommend that the whole subject of national education be carefully reviewed and consid-

ered by Congress, and that measures be devised, through coöperation with State authorities, to furnish instruction to all children of suitable age.

The expenditures for educational purposes during the last year have been $976,853 89. This includes $25,000 transferred to Wilberforce University, Ohio, and $12,000 to Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, by act of Congress.

The expenditures of the Bureau for all purposes during the last year have been $1,579,129 55, and the balance on hand August 31, 1870, was $200,146 52. This sum will not be sufficient to settle outstanding claims, and will be no more than is needed to support the hospital and asylum in this city, and meet other current expenses, until the next session of Congress. In order, therefore, to fulfill all contracts and to continue the collection and payment of bounties, and other duties required of me, I have forwarded an estimate for a special appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General United States Army, Commissioner.

Official:

E. WHITTLESEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Washington, October 11, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to present the following report of the medical department Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the year commencing July 1, 1869, and ending June 30, 1870.

At the date of the last annual report (June 30, 1869) there remained in operation 2 freedmen's hospitals, 1 located at Richmond, Virginia, containing 239 patients, and 1 at Washington, District of Columbia, containing 302 patients.

In pursuance of the policy which has been steadily adhered to during the past three years, viz, the closing up, as rapidly as possible, of all the freedmen's hospitals, the freedmen's hospital at Richmond, Virginia, was, on February 1, 1870, turned over to the State authorities of Virginia.

The medical department of the Bureau, which, in 1866, comprised 46 hospitals and 47 dispensaries and out-door stations, containing beds for 4,559 patients, has now in operation only 1 hospital, located at Washington, District of Columbia, and containing about 250 patients.

The annexed table exhibits the number of freed people treated during the year ending June 30, 1870:

Consolidated report of freedmen treated and died during the period commencing July 1, 1869, *and ending June* 30, 1870.

Districts.	TREATED.					DIED.					Percentage of deaths.	REMAINING JUNE 30, 1870.				
	Adult males.	Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.	Adult males.	Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.		Adult males.	Adult females.	Male children.	Female children.	Total.
Washington, D. C...	474	538	70	103	1,185	64	51	2	....	117	0.96	139	108	5	5	257
Richmond, Va	133	141	20	21	315	12	4	2	....	18	5.71	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	607	679	90	124	1,500	76	55	4	....	135	9.00	139	108	5	5	257

The vast majority of patients now in the freedmen's hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, are so helpless, either from extreme old age or bodily infirmity, that they will require to be supported from some source during the remainder of their lives. In order conclusively to show this, I respectfully call attention to the following list, showing the bodily condition of those who are now inmates of the hospital:

List of patients in freedmen's hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, October 11, 1870.

Condition or infirmity.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Condition or infirmity.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Blind	11	7	18	Aged and infirm	65	52	117
Blind and idiotic	1	.....	1	Idiotic	10	12	22
Blind and insane	.....	1	1	Sick	39	18	57
Deaf and dumb	3	.....	3	Children	5	5	10
Maimed	11	2	13				
Insane	2	6	8	Total	147	103	250

Of the above patients, 37 males and 36 females are between sixty and eighty years of age, and 13 males and 5 females between eighty and one hundred, and also 1 male and 3 females over one hundred years old.

Besides the inmates of the hospital there are nearly 100 aged freed people who reside in the District outside of the hospital, who draw each a ration from the Bureau. Some of these were at one time slaves upon the Arlington estate and who came into this District upon breaking up Freedmen's Village Asylum, and the remaining persons are those for whom room could not be found in the hospital. Of these, 6 are blind, 20 maimed, and the balance are aged and infirm.

I would also respectfully call your attention to the Colored Orphan Asylum in this District, which is, so far as medical attendance and rations are concerned, a branch of the hospital, the inmates of which are, at present, 57 boys and 14 girls, all of whom receive rations from this Bureau, besides 17 old and infirm females; total, 88.

From the above it will be seen that there are at least 438 freed people in and outside of the hospital and orphan asylum at Washington, District of Columbia, who are entirely dependent for existence upon the bounty of the Government.

The local authorities of the District were repeatedly appealed to prior to making the present provision, but stated that these people were never, properly speaking, residents of the District; that they drifted in here during the war, and that they are entirely unwilling and unable to assume the burden of their support.

In the nature of things, it is not likely that these aged and infirm people can for many years be a burden to the Government, and I feel convinced that Congress will, as the subject is brought to their attention, make ample provision for their present and futnre wants.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT REYBURN,
Chief Medical Officer Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

Brigadier General O. O. HOWARD,
Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
CLAIMS DIVISION, *Washington, October* 18, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following schedules, exhibiting the operations of the Claims Division of this Bureau since the date of my last annual report:

Schedule A, showing the prosecution by this office of claims for colored soldiers and sailors and their heirs during the year ending August 31, 1870.

Number of claims pending settlement in the various Departments at date of last annual report	2,461
Number awaiting completion of evidence	850
Total remaining unsettled	3,311
Number of claims received since date of last report	884
Total	4,195

Number of claims settled		1,087
Number pending settlement in the various Departments	2,384	
Number awaiting completion of evidence	724	
Total remaining unsettled		3,108
Total		4,195

Total value of certificates, checks, &c., received in settlement of claims filed by this office since the date of last annual report, $129,052 01.

Amount of accrued pension collected on power of attorney and paid to pensioners, $1,848 64.

Schedule B, showing the work of adjusting for payment certificates, checks, &c., issued in settlement of the claims of colored soldiers and sailors and their heirs (in accordance with joint resolution of Congress approved March 29, 1867) since the date of last annual report.

Number of certificates in process of adjustment August 31, 1869, per last report:		
Second Auditor's certificates		1,245
Fourth Auditor's certificates*		29
Total		1,274
Number of certificates, &c., received from September 1, 1869, to and including August 31, 1870:		
Second Auditor's certificates	7,703	
Fourth Auditor's certificates	295	
Checks	7	
		8,005
Total		9,279
Number of certificates, &c., sent chief disbursing officer for payment:		
Second Auditor's certificates	8,787	
Fourth Auditor's certificates	311	
Checks	7	
		9,105
Number of certificates in process of adjustment August 31, 1870:		
Second Auditor's certificates	161	
Fourth Auditor's certificates	13	
		174
Total		9,279

Value of certificates and checks above reported, $1,659,314 58.

During the past year the work of this division of the Bureau has steadily increased, and its duties have been enlarged.

Under date of March 16, 1870, the Adjutant General of the Army, by direction of the Secretary of War, notified this Bureau that, in consequence of the frauds committed by attorneys and claim agents in certain States lately in rebellion in connection with claims of colored soldiers for commutation for rations while prisoners of war, and owing to the difficulty of identifying the claimants, and in order to secure to them the full amount of such claims, all claims in the cases referred to would thereafter be referred to this Bureau for the evidence necessary to perfect the same, to be obtained through its officers and agents stationed at or near the residences of the claimants, and that payment would be made through the same channel, the officer or agent making the payment to be required to pay the amount due to the claimant in person in legal-tender notes.

Under the above arrangement many cases of this nature have been received already at this office, and new cases are constantly being received.

Under the provisions of the new pension law, approved July 8, 1870, all pension certificates and checks in payment of pensions are required to be forwarded by the pension agent to the post office address of the pensioners.

With a view of securing to colored pensioners residing in States lately in rebellion the full benefits intended by the act above cited, by preventing their checks and certificates from falling into the hands of interested persons, who would extort compensation for

* Erroneously classed as Second Auditor's certificates in last report.

pretended services rendered the pensioners, the coöperation of this Bureau was tendered to the honorable Commissioner of Pensions, and, at his request, the officers and agents of this Bureau have been instructed to induce, so far as practicable, colored pensioners and claimants for pensions residing in their respective districts, and outside of a pension agency, to have their communications and checks from the Pension Office and its agencies sent to the agent of the Bureau nearest their respective places of residence. Although this arrangement has largely increased the labor in this division of the Bureau, no additional expense has been incurred, while the advantage to the pensioners has proved to be very great.

Numerous letters are daily received from claimants inquiring respecting the condition of their claims, and invoking the assistance of the Bureau in effecting their settlement. Upon the receipt of such letters an examination of the records of this division is made, and, when it is shown that the claims have already been settled and Treasury certificates issued, measures are taken at once to secure their immediate payment.

In cases not settled a statement of the name of the soldier, his service, and name of the attorney or agent in whose hands the claim was placed for collection is prepared, (on blank cards provided for the purpose,) and inquiry instituted at the proper Departments, and, in very many cases, it is found that the claims are on file, and settlement delayed, awaiting necessary additional evidence called for from the attorneys of record, but which they have failed to supply. A description of the required evidence is then obtained, and the agent of the Bureau in the vicinity where the claimants reside is directed to supply the evidence. By this means the evidence in 1,568 cases, filed by attorneys and claim agents, and suspended by the Second Auditor, and in which the attorney or agent had failed to furnish the required evidence, by reason of death, retirement from business, willful negligence, or other causes, has been perfected through the agency of this office.

In addition to the above, this office has taken up for investigation 405 contested cases referred by the Second Auditor for that purpose, and has also, under instructions from him, instituted legal proceedings against parties charged with frauds against the Government in connection with claims for arrears of pay, bounty, &c.

Prior to the passage of joint resolution by Congress, approved March 29, 1867, requiring "that all checks and Treasury certificates, to be issued in the settlement of claims for pay, bounty, prize money, or other moneys due to colored soldiers, sailors, or marines, or their legal representatives, now residing, or who may have resided, in any State in which slavery existed in the year 1860, the claim for which has been or may be prosecuted by an agent or attorney, shall be made payable to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau," such Treasury certificates were made payable to the order of the claimant and forwarded to the attorney of record in the claim. Payment of many such certificates has been found, upon investigation by this office, to have been made to attorneys upon forged assignments, and the claimants thus defrauded. Complaints in such cases are very numerous, and invariably receive prompt attention. In not a few cases this office has succeeded in recovering the amounts ascertained thus to have been withheld by attorneys, and has paid the same to the proper claimants, although, in the greater number of such cases, it is believed to be imposible to recover from the attorneys the amounts thus fraudulently obtained by them without resort to legal proceedings, which has been found inexpedient, except in a very few cases.

While the law above referred to prevented agents and attorneys from converting certificates, and appropriating the proceeds, it did not wholly prevent them from defrauding the claimants, inasmuch as the Treasury certificates or checks issued in settlement of claims for bounty, &c., although drawn "payable to the order of the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau," in accordance with the terms of the law, nevertheless continued to be sent by the Auditor to the attorneys of record in the claims, many of whom, instead of forwarding them promptly to this Bureau for payment, purposely withheld them to exact from the claimant a fee as a condition precedent to a surrender. In this way many agents and attorneys succeeded in obtaining a fee direct from the claimant additional to the legal fee provided by law (act of July 26, 1866) to be paid through this Bureau.

The discharges of the soldiers which on settlement of their claims were sent with the Treasury certificates to the attorneys of record in their claim were also withheld in order to extort a fee for surrender of the same. Many discharges thus withheld by attorneys have been recovered by this office, but it is known that a large number are yet in the hands of various claim agents and attorneys.

By joint resolution of Congress approved April 10, 1869, all Treasury certificates issued in settlement of claims of colored soldiers and their heirs were required to be sent direct to this Bureau, which has since been done, and with such certificates are also received the discharges in cases where they have been filed with the claims.

Since April, 1869, all discharges of colored soldiers whose claims have been rejected by the Second Auditor are also sent to this office for delivery to them, and already there have been 2,024 discharges received at this office under this arrangement.

The effect of the system now practiced has been almost, if not entirely, to preclude

the possibility of claimants being imposed upon by their agents, as no certificates or other papers of value to the claimants fall into the hands of their agents. Claimants are also notified that the legal fees of their attorneys are deducted from the amount of their certificates and paid by this Bureau, and are cautioned against paying any sum whatever as additional fee for alleged extraordinary services in the prosecution of their claims and to report any attempt at such extortion.

Since the date of its organization this division has filed in the various Departments 9,622 claims for personal services rendered the Government, of which number 5,108 have already been settled without cost (except the necessary notarial expenses) to the claimants. The amount of fees alone (at an average of $10 in each case) in these claims, had they been collected through claim agents or attorneys, would have been $51,080, which amount has been saved to the claimants, while the expense to the Government has been comparatively small.

The correspondence of this division continues to be very great. Since the date of my last report there have been received 9,520 letters; and 5,082 letters and 5,418 indorsements have been written and sent out.

It is not too much to state that through the labor and vigilance of this Bureau, and its action in cases of known or suspected fraud, or attempts at fraud, large amounts have been saved to the Government in the way of preventing the settlement of fraudulent claims, while the protection afforded to the claimants has been correspondingly great.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DREW,

Agent Bureau Refugees Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, Chief of Claims Division.

Brigadier General O. O. HOWARD, *U. S. A.*,

Commissioner.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

This final report includes two-thirds of the usual school months, and therefore gives substantially the results of the whole year. The long vacation closed on the 31st of October, but owing to dependence of the people on the ingathering of crops, many schools were delayed. After Christmas holidays all commenced, and by New Year's were in full operation.

By reason of changes in superintendents the reports have not been as full as last year, recent appointees adopting new methods of enumeration, especially in regard to irregular schools. But we have the pleasure of saying that with a much higher average grade of teaching, the aggregate of schools, teachers, and pupils remains nearly as large as ever. It would be much larger if we were to report that part of the work now done by several of the States themselves.

The present character of the freedmen's education is in all important respects much higher than ever before. An advanced stage has been reached. The whole race is recovering from the effects of slavery, and in all industrial pursuits, in moral and intellectual development, is rapidly "marching on."

The more than 247,000 children and youth whom we have the last year been enabled to gather under the best instruction, have been steadily coming forward to a cultured man and womanhood, the majority to assume with credit to themselves the front rank of this rising people. Their influence will be normal, formative, to enstamp itself upon many generations. We congratulate the freedmen and their friends in view of what has been achieved, and beg those who insist that negroes cannot learn, to admit the facts now so apparent.

But our report, though closing an office, must not be understood as recording a finished work. This Bureau has only inaugurated a system of instruction, helping its first stages, and which is to be continued and perfected. This wonderful start in the beginning, this invariable progress and advanced status of the freed people, is, in the largest sense, only a yet pending experiment. It should not be arrested in mid career. But we can only state facts and make suggestions.

The masses of these freedmen are still ignorant. Educational associations unaided by Government will largely fall off. The States south, as a whole, awake but slowly to the instruction of their lower classes. No one of them is fully prepared with funds, buildings, teachers, and actual organizations to sustain these schools; the colored people yet in poverty and unacquainted with school institutions, even the most elementary; opposition latent, indeed, but still existing. Who will lead on these dependent multitudes? Who will guide this mighty current of awakened thought and aspiration? With sorrow we anticipate, if the reports of superintendents can be relied on

the closing of hundreds of these school buildings, and sending thousands of children, who beg for continued instruction, to the streets, or, what is far worse, to squalid houses, to grow up, not as props and pillars of society, but its pests. Even what has been done, and well done, will, we fear, prove but half done if unfinished. Still we hope for the best. There has been planted much good seed; mind long slumbering has been awakened never again to sleep; and even temporary reaction will be followed from some quarter by a returning tide of renewed prosperity. The several States will, ere long, we hope, come nobly forward to their duty. May the Divine Ruler guide, as hitherto, the destiny of these emancipated millions!

The consolidated statistical summary is as follows:

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Schools, day and night, (regularly reported)	2,039
Schools, day and night, (not regularly reported)	638
Total	2,677
Teachers in day and night schools, (regularly reported)	2,563
Teachers in day and night schools, (not regularly reported)	737
Total	3,300
Pupils in day and night schools, (regularly reported)	114,516
Pupils in day and night schools, (not regularly reported)	35,065
Total	149,581
Sabbath schools, (regularly reported)	1,108
Sabbath schools, (not regularly reported)	454
Total	1,562
Teachers in Sabbath schools, (regularly reported)	4,907
Teachers in Sabbath schools, (not regularly reported)	1,100
Total	6,007
Pupils in Sabbath schools, (regularly reported)	74,502
Pupils in Sabbath schools, (not regularly reported)	23,250
Total	97,752
Total schools of all kinds	4,239
Total teachers of all kinds	9,307
Total pupils of all kinds	247,333

Individuals were often duplicated in our aggregate of pupils in the different kinds of schools. We refer to previous explanations of this fact. The total amount of teaching is accurately represented by the number of pupils we have given. Schools not regularly reported have been watched and encouraged with all the care possible.

The total number of regularly-reported schools is not so great as in the corresponding months of last year, yet such schools are, in general, much more largely attended, the total attendance being only six pupils less than last July. In our report of July, 1869, the opinion was expressed that we had obtained the maximum of attendance, and by the result of this half year we find that our prediction is verified.

The average attendance is larger than ever, being 91,398 to 89,396 last year, or 79¼ per cent. of the total number enrolled. This average has, during the five years' existence of the Bureau, gradually increased from the first.

The freedmen sustained, wholly or in part, 1,324 of the above regularly-reported day and night schools, and own 592 of the school buildings. The Bureau has furnished 654 school buildings. There are 58 per cent. of total enrollment always present, and 55 per cent. always punctual, showing that pupils are no less persistent in their educational efforts than formerly.

The advancing standard of scholarship from year to year is seen in the following comparison with the corresponding half year in 1869:

	July, 1869.	July, 1870.
Advanced readers	43,746	43,540
Geography	36,992	39,321
Arithmetic	51,172	52,417
Writing	53,606	58,034
Higher branches	7,627	9,690

We also report with great satisfaction that the number of high or normal schools and industrial schools has largely increased. Of the former 74, with an attendance of 8,147 students, and of the latter 61, with an attendance of 1,750, have been in active operation.

Our efforts, by normal school instruction, to obtain colored teachers for their own race, are proving successful. They, for the first time, predominate in our present report, white teachers being 1,251 in number, and colored 1,312. This advance of these people to places of responsibility, and reliance upon themselves, has been one of our first endeavors, and in its realization the future is full of promise.

It will be also seen that the freedmen have paid during this half year about $200,000, a larger amount than ever before, showing the same tendency to self-support and independence.

EXPENDITURES.

Whole amount of expenditures by this Bureau for schools, from January 1, 1870, *to June* 30, 1870, *inclusive.*

From appropriation fund: For repairs and rents for schools and asylums and salaries of school superintendents and agents	$433,218 47	
School fund: For teachers, books, &c	4,287 10	
Refugees and freedmen's fund	5,390 50	
		$442,896 07
By benevolent societies, churches, and individuals, (estim'd)	360,000 00	
By freedmen, (estimated)	200,000 00	
		560,000 00
Total		1,002,896 07

We are able to say, before going to press, that since the 1st of July, large sums have been paid for schools and school buildings, all of which would make the above total by the Bureau larger than in any six months.

We regret to say that the large revenues for freedmen's education from taxation and school funds in cities and States of the South, which we anticipated in our last report, have not been realized. If funds from this source do not hereafter increase, the bulk of these schools must suffer serious disaster.

[For more general information in regard to the school work, reference may be had to the general superintendent's report for July 1, 1870.]

J. W. ALVORD,
General Superintendent Education.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the financial operations of this Bureau for the year ending August 31, 1870:

REFUGEES AND FREEDMEN'S FUND.

Balance on hand August 31, 1869		$16,961 37
Received as follows:		
From transportation, (horses, &c., sold)	$1,969 50	
From subsistence stores, (refunded by planters)	16,351 73	
From freedmen's fund	455 23	
		18,776 46
		35,737 83
Expenditures:		
Schools	33,268 64	
Incidental expenses	38 40	
		33,307 04
Balance on hand August 31, 1870		2,430 79

APPROPRIATION FUND.

Balance on hand August 31, 1869	$1,692,425 16
Expenditures:	
Salaries of agents	$65,809 34
Salaries of clerks	91,805 37
Stationery and printing	20,939 54
Quarters and fuel	34,490 79
Commissary stores	45,239 16
Medical department	112,511 37
Transportation, officers, and agents	46,591 14
Transportation of freedmen	3,329 48
Forage	7,736 19
Transportation of stores	3,644 46
Superintendents of schools	30,319 12
School buildings and asylums, including construction, rental, and repairs	903,191 53
Telegraphing and postage	5,694 96
Collection and payment of bounties, &c	131,706 64
Internal revenue	32,738 79
	1,535,747 91
Balance on hand August 31, 1870	182,561 66

Of the above amount charged to school buildings, $25,000 were transferred to Wilberforce University, and $12,000 to Lincoln University, by act of Congress.

SCHOOL FUND.

Section 12, public act No. 114, of July 16, 1866, provides that "the Commissioner shall have power to seize, hold, lease, or sell all buildings and tenements, and any lands appertaining to the same, or otherwise formerly held under color-title by the late so-called Confederate States, and not heretofore disposed of by the United States, and buildings or lands held in trust for the same, by any person or persons, and to use or appropriate the proceeds derived therefrom, to the education of the freed people."

Balance on hand August 31, 1869	$6,980 77
Received as follows:	
Amount received during the year	18,248 00
	25,228 77
Expenditures:	
For salaries of teachers, rental, and repairs, and school buildings	10,074 60
Balance on hand August 31, 1870	15,154 17

PAY, BOUNTY, AND PRIZE-MONEY FUND.

Under joint resolution of Congress approved March 29, 1867, it was enacted that all checks and Treasury certificates to be issued in settlement of claims for pay, bounty, prize-money, or other moneys due to colored soldiers, sailors, or marines, or their legal representatives, now residing or who may have resided in any State in which slavery existed in 1860, the claim for which has been or may be prosecuted by an agent or attorney shall be made payable to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, who shall pay the agent or attorney his legal fees, and pay the balance to the claimant on satisfactory identification.

Balance on hand August 31, 1869	$1,220,066 52
Amount received during the year	1,659,728 36
Total	2,879,794 88
Amount paid attorneys and claimants during the year	1,852,100 72
Balance on hand August 31, 1870	1,027,694 16

Number of Treasury certificates and checks received during the year, 9,105; number of claimants paid during the year, 9,573.

Total amount paid from the passage of the act to August 31, 1870, $7,683,618 61.

No new features in this branch of the work have been presented this year; it has been as heretofore constant warfare between us and those who seek to avail themselves of the gratuity of the Government to its soldiers and sailors. An unavoidable reduction of the number of agents in the field has greatly increased the labors of those that remain, and when it is considered how large an extent of territory is under the care of a single agent, it seems almost beyond belief that so much has been accomplished.

During the year several notorious offenders have been convicted, and several are now under indictment, and the action of our agents in bringing to justice these parties is very commendable.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. BALLOCH,
Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Disbursing Officer.

Brigadier General O. O. HOWARD,
Commissioner.

BSB Bayerische StaatsBibliothek
MDZ Münchener DigitalisierungsZentrum Digitale Bibliothek

House documents

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